

OREGON CITY ENTERPRISE

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IN THE FACE OF THE GREATEST FINANCIAL PANIC the country has ever known, the Democratic party in congress had to turn back to the Republican currency law to avert financial disaster.

For five years the Vreeland-Aldrich currency bill has been the favorite source of criticism by the Democrats. They attacked it from every side.

Scores of times on the floor of both the house and senate Democrats declared the Glass-Owen bill would render a panic impossible.

Then the Democrats passed the Glass-Owen bill.

That had been a law for eight months, but organization under it had not been affected. Then the great European war came on.

COMMENTING ON THE VOTERS PHAMPHLET an editorial in the Oregonian on August 18 calls attention to the absence of measures in the voters book to promote economy and the abundance of measures that directly or indirectly affect revenues and taxation without offering any relief from the high cost of government.

There are in all 29 measures on the ballot. 15 may be classed as those that affect the public pocketbook, either by proposing public expenditures or alterations in the method of providing revenues.

An amendment creating the office of lieutenant governor adds one more to the legislative payroll.

An amendment authorizes state indebtedness for irrigation projects and improvement of unutilized lands.

An amendment abolishes the uniform rule of taxation.

An amendment authorizes specific taxes at different rates.

An amendment grants an exemption of \$1500 on improvements and personal property.

An amendment raises the pay of state legislators.

A waterfront amendment abolishes the wharfing right that enters into the tax value of shore lands.

An amendment proposes graduated surtax on large land holdings.

A bill provides for a tax code commission and appropriates money for its expenses.

An amendment taxes inheritances to give work to the unemployed.

A bill for additional primary election costing thousands biennially.

An amendment imposes a two-thirds rule on future tax measures.

The Oregonian concludes: "The public pocketbook is an important consideration, but are we not running in the wrong direction?"

If the same industry had been exhibited in proposing measures that would lessen the cost of government there would be cause for congratulation and we fancy that those law-givers in particular whose names regularly recur in every issue of the official pamphlet, had they devoted their energies and funds to a program of economy, would have improved their sadly deficient popularity."

DRIVEN TO DESPERATION by the hopelessness of the prospect for saving Dr. Smith, the "West-says-thumbs up" candidate for governor, the Democratic campaign managers—so it is said in reports on good authority which dribbled into Republican state headquarters—have decided upon the good old line of action, to-wit: throw overboard everything but save "Our George" Chamberlain who is "non-partisan" during campaign times but Democrat the rest of the year.

Reports come from different parts of the state that efforts are being made to get Republicans to desert Senator Booth in return for a vote for Dr. Withycombe. The frequency of these attempts proves better than most anything else at this time how hopeless the Democratic wise men view Dr. Smith's chances. They are trying to buy Chamberlain votes with Smith votes but the coin is counterfeit. The lowest estimate put upon Dr. Withycombe's plurality by careful political prognosticators is that it will be 20,000 and from that up to 40,000 or more.

Other reports are brought in to Republican headquarters to the effect that Dr. Smith's friends are making out of him a nice little "Dr. Jeckyl and Mr. Hyde candidate" on the liquor question. While he is busy seeking by inuendo to give the people the idea that he entirely endorses the unconstitutional West method of calling out the militia to do a constable's job, in closing a saloon, it is said that his campaign managers are working the "under-

ground method" to assure the saloon interests that "Dr. Smith is alright." The report is brought in to Republican headquarters that "the word" is being quietly passed along to the wet interests that "Smith is a sensible sort of a fellow and no matter what he may say now, when he gets in he will be alright."

The Democratic campaign managers have yet made no reference to the hundreds of idle men in Oregon, the closed saw mills, or the decreased prices for mohair, cheese, cream, etc., which Oregon farmers are receiving. The operations of the Underwood Democratic tariff bill in Oregon have made them treat the tariff issue—which is the vital thing in this campaign—with as much respect as they would a hive of businesslike bees. But the Oregon farmer and the Oregon laboring man is doing some pretty serious thinking of his own these days, in spite of the temporary relief which the foreign war has given in some directions, and neither the farmer nor the working man is going to allow the Democrats to muddle up the issues for him again as they did in 1912.

