OREGON CITY ENTERPRISE

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DILL NUMBERS 338 AND 339, if enacted, would not consolidate the corporation and insurance departments. Its only effect would commissioner. The insurance and corporation laws would not be amended, harmonized or articulated, and the state would see a "consolidated commisbe a department partly sustained by legislative appropriation of \$15,000 ization of the town of West Linn. per year, and partly by fees collected. To keep a record of the receipts and treasurer's office. The bill, if enacted into law, would therefore be abor- up in the mills is destroyed. five because it would not do that which it purports to do.

The bill creates the new office of state fire marshall. The legislatures of 1909 and 1911 refused to enact such a law because of the added expense to the taxpayers of the stare. The legislative bills provided for definite annual appropriations of \$10,000 for the maintenance of the department. It would require more appropriation to maintain the department now than two years ago. The state of Ohio paid \$70,817.41 last year to maintain the fire marshall's department; Minnesota, \$30,000; Kentucky, \$27,000; Maine, \$10,900; Maryland, \$10,000, and South Dakota, \$8,267.50,

Oregon has today the most effectively administered blue sky law in the United States. Amended by the coming legislature in some slight administrative particulars it will possess the model blue sky law of the United States. The administration of this law is a big task, separate and distinct from the work of any other department of state. It should be under the direct supervision of one man required to give his entire time to the work and of a deputy commissioner.

If a person dealing with any big concern, disgruntled at the official action of the superintendent, were to go to the stockholders and ask them to discharge the superintendent and give his duties to some other officer, irrespective of efficiency, administrative harmony or operative cost, the stockholders is a direct analogy of that condition.

The corporation department is the biggest money maker in the state government. Its income from June 3, 1913, to June 30, 1914, inclusive, was \$310,613,09. Its cost of operation, including the purchase of a complete office equipment and the payment of all extraordinary expenses incident to opening a new department, was \$24,496.79. Its normal expense will be approximately \$17,000 per annum. It turned into the general fund of the state, for the support of the state government during the fiscal year \$286,-

If there is to be any consolidation of departments, it should be upon a verse, and should be defeated.

to sell his product at a price below cost of production, ruin seems section. The demand for northern manufactured goods and western food bookish boy's. products must fall in sympathy.

The Washington society women are to have a fashion show of costumes made of cotton goods.

nen who have been using imported fabrics will find these good costing higher this year than ever. If they would each buy a dress or two of some form of cotton material, in place of foreign made textiles, a home demand would be created that would go far to relieve the situation.

Cotton is often looked at as a cheap material, an adulterant. It is the least expensive of all the great fabrics. Yet it is capable of infinite beauty of treatment. The workers of India turn out cotton so fine that a pound of thread is 115 miles long. They make fabrics so sheer and delicate that when spread on the grass and covered with dew, they are invisible.

As a substitute for wool clothing, cotton is considered to lack warmth. Yet the fact that it is so very largely used in place of wool shows the adaptability of the material.

The worst of the cotton crisis could be worked off at home, without injuring home industries that produce other fabrics, simply by buying cotton products instead of imported textiles. The American people must stand together in this period of unprecedented strain. There is no sense in paying high prices for foreign made goods, when an American material, capable of all the beauties of good craftsmanship, is going begging.

77 N THE CONSOLIDATION of the Willamette Pulp & Paper company and the Crown-Columbia Paper company into the Crown-Willamette Pulp & Paper company, it is considered highly probable that Oregon City and West Linn will benefit greatly. Additions to the mills, probably extensive, will be built, the payroll will be increased, the output made larger and the natural result will be more business in the two cities by

A depositor may arrange

with us so that any mem-

ber of the family can draw

money on the presentation

of the pass book; otherwise,

withdrawals can be made

only by the depositor in

person, or upon his written

JOINT

ACCOUNTS

plans is vague and uncertain. The people of Oregon City are waiting to earn what step the new corporation will take toward the policy and man- ing with new dyes, they will find that firm colors will be appreciated by a agreement of the mills. It is understood that those now in charge will be growing number of people. retained although no assurance of this has been received here.

