

OREGON CITY ENTERPRISE

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THE FOLLOWING ACTUAL HAPPENING came to the ears of the writer the other day. A physician with a large and growing family decided to move out into the country to save expenses.

The doctor, however, made quite a study of scientific poultry raising. One of his ideas was to use printer's ink freely. He inserted with his deliveries of eggs a printed circular telling the public about his methods.

The farmers of the town were selling their eggs to the country store for a small price. Probably the store had to sell to a wholesaler, and they may have had to go through several hands.

In a short time he was cleaning up the whole product of his poultry yard at better prices than the men were getting who had monkeyed with chicken raising all their lives.

Probably his simple little printed statement of his methods had more to do with it than anything else. No doubt many of the old farmers had equally good methods. But they took no pains to tell the public about them.

The moral is too obvious. Any farmer who raises staples like eggs, butter, vegetables, and whose food products are attractive, can get all the business he wants at good prices in the nearest large town, by spending a little money on advertising.

THE ENTERPRISE cannot sympathize with Thomas Yocum, the Garfield farmer, who secured the arrest of Fruit Inspector Standish and his deputies when the tried to spray the Yocum orchard.

The fruit inspection law was passed for the protection of commercial orchards. The Yocum trees are old and the fruit used for feeding hogs. About one-third of the trees produce a fair quality of fruit, but, owing to the fact that the orchard has received but little care, the crop is far from merchantable.

The state of Oregon and Clackamas county both advertise the merits of their crops. Apples, pears, cherries and plums are sent out of the state in great quantities and their excellence is advertised throughout the nation.

Fruit inspectors are authorized to order fruit trees sprayed or even to have them cut down. In case the owner does not comply with the order, the inspector himself can have the work done and the cost is charged against the property on the county's books, to be collected with taxes.

Inspector Standish did not order the trees destroyed, although he says that it would have been better if part of the orchard had been better if part of the orchard had been cut down. He took only the steps necessary to protect surrounding orchards.

Public opinion throughout the county, particularly in the Garfield district, is behind Inspector Standish although a few express dissatisfaction with his activity. If he had failed to take the steps he did, public opinion would regard him with still greater disfavor.

THE LETTER OF STATE HIGHWAY ENGINEER BOWLBY to the Seattle Automobile club describing the roads in the Willamette valley as not in good condition any time during this year and only passable after June 1, is the painful truth. Those who have travelled over the Pacific highway through the western section of the state will vouch for the assertion.

Many of the state papers took the opportunity to criticize Engineer Bowlby and deny the truth of his message to Seattle. Engineer Bowlby should not be criticized but the court counts in the eight valley counties that allow this condition to exist through a mistaken road policy.

The roads of the Willamette valley are in a deplorable condition and there is no hope of an immediate bettering of the condition. It has well been said that the making of good roads is a lost art in Clackamas county as well as in other sections of the valley.

If Engineer Bowlby had answered that the roads of the Willamette valley were in excellent condition, as many of the state papers seem to expect, Oregon roads would be still stronger denounced next summer when Washington autoists, trusting in the truth of the engineer's statement, found their real condition. Honest boosters for good roads will welcome the denouncement of the so-called highways in this part of the state.

Engineer Bowlby can be criticized in only one regard. He showed lack of judgment in turning over to a rival city in a rival state a signed assertion that roads here are impassable excepting only the summer months. It makes the best kind of advertising material for Seattle.

UNLESS MATTER IS OBSCENE OR LIBELOUS, newspapers should be allowed to have the right to publish anything they please and be protected in publishing it, declared Judge Carter before the Chicago Press Club. "Ordinarily, the attempt to censor or attempt to suppress publication produces the very state which the censorship sought to obviate. Light is the best policeman. The newspaper is one of the chief means of educating the people. All who can read turn to the newspaper; many read nothing else."

The judge is right and a brief review of newspaper history right here in Oregon City will convince the most skeptic.

All who have lived in Oregon City remember the epidemic of typhoid fever; many because of the illness or even the death of some friend or relative. The fact of the epidemic was published far and wide and, incidentally, these same newspapers that printed the facts were severely denounced. Now Oregon City voters have decided to build a 25-mile pipeline to the South Fork of the Clackamas river to bring in water that is not surpassed in the Pacific coast states.