AFTER A SPRING AND SUMMER spent in hard work, the completion of the Willamette Valley Southern into Molalla by October 1 is assured and the carrying out of the program announced several months ago is certain. The line will be completed to Mt. Angel or within a few miles of that town by late in the fall and the entire system electrified early next year, if the work progresses in the future as it has in the past.

With two railroads operating into such a town as Molalla the future of that city is assured. The town is situated in the center of as rich a farming community as there is all of the rich Willamette valley while the great area of forests within a few miles offer opportunities for lumber mills, furniture factories, and a score of other industries dependent on an almost unlimited supply of fir, oak and maple. The Portland, Eugene & Eastern, which opened its line into Molalla a year ago, did much toward the growth of the town but the completion of the Willamette Valley Southern will mean much more. The second line will operate directly into Portland, the largest market in the state, and will, furthermore, connect Molalla with that stretch of country south of the town. In time branches will be run into the mountains to bring in the timber and into the several summer resorts, such as Willhoit Springs, all aiding in the upbuilding of Molalla.

The "Infant City of Clackamas" can well afford to celebrate when the local road runs its first train, for it will surely mean prosperity and expansion for that part of the country, but the officials of the road should not be forgotten. The activities of such men as the late F. M. Swift, Judge Grant B. Dimick, O. D. Eby, W. A. Huntley, and others has earned for them the title of "The Discoverers of the Molalla Country."

IT IS NOT NECESSARY to go out of Silverton for an instance demonstrating the folly of some of Oregon's freak laws. The Interurban Telephone company of this city, has been compelled to ask the railroad commission for permission to raise their rates of phone rentals, and they give as the chief cause the manner in which rulings have been handed out by the minimum wage law. It will not be long until other examples will be brought just as forcibly before the citizens of the whole state. Just about how many women and girls in Oregon have been benefitted by the supposed raise in wages, compared with increased expense due directly to that law? And how many women and girls are better situated today than they were one year ago? It should be remembered that the law is yet young and the ultimate results will be far from satisfactory to anyone. About the best thing to be done in the future is to keep a sharp lookout for proposed laws and be sure that they give promise of benefit before adopting them.—Silverton Appeal.

THE APPOINTMENT OF THE MAYOR a member of the library board is a step in the right direction but is only a part of the reform which should take place. According to the statement of members of the board, there is nothing back of the organization. "In reality we have no more right to the authority we exercise than any seven men on the streets," said one member of the board recently. "Each year we meet and re-elect and perpetuate ourselves. There is no organization back of us, we represent no association or society."

In the past the library board has been divided over matters which many times were trivial and threats of resignations were hurled back and forth. At the present time that body is divided over the admission of "The Masses" and "The Menace" to the library files and the matter is assuming a serious aspect. The affairs of the library are not run with the same smoothness which characterizes the water board which is much more involved and which has much more authority. Then again, the library is dependent on the city for its very existence. A special tax levied each year provides the greater part of the funds for the organization and even gave it standing enough to be recognized by Carnegie before the building was built.

In view of the conditions which surround the library and the present conditions of the board itself, it would seem to be the best to bring the library directly under the control of the city as is the water board or the controlling body of any other municipal enterprise. Instead of merely having one representative on the board, the council should have the appointing power for the entire body in the same way other municipal boards are appointed. The failure of the present system has clearly shown that an enterprise made possible by a municipal tax should come directly under the control of the people.

THE ABILITY OF THE UNITED STATES to keep free from the European conflict and to discharge her highest duty, that of peace, is largely dependent on how Americans think and act. If our neutrality is not one of thought and we do not refrain from taking sides in the war, there is always the danger of being drawn into the affair.

The other day President Wilson issued a letter in which he asked the people to be neutral in fact as well as in mind. It follows in part:

"The people of the United States are drawn from many nations and chiefly from the nations now at war," he said. "It is natural and inevitable that there should be the utmost variety of sympathy and desire among them with regard to the issues and circumstances of the conflict. Some will wish one nation, other another, to succeed in the momentous struggle.