Oregon City and West Linn as well as the mills would suffer in case B. T. McBain, present mill manager, were transferred. Under his careful and progressive management, the mills of the Willamette company during the last few years have seen many changes. The spirit of harmony and cooperation now existing in the mills between the management and the hundreds of men is a direct result of his work. Now he has established a safety first movement in the plant and already results are seen. His ability to organize and harmonize has extended through the workers both in the mill beaven of never-ending delight. proper and in the office,

But Mr. McBain's beneficial influence extends far beyond the mills. Several years ago he was elected president of the Commercial club and at be to substitute for the corporation commissioner a deputy insurance the end of his first term he was relected without a vote cast for another man, a thing which had never been done before. Mr. McBain is prominent in the work of the state social hygiene society; he has taken an active part in the sion," with two sets of employees, two sets of books, two systems of receipts library association and is now head of the board; and his beneficial influence and disbursements, and two funds into which the fees should go. It would even extends into such movements as the pure water project and the organ-

The paper mills here, the people of Oregon City and West Linn, the lidisbursements the secretary of state would be compelled to keep four ledger brary association, the Commercial club, will all suffer if Mr. McBain is accounts, two more than necessary, and this would also be true in the state taken from his post here or if the wonderful organization which he has built

> this state of Oregon as much as much as industries, railroads and more people. Some change is sure to come in our tax laws as a result of the present unrest and such measures as the single-tax, graduated tax, at the regular primary election. The situation is peculiar. nd other plans of taxation are being put forward. A tax code commission s proposed by an initiative bill would in a scientific manner study the efect of tax laws in other states and countries, the conditions in this state, our

held responsible for it. It should not as this bill provides be put in the hands bills have been presents at every one of the initiative elections in an effort to cratic candidate and he will receive the votes of those Republicans who under-

In order that the condition of the state's taxes may be carefully studied a bill will be voted on at the next election creating a tax commission. This body will draft a proposed tax law which will be submitted to the legislature after carefully studying all proposed remedies and the condition of the would think that man was either foolish or a knave. Bill Nos. 338 and 339 state now. The commission will be appointed by the governor and its members will serve without pay. The only cost to the state treasury will b \$2500 for necessary expenses.

> GREAT MANY CITIES and towns have been holding garden competitions the past summer. Newpaper exchanges bring many reports of prizes awarded in these contests. It is often noted that children have won out in these contests who never stood well in their book

Formerly the boy who could not learn lessons readily was set down as a blockhead. Yet the boy who does not take easily to books is often of information the following questions:

First: If I own a lot assessed at basis of increased efficiency and economy. Bill Nos. 338-339 means the re- speech in the ordinary matters of daily life, tactful in what he says, with a gift for leadership and doing things.

In the old fashioned school, the boy who was dull at his books was feets assessed at \$100, making a total prodded and spurred along the thorny path which he was never fitted to how much exemption will I get on my THE SOUTHERN COTTON GROWER, forced by the war travel. Somehow he never could see things through the printed page. Put assessment under this \$1500 exemption him out in a garden, and give him corn seed, hoe and spade, or put him on the imminent. Losses from such forced sales will not be limited to one ball ground, and he might raise a crop or play a game much superior to the

Books are the record of the world's wisdom, but their use should not To meet this situation the "buy a bale of cotton movement" was started. be over emphasized. Too much reading and study makes the boy over-titled to under the \$1500 exemption ure will be beaten if the farmers will much of a spectator. His energy is satisfied by the thrill of reading how law? other boys do things. Meanwhile the dull boy is out selling his papers or goods and is engaged in the mercan-indifferent men and women that there aising his potatoes, and slowly winning his way

Every school should have some outlet for the children who are slow at books. Home and school gardens are one of the most useful of these outlets. Dressmaking and cooking classes teach an art that lies at the founda- and is in cultivation, and is assessed what it was, there were 1552 registion of home economy, and which the average mother fails to import. To as improved and, and an adjoining owner owns 30 acres of brush land that more than half of the boys, success in life is to be reached through skill of he is just starting to improve, and this Now when the baby has been turned the hand rather than through the printed page.

TO HE FOLLY OF CHANGING that which is already good for something which may prove better and would probably prove worse, is plain to all. An experiment at its best, particularly in the affairs of government, is nothing more nor less than guess-work. No one can deny that in its place an experiment may result in benefits but under any circumstances the greatest caution should be observed in experiments where the results of the experiment are permanent in their character.

The bill abolishing the desert land board and re-organizing certain other tate offices is nothing more than an experiment. Its backers say that under their plan taxes will be lowered and the affairs of public lands and water rights, highly important in the development of the state, will be managed as well as at present. We have their word for it, nothing more than the state- ure. ment backed by those who want the bill made into a law. At the present time the state water board, the desert land board, the superintendents of water divisions, and the state engineer handle their departments with efficieny and with little or no friction. The offices are run with such harmony and efficieny that the average citizen is hardly aware of their existence except when he comes in contact with one in the ordinary course of his business. The sessed value of the lote for taxation for that is the only way you can probackers of this bill would have the state risk this harmony, this efficiency, Just what the owners of the big mills will do is not yet certain or at merely on the chance that there might be something better in a reorganizaleast has not yet been announced. All this is known concerning their tion. They do not find faults, yet they would reorganize.