A more recent incident, one that took place within the last year, brings out the point is still stronger relief. Oregon City for several years has approached a financial crisis that came to a head last August when local banks refused to cash Oregon City warrants. The majority of citizens did not really know the true condition of affairs until early in the fall, when it was seen that no step would be taken to remedy the situation, the Enterprise printed a series of three articles aimed to show the actual and, it must be acknowledged, deplorable condition of the city financially. Now the city is operated on a budget basis and the council is endeavoring to untangle the town's finances.

In both of these cases, enraged citizens could find no term strong enough to express their opinion of local newspapers. Subscribers stopped their papers, advertisers withdrew their advertisements and the entire town joined in a chorus to denounce the papers that "tried to give the town a black eye." The Enterprise does not maintain that without the activity of the press, the bonds for the South Fork project would never have been voted or the council would not have adopted a policy of retrenchment; but the Enterprise does argue that a truthful description of conditions scattered broadcast hurried the remedy.

Truth in print has always hurt some. In the description of the town's finances, members of the council and many of the merchants considered themselves hurt when in reality the entire town and all in it are benefited. Truly "Light is the best policeman."

THE PROVISION OF WARM LUNCHEONS in school houses is one of the new ideas being tried out in many cities. It is costly, but the results are no doubt worth it if a city can afford it.

The subject of luncheons for school children has long been a problem for parents. As towns increase in size, school houses multiply. Probably a larger number of children walk home at noon than formerly, where the two session plan is used. They should be encouraged to do so. A cold luncheon is a depressing element in the life of a growing child.

Many youngsters have been coming up pale and scrawny from the lack of a substantial noon meal. If there are pastry shops and bakeries near by, parents are apt to give the children a little money for their noon meal. This may all go for ice cream, candy, or thin wafers. The substantial cold ham sandwich from mother's pantry was far better.

In the old fashioned country district school, the school house was apt to be fairly near the homes, and no large proportion of the pupils had to carry their dinner. In these days of transportation of pupils and consolidation of schools, a great many cold lunches are carried. Where this is being done, it would seem as if parents at least would want to subscribe to provide some hot soup or cocoa, to go with the cold hand-out from the luncheon basket.

Children's eating needs close supervision. The hungry boy or girl at the home dining table will eat plain bread and butter with avidity and relish, and if there is no desert there is little complaint. Give them 10 cents for luncheon, though, and more than half of it goes for pies or cakes.

IF THE COUNTY COURT intends to employ a road expert, now is the time to get one if road building this coming summer is to benefit by his efforts. The time for an engineer is before actual work is started when the nature of the work is being outlined, but the county commissioners, acting against the advice of the county judge, discharged the county road engineer just at that time when he was needed most.

Clackamas county is a large county. It contains 60 road districts and the trip from Mt. Hood to Barlow is a good day's travel. It is impossible for one road engineer to personally supervise all the road work in the county. If only one day was spent in each district, it would take two months for the engineer to make the rounds. The folly of employing an engineer only in the summer months is evident when these facts are taken into consideration.

If a competent engineer worked with the road supervisors the present system of repair and construction could be greatly improved. A consistent road policy, an economical use of road machinery such as road rollers and crushing plants, co-operation between road districts in improving main traveled highways, and a more systematic use of men and money would follow if the work was mapped out in the spring by an expert. Now is the time Clackamas county needs a road engineer.

"We denounce the profligate waste of money through the lavish appropriations of recent Republican congresses. We demand a return to that simplicity and economy which befits a democratic government." This is from the Democratic platform adopted at the Baltimore convention. The sixty-third congress, just adjourned after 23 months of activity, was overwhelmingly democratic. It appropriated two and a quarter billion dollars—a hundred and twenty-five million more than the preceding congress. Profligate waste of money? Simplicity and economy?

The death of Mrs. Minnie Armstrong last Monday belongs to that class that will probably never be cleared up to the complete satisfaction of all. The case presents many features that cannot be explained, the principal one being the lack of a motive for suicide as the theory of self-destruction is now generally accepted.