"I venture, therefore, my fellow countrymen, to speak a solemn word of warning to you against that deepest, most subtle, most essential breach of neutrality which may spring out of partisanship, out of passionately taking sides. The United States must be neutral in fact as well as in name during these days that are to try men's souls. We must be impartial in thought as well as in action, must put a curb on our sentiments as well as on every transaction that might be construed as a performance of one party to the struggle before another."

Such a letter was needed as at the present time certain people are attempting to draw the United States into a controversy with Japan. These people may be American citizens but their mind is not with America "first."

THE MIND OF W. S. U'REN seems to run to open letters, debates and challenges of late. Only a few short weeks ago he attempted to show the sovereign people of Oregon that both Dr. Smith and Dr. James Withycombe were "wet" but now he is dragging his own dearly beloved \$1,500 tax exemption bill out before the Republican nominee and challenges the latter to a debate.

U'ren's demand that Smith and Withycombe make certain statements in regard to the dry amendment was nothing more nor less than foolish and failed to benefit the local man or harm his rivals.

U'ren, who is free from an party and almost from a personal following as well, is dependent on such utterly foolish antics as this to keep his name before the people.

The latest exhibition stunt of U'ren is typical of him and merely goes to show that he has the idea that the governor is the entire state government,

including legislature, as well as executive. "It is the governor's sworn duty to enforce the laws of the state independent of his personal opinions and the veto power is the full extent of his power as a law-maker. A debate on tax exemption between two candidates for governor would be as useful as a discussion on oriental religion before a convention of papermakers.

THE PANAMA-PACIFIC EXHIBITION will be held next year in San Francisco as if the European war had not broken out. The managers of the big show are to be congratulated upon the good judgment of their decision regardless of the prospect of losing a very small part of the displays of the nations involved in the present conflict. No other decision was possible, however, after such an expenditure of money as has already been made and it is really a surprise to many that the plan of abandoning the exposition had been considered. It may have been that it was never seriously considered by the officials of the big fair and perhaps never even suggested at a meeting of the board of governors.

Aside from the heavy expenditure which would become a dead loss in case the exposition was abandoned, it is far from hopeless that the war in Europe will be ended soon enough to allow individual exhibitors from some of the countries now at war to make large and beautiful contributions. Should the war end after a few months of widespread hostilities on a large scale, it would leave the countries now at war in such a depressed financial condition that it is probable that no exhibit would be made and, moreover, the time for preparing elaborate displays would be cut so short that an exhibit would be almost impossible.

But suppose that all Europe was shut out from the San Francisco exposition, which is not possible, there are the two continents of America left from which to draw exhibits and the great crowds which are so necessary for a successful exposition. The two great Americas are progressing more rapidly than any other part of the world and these two great continents are the ones which will be most benefited by the canal. The presence of Europe in the exposition would be for purely financial reasons while the republics of North and South America have a brighter future opened by the canal's completion, and their participation in the celebration by the Golden Gate will be sincere.

GEORGE DAVIS, whose income was derived from feeding prisoners in the town jail of Montgomery, West Virginia, has gone out of business. During the past month he has had no one at all to feed, except himself.

A comparison showing the number of arrests for drunkenness in the leading cities of West Virginia during the month of July, 1913, and July, 1914, shows the remarkable decrease in the number of such arrests always attending the inauguration of the prohibition policy.

The city of Clarksburg, which had 143 arrests for drunkenness in July, 1913, managed to gather only 7 in July 1914, after the state had banished the saloons.

Wheeling, with 78 such arrests in July, 1913, garnered only 15 in July, 1914.

Other cities in the comparison are Huntington (which is on the Kentucky line), 122 in July, 1913, 84 in July, 1914; Charleston, 108 in July, 1913, 29 in July, 1914; Parkersburg, 28 in July, 1913, 13 July, 1914; Fairmont, 68 in July, 1913, 8 in July, 1914.