The only peg on which the framers of the bill can find to hang their argument is the plea that it will lower taxes, but here again we are confronted with broad statements backed by neither definite proof nor forceful logic.

NE OF THE INCIDENTS of the war situation is the difficulty be equal to \$1500, he probably would be divided one-half. (See explanation by American factories are finding in securing dye stuffs. The result allowed to make up the \$1500 out of Mr. U'Ren and others in the voters will be an effort to make dyes in this country. Probably there will his merchandise at his place of busibe some improvement in this very important branch of textile industry.

It is remarkable what poor work in the use of imported dye stuffs, and in the colors of imported goods, has been accepted in the past. Every man nothing done in the way of improverealizes how badly the average negligee shirt holds its color. It seems to ments with either of them. The ownmake little difference whether the material is expensive or not. Often half a dozen washings fade the shirt so much that it looks old and worn out, Women of course find similar trouble in many kinds of their clothing.

A manufacturer of textiles was asked why he did not take more pains if any. The owner of the improved 30 to turn out fast colors. He laughed at the question, and admitted that it would cost but a trifling fraction of a cent a yard more to use colors that would be practically fast. "But who would buy them?" he asked.

He went on to say that the only people that seem to have a desire to get fast colors are those who can afford to throw away clothes long before they are worn out. Probably some manufacturers do not like to make colors too unimproved value of their lands and with less personal property for their fast. It would encourage people to wear clothes too long. That would

The demand for better coloring of textiles has had much to do with the he has property enough to be placed spread of recent years of the arts and crafts movement. These workers dug on the assessment roll. See sections up the dye books of their grandmothers, when fabrics were often woven and colored at home, and when material was made to wear. These tested fabrics with long exposure to sun and rain, and produce colors that stand. They use vegetable dyes to a large extent which are usually less harsh than chemicals and which blend into each other with more beauty.

In so far as American mills under present war conditions are experiment- have each three times as it

REAKISH TAX LAWS are the predominating feature of the coming will more than equal his exemp election. The \$1,500 tax exemption and the graduated extra tax amendment are fair representatives of the class. Every one is prosoned by some more or less radical person, bent on thrusting on the people of be a fool the state some half-Socialistic scheme which they believe will lighten the burdens of a suffering people and bring the state of Oregon nearer to a blissful

This graduated tax amendment is only typical of the general class of idle day dreams these persons have. It is a bill which is thrust forth to lighten the tax on the poor and increase the burden on the rich. It is not unusual to note heavy lien and who would that this measure, like others in its class, has never been given a trial in this any money on the land suntry and there is nothing back of it except the vague arguments of the dreamers who foster it. These persons seem to forget that the graduated tax to pay the taxes, they be nendment will drive industries from the state; will hold back Oregon from sale ripens into a title and A, and a the future which is sure to come if the commonwealth has half a chance. This wife then become really tenants at graduated tax amendment would be a burden on industry, it would hold back for and foreseen by the single-tain progress and make thrift a crime, punishable with a penalty. Oregon will never be more than she is at the present time unless this plain folly of experimenting with the tax code is stopped. Unsettled conditions, the sure result of such experiments, will never attract capital and industry to Oregon.

NEW TAX CODE, sane, complete and progressive, is needed by TOR PROBABLY THE FIRST TIME in its 48 years of existence, the Enterprise finds it is obliged to support a Democratic nominee when there is a Republican in the field who has secured his nomination

F. M. Hurlburt received the Republican nomination for joint-repre sentative from Clackamas and Multnomah counties at the primaries. An investigation into his past by the Republican central committees of both counpresent tax laws and from the fund of information gathered in this way ties showed that he has a criminal court record, and resulted in a request that frame a law or amendment which would be progressive and yet fair and just. he resign and allow some man to receive the Republican nomination who The regulation and levying of taxes is among the most important func- could stand the most rigid examination. Hurlburt refused, although in a on of government. To levy it fairly is the aim of every honest tax measure, remarkable confession he acknowledged that his purpose for entering the but the field presents many chances for personal greed and dishonesty. The fight was not of the best. The result is that the organized Republican Thursday. faults of the present tax system are acknowledged everywhere. Critics do not bodies have withdrawn their support from Hurlburt and to all practical puragree as to what the errors are nor as to the best remedies for the evils and poses there is no real Republican nominee. Roscoe P. Hurst is the Demostand the situation.