The state supreme court has saved the county road fund about \$50,000 by ruling against West Linn in the suit of that town to secure 100 per cent of the road money collected within the city limits. The sum could be saved every year if the county court would adopt a sane and consistent road policy.

PROGRAM WELL FILLED

EIGHT VALLEY TEAMS WILL MEET AT SALEM.

SALEM, Or., March 24.—Assurances have been received that eight colleges will participate in the non-conference college meet to be held at Willamette university on May 22. The colleges are: Pacific university, Pacific college, Chemawa, Willamette university, Philomath college, Albany college, McMinnville college and the Oregon State Normal school.

Announcement has been made that the first interclass track meet will be held at the institution on April 16, and on April 30 the Willamette and Oregon Agricultural college track teams will meet here. To induce Willamette students to try for the track team it is planned to allow those who participate in two-thirds of the meets of the season to wear the university "W." The present rules require that a track man before enjoying this distinction must win at least ten points during a season. The students will ballot on a change in the rules this week.

JUDGE ANDERSON REPLIES TO ASSERTION OF STATE ENGINEER BOWLBY CONCERNING THE VALLEY HIGHWAYS

A reply to the statement of State Engineer Bowlby that the roads of the Willamette valley are not in good condition at any time of the year and passable only after June 1, has been written by County Judge Anderson and will be sent to the Seattle Automobile club by the Commercial club. The letter follows in part: At this date, not June 1, no serious difficulty would be experienced in driving a car from Portland to the south boundary of the county—near Aurora, and road conditions will improve rapidly from now on both on account of clearer weather and road work.

We might state also that a daily auto truck service has been maintained by two firms during the entire winter from Oregon City to Portland. Within the past year more than \$10,000 has been expended on the three main roads between the county seat and Portland, and from Oregon City south the worse part of the roads were improved; 1.8 miles of the bituminous macadam built last year being between Canby and the county seat. So far as Clackamas county roads are concerned, we hardly think it is necessary for the highway engineer to stand at the gateway of the magnificent valley of the Willamette and "shoo" birds of passage around by way of the desert.

GOVERNMENT NOW CONTROLS LOCKS

(Continued from page 1)

Power company; William Pierce Johnson, president of the Crown Willamette Paper company, but president of the Willamette Pulp & Paper company at the time the document was signed; and Louis Block, vice president of the Crown Columbia Paper company, now a part of the Crown Willamette Paper company.

T. W. Sullivan, hydraulic engineer of the Portland Railway, Light & Power company, said Monday afternoon that he did not know when the government would take over the property, but believed it would not be before the end of the month.

Money has been appropriated to cover the cost of extensive alterations in the locks and canal. New locks will be built, new walls installed, the canal deepened and widened. When these improvements will be started is not definitely known here, but Mr. Sullivan, who has been in close touch with the situation at all times, believes it likely that construction will be under way as soon as the low water stage of the river is reached in the summer. The work will probably extend over a period of months.

Negotiations preceding the actual transfer of the locks began in 1911 when the state legislature appropriated \$200,000 with the understanding that the federal congress would appropriate a like sum to buy and improve the property. The locks and canal cost \$375,000 and the remainder of the sum will be used for the improvements.

LOCKS DEED NOW PERMANENT RECORD

DOCUMENT IS SENT TO PORTLAND LAW FIRM TO BE FORWARDED TO CAPITOL.

The deed conveying the Oregon City locks from the Portland Railway Light & Power company to the government was entered on the permanent records of Clackamas county Wednesday by Recorder Dedman and the original, containing the seal of the county court and the stamp of the recorder, was sent to Griffith, Lister & Allen, Portland attorneys who will forward the document to Washington. When the original deed is received at the national capitol and it has been examined by the attorneys in the treasury's department, it will be filed there and a check for \$375,000, the purchase price, will be forwarded to the electric company.

The transfer of the control of the locks from the Portland Railway Light & Power company to the government naturally awaits the payment. It is expected that the Portland law firm will send the instruments east at once.

BEAVERS IN CONDITION

FANS WAIT FOR FIRST TESTS OF SKILL.

FRESNO, Cal., March 24.—With the opening of the 1915 Coast league's season less than one week away, and the fans on edge for the initial clashes, everyone is wondering which of the clubs will be fortunate enough to get in the first punch.