State Prohibition Commissioner Fred O. Blue reports for the first month of prohibition 18 raids made in the state, with 27 arrests and 3,184 gallons of liquor confiscated. An injunction, which, if sustained, will almost eliminate entirely the bringing of liquors into West Virginia, has just been issued by Judge F. H. Reynolds in the Tucker county circuit court. By this injunction the Western Maryland Railway company is prohibited from accepting intoxicating liquors for delivery in West Virginia without having first ascertained that the consignee who is to receive the goods intends to use the liquor only for his "personal and lawful use." It is also made mandatory that the transportation company shall know that the consignee has not been solicited by mail or in person to order the liquors which he is to receive.

This injunction has already resulted in the refusal by the American Express company at Cumberland, Maryland, and other points of all shipments to West Virginia destinations.

THE CRITICAL TIME in the present Democratic administration has come and it would seem that the Wilson policy has been found wanting. With war raging in Europe and countries outside of that troubled continent being drawn into the affair, the position of the United States is extremely delicate, but the opportunity for the advancement of this country is the trade of the world was never equaled before in its history.

So far the Democrats have done several things. They have passed a trivial amendments to the currency bill, appropriating \$2,500,000 for the relief of Americans in Europe. They have declared the neutrality of the United States in the conflict, a thing that the average six-year-old in a kindergarten would have sense enough to do; and that have spent many days in considering a bill to revive the American merchant marine so that American ships can carry American goods to the markets of the world. This is all that has been done in face of the most trying times since the Civil war.

Of all that has been done, the bill which has been formulated to re-establish the American merchant marine is perhaps more foolish than the rest; even exceeding the usual brand of Democratic statesmanship. The Adamson bill has passed congress and now awaits the executive signature. It proposes that foreign bottoms shall be admitted to American registry, the idea being to establish a marine by taking over the ships involved in the present conflict. Mr. Wilson is the man who originated the idea and he looked at the matter from the domestic standpoint rather than from the natural view which will be taken by others powers. The countries at war will assert, and with strong logic, that a foreign ship under the American flag is flying false colors. The nations at war will not consent to a plan of rebuilding our commerce by a method which from their point of view is only one degree short of piracy. The only way to bring foreign ships under the American flag is to buy them outright and pay openly for them. The Adamson bill, for all the good it may do, might as well be thrown into the fire. Perhaps it would be better for it will only delay real relief by giving the impression that relief has been provided when in fact there is no relief.

Compel Parents to Visit Schools Attended by Their Children

By EDWARD C. ELLIOTT, Director Teachers' Training Course, University of Wisconsin

IT is my best judgment, formed after many years of study of schools and communities, that one of the greatest needs of education today is the regular attendance of individual parents upon the school. If this were the case it is certain that the GREAT MAJORITY OF MISUNDERSTANDINGS BETWEEN TEACHERS AND PUPILS WOULD DISAPPEAR, and particularly all of the misunderstandings between teachers and parents would be done away with.

IT SHOULD BE SAID TO PARENTS: MUCH OF THE EFFORTS OF SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS IS WASTED BECAUSE THE SCHOOL AND THE TEACHERS DO NOT UNDERSTAND YOUR CHILDREN. YOUR PRINCIPAL SCHOOL BUSINESS IS TO SEE THAT THE TEACHERS DO UNDERSTAND YOUR CHILDREN.

There will be little profitable co-operation between schools and homes until parents actually get into the schools attended by their children. We Americans are apt to be talking about schools and at the same time have too little first hand knowledge about the schools. THE NEXT STEP IN COMPULSORY EDUCATION SHOULD BE TAKEN IN THE DIRECTION OF PARENTS, one of whom should be obliged to attend the school of their children at least one half day each month.

BOARD DISAGREES ON NEWEST RULING

W. S. U'REN OPPOSES ACTION TAKEN AT SESSION HELD TUESDAY NIGHT

A disagreement among the members of the library board whether or not the Masses and The Menace shall be allowed on the library tables has begun and the members are lining up for and against the magazines.

Trouble was begun when the board at a meeting the first of this week voted the two papers out of the building because of their policy and general character. Thursday the members of the board received a letter from W. S. U'ren also a member of the board, as follows in part:

"I was unable to attend the last meeting of the public library board, but I learn that the members who did attend ordered the paper called The Menace excluded from the public library. I am told that some of the citizens contributed this paper to the public library and that since Miss Price was employed The Menace has been destroyed as soon as it was received from the postoffice.