> The action of the joint-central committees shows their determination to put before the voters at the coming election a clean ticket. The organization will not support any man who cannot stand up before the electors with a

FORUM OF THE PEOPLE

The \$1500 Exemption Amendment. tion pamphlet that is now being circu-either the public peace, lated, that the legal voters will be health or public mafety of the people called upon to vote for or against a of Oregon. constitutional amendment which the single taxers are calling a home exemp-

Now I desire to submit for my own

Second: If I purchase 30 acres of unimproved land and erect a small cottage thereon and the unimproved land is assessed at \$800, and my improvements and personal property at \$300, how much exemption would I be en-

tile business and his stock of goods in is still grave danger that the meas his store is assessed at \$1500, will the will carry by a minority plurality. merchant get the full \$1500 exemption?

joining owner with the unimproved

sonal property or less and the \$1500 pect of its defeat.
exemption would wipe out his assessthe law from sitting as a juror in a of his own rights and property,

fully so that the answers can be easi- country. ly understood in order that I can distinguish whether this proposed \$1500 already here, when a man who falls to A READER.

First. The exemption would be \$400. ments than the house, the exemption system of government would be increased that much. The as for that is the only way you can prowould be what it would have been if it ever increasing taxes on your lands.

E. F. RILEY. had not been improved.

Second: \$300 only. The \$800 value would be taxed.

Third: Probably no exemption at owner of a dwelling house or a part owner of one, and the value of his per-

er of the brush land would get no ex-er of the brush land would have a dwell. B. and his wife have also an 80-acre ing house, and then only on his house, personal property and improvements \$1000.00, he being a beginner acres, if he had a dwelling house would ten acre farm well improved and with be entitled to an exemption of \$1500 on his person property and improvements D, and his wife have 160 on the 30 acres. If his wife were part same kind of land as the others. They owner they would be entitled to an exhaue an ambition to make a nice 160 emption of \$3000. The taxes each acre farm and are working hard to the value of personal property and im-provements in excess of the exemption. Fifith: No. But he may not be se-

990 and 995 of the code. An Answer From W. S. U'Ren OREGON CITY, Ore., Oct. 1, 1914,-

pen letter to the candidates for gov ernor I found on my return from a campaign trip in eastern Oregon. If am elected governor I will veto any bill carrying the 'emergency clause, OREGON CITY, Oct. 2 .- (Editor of unless I believe its immediate operahe Enterprise.)-I notice in the elec- tion is urgently necessary to preserve

> As to measures that have been en-acted by the voters, I shall oppose any except those that are clearly intended to aid the operation of the bill and make it more effective. As to measures rejected by the vot

ers, I shall oppose their enactment by the legislature, and use the veto power on such measures is necessary. Sincerely yours, W. S. U'REN,

Farmers Oppose Amendment PORTLAND, Ore., Oct., 3, 1914. (Editor of the Enterprise) - The senti nent of the farmers throughout the state seems to be against the \$1500 exemption amendment, and the chances are that the destructive measlaw?

Only go to the polls in November and vote against it. There are so many

In Clackamas county in the 1912 Fourth: If a man owns 30 acres of election, when the single tax had a

Now when the baby has been turned brush land is assessed as unimproved around and given a breech presentaland, would the man with the prairie tion, it is hoped by Messrs. U'Ren, land, would the man with the prairie tion, it is hoped by Mesars. U'Ren, ry Puscy who took her own life land who is receiving annual crops. Cridge, et al. that it will be more Thursday, and the verdict of the lar therefrom have a greater exemption charming to the voters and that a ma-under this proposed law than the adjority will be willing that it shall be jority will be willing that it shall be suicide."

If the farmers can be got out to vote Fifth: If a man owned \$1500 in per- on this question there is a good pros-If a voter, either man or woman, neg-

ment, would be be disqualified under lects to register and vote in protection trial of a case in our civil or criminal should do so in justice to his neighbor courts? Please answer the above questions to take up arms in defense of his The time will soon come, if it is not

exemption is a home exemption or vote on the questions, forced upon him whether it is simply a single tax meas by the initiative, will be looked upon with contempt. The state is entitled to his vote and

he will be, in some sense (and not an But if the assessor should find that his country if he does not lend his aid part of the \$600 was for other improve- in the only manner he can under our

How the Exemption Would Work. PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 2.—(Editor of the Enterprise) -As an illustration all. But if the merchant were an of how the \$1500 exemption amendment would work, I want to instance the case of three or four farmers, it being understood that a man and his sonal property and improvements "on, wife can have \$3000.00 exemption by in and under" the premises would not owning the land together, each an unpamphlet at page 38.).