Portland has a Tartar on its hands in Los Angeles, and it is hard to forecast which team will be the winner. The Angels, on account of playing at home and having the fans cheering their every move, are certain to be the favorites, in spite of the fact that Portland has won its last two opening games, and will use the same twirler who handed a defeat to Sacramento last year and to San Francisco the year previous.

So far San Francisco has been playing much better than Oakland in the exhibition games, and the chances are that the Seals will win over Elyer Christian's men, although if Al Kitter is in shape to pitch the opener he may throw a surprise into the ranks of the Seals. Venice clashes with the Mormons at Salt Lake, and if Hogan has a pitcher who is capable of going the route, should win the game, although playing away from home.

BEAVERS ARE VICTORS FRESNO, Cal., March 24.—In the first 10-inning practice game during the training trip Portland today defeated the American Giants, 7 to 6.

The game was long drawn out, although there were several stretches where entertainment was not lacking.

Harry Krause went the full 10 innings, which is the first feat of its kind to be performed since the opening of training camp. None of the twirlers have been able to pitch good ball for more than seven innings.

The Tillamook council has decided that in order to stimulate interest in the fire department, it will give to each fireman \$1 per month, based on attendance at drills and fires.

SURRENDER OF LEE OBSERVED BY G. A. R.

The United States and the state commander of the Grand Army of the Republic have issued invitations to the various posts in the United States and Oregon to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the surrender of General Lee at Appomattox, April 9.

Special services will be held in this city at 2 o'clock the afternoon of April 9, at Willamette hall. A program consisting of speeches and music will be prepared by the Relief Corps and the post, to which everyone is invited to attend.

STOCK FARM VISITED.

Will Logue visited the Dimick stock farm at Hubbard Sunday with Judge Dimick, Mr. and Mrs. Walter A. Dimick and their son.

LAST SPELLING BEE IS HELD AT CLARKS

The last spelling bee in the schedule that included every school in the county was held Thursday afternoon at the Clarks schoolhouse. Teams from Clarks, Alberta, Upper Highland, Timber Grove and Schaubel took part in the match.

Ruth Carayle, of the Upper Highland school, won first place in the first division, and Ava Miller, of Alberta, the second. Both places in the second division were won by Alberta pupils: Ruth Pope and Ellen McIntyre.

M. S. Pittman, of the state normal school, County Superintendent Callavan and Supervisors McCormick and Vedder were at the bee.

Warrenton: Bids opened Saturday for \$25,000 schoolhouse.

ACTUAL COMPARISON OF FIGURES SHOW THAT PORTLAND PRICES ARE HIGHER THAN IN OREGON CITY; ALL LINES ARE INCLUDED

(By C. H.)

Oregon City people are daily going to Portland to purchase clothing, shoes and etc. and pay more for them than they have to pay here at home. This is the result of my investigation of the prices of both places.

I went to several Oregon City stores and selected a list of articles at random, obtaining their prices. I then compared the prices of Oregon City with those of Portland.

In the paint line Oregon City was decidedly better than Portland. I visited the three leading stores in Portland dealing in paint and obtained their prices. Raw linseed oil was priced from 90c to \$1 a gallon in 1 gallon lots, the Oregon City price is 80c. Botted linseed oil is also 90c to \$1 in Portland and only 82c here. Pioneer White lead was the same in both places—5c. Alabastine was 50c a pound in Portland and 45c in Oregon City. Standard No. 2 varnish I found on sale in one of the leading paint stores of Portland marked special at \$2.25 a gallon, the salesman said they only had a few gallons left that is the reason they sold it so cheap. In Oregon City the regular price is only \$2.25.

Next I compared shoe prices. There is nothing on which the ordinary person can be deceived so easily as shoes. Very few persons can tell the difference between a good shoe and a bad shoe until they have worn them and found out through bitter experience. The Nettleton shoe our merchants charge \$6.50 for I found selling for \$7 in Portland. The Crawford shoe sold for \$5 in both places. The Clavian shoe sold for \$3.50 to \$4 in Portland, and \$3.50 in Oregon City. Novelty shoes sold for \$5 to \$1 more in Portland.