"I have no personal interest in the admission or exclusion of any periodical or book, but I am very deeply interested in the freedom of the press and of the people to read all matters as are not unlawful. At the next meeting of the directors I shall offer a resolution instructing the librarian to receive and keep on file for the public The Menace so long as it is carried and delivered by the United States postal authorities and is demanded by the patrons of the public library.

"It is to be hoped that President H. Bain will reconsider his declaration that he will resign if The Menace is admitted to the public library files. After his splendid service and self-sacrifice in making out the Oregon City public library, his resignation for any reason would be a misfortune for the institution. But as a matter of principle it is very clear to my mind that we have no right as public officers to exclude any paper because it attacks any political, religious or economic life."

L. KELNHOFER STANDS AGAINST 'THE MENACE'

Editor Enterprise: I noticed in the Oregon City Courier of the 20th an article of W. S. U'ren in which he expresses himself as insisting that a certain paper called "The Menace" be admitted to the public library and given the public to read. It was indeed a great surprise to me that a man who I supposed to be a supporter of education, civic advancement and elevation of the moral character of the people of the state and who aspires to be their leader, could lack such sound judgment as to dish out to the people such dirty, stinking, degrading, slander and malice as that notable sheet "Menace" contains, and whose only object and ambition it is to destroy everything in man that is good and noble. It viciously attacks and manufactures the dirtiest lies in its efforts to tear down the work of men and women who have sacrificed their lives in devotion to humanity and who are doing everything in their power to uplift and elevate the moral character of the human race.

No person who can claim good common sense can read the "Menace," which is indeed a menace to Christianity and civilization without disgust, and only the most narrow-minded prejudiced bigots can find any satisfaction in it.

Not only Catholics, but also all fair-minded protestants and even infidels greatly disapprove the awful malicious lies that it dishes out, and it is only through its creeping, sneaking cunningness that it dodges Uncle Sam from denying its passage through the mails. It is just like the Devil roaring about seeking the ruin of souls. This is the stuff a would-be governor says people should read and support. I am indeed surprised. I give due credit to Miss Price for exercising better judgment than yours truly.

LOUIS KELNHOFER.

The Constitution and The Menace. OREGON CITY, Ore., Aug. 26.—(Editor of the Enterprise)—Mr. Kelnhofer's letter this morning shows that he missed all the point of my contention. If he will read my letter he will see that I do not recommend The Menace or any other paper. I am standing strictly for the constitutional rights of American citizens.

Section 8 of Article I of the constitution reads: "No law shall be passed restraining the free expression of opinion, or restricting the right to speak, write or print freely on any subject whatever; but every person shall be responsible for the abuse of this right."

I believe it is as much the duty of the directors of a public library to obey the constitution, as it is the duty of any other citizen. What a paper teaches or talks is not the business of such directors. If there is a demand from the patrons for any paper that is not condemned by law, it is the business of the public library to supply that demand, either from contributions, or from its own means. In the case of these propaganda papers, no supporters are commonly so anxious to furnish the paper.

I believe the directors of a public library have no more right to violate the constitution of Oregon by making a rule, than the legislature has by making a law. I would like to ask Mr. Kelnhofer if he supports the constitution of Oregon, and especially the section 8 I have quoted.

W. S. U'REN.

When the bartender begins to call a patron by his first name it is time for him—the patron—to stop and consider whether he really can take it or leave it alone.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a running or impaired hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, unless the inflammation can be taken out and the tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; and it cannot be cured by Catarrh Cure. It is the only safe and sure method of curing Deafness (caused by Catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circular free.

J. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by Druggists. Write for information. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

BE ON THE SAFE SIDE THE savings of a lifetime are sometimes swept away because of carelessness. The security afforded by the maintenance of an account in a strong bank is the approved means of keeping such funds where the danger of loss is absent. The Bank of Oregon City OLDEST BANK IN CLACKAMAS COUNTY