A. and his wife have an 80-acre farm. 40 acres of which is well improved be-Fourth: The two 30 acre tracts ing cleared and fenced and having a would be assessed as if there had been dwelling house and other buildings. The improvements and all the personal property would be assessed at a little

farm upon which the personal prop-erty and improvements do not exceed

improvements and personal property D. and his wife have 160 acres of

comfort and convenience Still another neighbor, E. and his wife, have but two acres, but they have personal property and improvements thereon to value of \$3000.00, all ex-

Now if the exemption amendment is passed, how will it be with these men about their taxes. The poor man, B. and his wife, will have to pay as much taxes as A., eight times as much as C. (Messrs. C. E. Spence, C. L. Shaw, and and 40 times as much as E and 1½ as much as D. and yet A. C. and E. State Grange) — Gentlemen: Your

Owing to the vast amount of per

property and Improvement ed the taxes on the wild value and will be "awfully" high and I soon find that the increase of his If A., B., C. and E. all vote for ing the part of rascals, while

But how will wife with their 160 acres. have to pay twice as mile taor B., 16 times as much nes as much as E.

This would be too heavy would want to sell parts of his

Beginning to get his eyes. would be paid and the burden

A. and his wife loss their anisto make a good home. able to hire men to help them and improvements go to wrick. The the farm and wish they were stream

else than in Oregon.

The body of Mrs. Gertrude C. Past the wife of Henry C. Pusey, was for Clackamas a few minutes after She had evidently drowned bred

and Dr. M. C. Strickland, her physics who has been treating her for a me us disorder for sometime and the dentified the remains early in the all rnoon, said that Mrs. Pusey's His had probably prayed upon her mist) the extent that she took her own li S. F. Hyde was with his wife in power boat a quarter of a mile bei Preenpoint at the time Mrs. Put waded out in the water. They notice a person standing waist deep in water, but thought that if was a m hunting for something. On return to the city they found the body for ng on the surface of the giver to crought it to Brown's boathouse where Dr. Hempstead and George Limber e leavored to restore life. The body eing held at the Holman Undertakie parlors and will probably be shipped

o California for burial. Coroner W. J. Wilson spent some ime Thursday afternoon on the case and will hold an inquest today.

Mr. Pusey is connected with t Hawley Pulp & Paper company of the dty, his brother-in-law being presi of the concern. He has lived in th city for the last 20 years.

Mrs. Pusey was a bride of only alexandria. They were married quiely lune 15, at the close of a "love stire sight' ight" romance. The marriage as lace at the home of Mr. and Mac W. Barlow, in Oakland. and the "Mongolia" while they we met last spring on the Tenyo Mai

Coroner W. J. Wilson held an inquet Monday over the body of Mrs. Gerin C. Pusey, the four-month bride of He was "drowning with intent to

The inquest was delayed by Coor Wilson until the arrival of her half, Hiram C. Cal. The body was shipped is Sats Anna Monday afternoon and the serices and interment will take plut !! the California town The most sensational develop

at the inquest was testimony from E. Connell tending to show that Mrs. Pusey suffered temperary dearing ments when she desired to take he own life. He stated that at one time he caught her just as she was about press a bottle of acid to her lips. Mrs. Frank Busch testified that sh aw the couple frequently and the

both appeared to be happy. At time she became homestick, Mrs. Busch to tified, but as far as her domestic li was concerned, there was no trouble The others who took the stand at the nquest were: Dr. M. C. Strickland who was Mrs. Pusey's physician and

who identified the body; Henry Puses, her husband; E. J. Daulton, who say Mrs. Pusey walk north on Main street the morning of the drowning, and F. S. Hyde, who was in his boat a quarter of a mile from the shore and saw the woman wade out in the water and who afterwards took the body to Brown's boathouse at the foot of Fifth street-OREGON CITY TEAM LOSES, 13-0

The football team of the Oregot City high school played and lost the first game of their season Saturday after noon when the local school and the second team of the Lincoln high school met on Multnemah field, Portand The score was 13 to 0.

Lack of team work and training it given as the cause by the members of the local team. The Oregon City play ers had only a week's practice below the same while the Lincoln men begs work early in September. The weigh of the two teams was about the sam The game was the first of a double header. Astoria high school and the first team of Lincoln met and the for mer team came off victors, 6 to 0. The field was slow on account of the received rains although there was no showed during the playing.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a grain many years dectors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly falling to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Sence has proven Catarrh to be a contitutional disease, and therefore require constitutional dreatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O', is the only Constitutional cure on the market. It is taken be termily in doses from 10 drops to a test spoonful. It acts directly on the block and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case in falls to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

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order.