The drygoods prices were a real revelation. In every instance the Oregon City prices were the lowest. Window crepe was 20c to 25c in Portland and 15c in Oregon City. Riplette was 17c in Portland and the same here. Fancy Flaxon was 21c to 25c in Portland and 15c here, Anetia percale 15c, 20c and 25c in Portland and 12 1/2c here. All wool suitings was sold for \$1.75 a yard in both places. These prices were taken from the two leading department stores in Portland.

How Mary Oliver Became An Artist

This story won first prize in the annual short story writing contest of the Clackamas County School League. It was written by Miss Lorraine Lee, of Canby, and a pupil in the Canby school. She won second prize in the annual declamation contest of the league held in Oregon City last Saturday night.

Far down in the Sacramento valley nestled a charming white house in a grove of orange trees. The attractive place was not marred by the sign on the front veranda post, "Board and Rooms, \$5.00 a Week." Mrs. Oliver and her daughter, a light complexioned girl of twenty, lived happily in this home.

Mary's father had died three years before, and left his wife and daughter with small means for a living so they were compelled to keep a boarding house.

One afternoon as the village was quiet and still, Mary slipped out in the garden to read. Suddenly she saw a blue motor come up to the gate and she went down to see who the arrivals were. A tall, dark complexioned woman stepped out of the motor, and perceiving the approaching Mary smiled.

"Good afternoon. Wont you come in," asked Mary.

"Why yes, thank you," answered the stranger.

"Would you like to see my mother?" Mary inquired. "O, yes! I saw your sign and this place appealed to me, so I thought I would try to secure a room. You have a very pretty place," said the new boarder.

"I forgot to introduce myself," said Mary.

"My name is Mary Oliver."

"And mine is Miss Barbara Day," said the lady.

"And may I add, I'm very glad to have met you."

Oh! "The Village Blacksmith," I painted, but the sketch over the mantle was painted by Monsieur Defoire, my only instructor.

"Why she is an artist!" exclaimed Miss Day under her breath.

By the end of the summer Miss Barbara Day had become a close friend of Mary's and regretted to leave her. But she, desiring Mary's companionship, secured Mrs. Oliver's permission to allow Mary to accompany her to her home and study art in her studio.

Miss Day had a charming studio and a beautiful home. Many artists from the city were her frequent guests, among whom was Monsieur Chovane.

On one of his visits he became acquainted with Mary and was asked to criticize her sketches. Considering her work to be promising he persuaded Mary to study under him.

The following February found Mary deep in the completion of a beautiful painting which was to be exhibited in France the next summer.

The painting was ready for exhibition in March, so Mary devoted her time to Miss Day, whose health was falling rapidly. As she did not recover soon, her physician advised her to seek a change of climate.

Miss Day insisted upon Mary's company and it was at last arranged that they start for Europe the next week. Monsieur Chovane was to cross also and all were to meet at the exhibition.

Miss Barbara improved rapidly and was impatient to go on to Paris. The many exciting adventures they had prepared Mary for the surprise she received at the decision of the critics.

A banquet was given in honor of the artists who had entered paintings and the decision was to be rendered here.

The usual preliminaries had been gone through and a silence now reigned over the throng as they waited for the decision. "Ladies and gentlemen, Miss Mary Oliver, who has entered "The Ages of the World," is given the golden cup in honor of her wonderful piece of art. As she is yet a young woman, we all expect great things of her and if this is an example of her future paintings we will be pleased in presenting this golden cup to her." The speech was short and to the point and Mary Oliver was presented with the cup.

The next winter Mary returned to the United States and established herself in a studio to study art with her old teacher, Monsieur Chovane. Later, Mary's mother came to live with her and both were very happy but for the death of their dear friend Miss Day.

Mary Oliver had accomplished her heart's desire, however—to be an artist.

Advertisement for The Bank of Oregon City, 33 YEARS IN BUSINESS. Text: In Choosing Your Bank You require, first, that YOUR BANK shall be absolutely safe and that it be prompt, considerate and decisive in its dealings with you. That it be progressive, and enter sympathetically into your business plans; that it be conservative, as a safe balance to your enthusiasm; that it be large enough to inspire confidence but not too large to be interested in YOUR welfare. This bank meets these requirements fully, and invites the patronage of conservative business men.