

OREGON CITY ENTERPRISE

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REPORT JUST ISSUED BY DEAN BRIGGS of Harvard university calls attention to the incorrect spelling which is so common at the present time.

There are of course a great many successful men who are very poor spellers. If a man has executive ability, the gift of managing others, the fact that he spells "speech" with an "a" does not hurt much in his business.

In social life even the successful man will suffer from poor spelling. It will suggest that he belongs to the new rich class, and that he has had neither time nor inclination for self culture, and is only a mongrel in everything but the single power of making money.

To the young man struggling for a position in life, lack of ability to spell is somewhat more serious. A letter applying for a position that should contain several unspelled words would be reckoned that of an ignoramus.

The older people look back with regret to the little red schoolhouse, where rows of buzzing youngsters used to pore over the Blue Backed Speller by the hour together.

The old fashioned school had one astute method of developing the spelling habit, and that was the old time spelling match. Competition does wake up the boys and girls wonderfully.

THE GET-TO-GETHER MEETING Wednesday of the Mt. Angel and Salem Commercial clubs, at the former city, is the beginning of a movement that will result in the extension of the Willamette Valley Southern, the new electric railway now running between Oregon City and Mt. Angel, to the Capital City.

The fact was brought out at the meeting of Wednesday that the owners of the line will not ask the people of Salem and the country between the two cities to subscribe to the capital stock of the company, or to buy any of the bonds; but they do think they should have furnished them free of cost the right of way.

It was urged by J. L. Stockton and others that this work should be undertaken at once, in order that right of way may be ready as soon as the company is in position to use it; and that in this way the extension to Salem may be much hastened.

The Willamette Valley Southern is coming to Salem, sooner or later. The sooner they come, the better it will be for the stockholders of the road, for the owners of its bonds—and for the farmers along the line and the city of Salem.

There is a large trade all the length of the line, and all the way along the proposed extension, that will come to Salem with the consummation of the project. The country will grow, and the trade will increase. And the cities and towns will grow, and the business of the road will increase.

So let us not delay, but get to work on the right of way project at once.—Salem Statesman.

THE DEATH OF SO PROMINENT A NEWSPAPER MAN as William Rockhill Nelson, publisher of the Kansas City Star, always raises the question among newspaper workers and readers, as to how such a great journalistic success had been achieved.

One reason why the Star has had so deep a hold in its home constituency, has been the fact that it was such a persistent worker for local improvements. Street paving, parks, art gallery, these were only a few of the things for which the Star labored in and out of season.

Public improvements come slowly. The majority of the people in the average community would naturally be contented with rather slovenly surroundings. They enjoy spruceness, neatness, and handsome architecture, if provided ready made. But as to improving their own properties or paying taxes for public improvements, they are loth to help.

But every place has its men with a vision. They see the defects in a town's appearance and realize what more adequate surroundings would mean. In the fore front of these men with large hopes is almost always the home newspaper. It usually is not a heavy taxpayer. But it pays its fair share, either directly, or indirectly in rentals which enable real estate owners to pay the taxes.

Agitation for public improvements would not get far without the newspapers. While the majority of the people of most towns are indifferent to

WORTH REMEMBERING

It is worth remembering that the management of this bank feels that every time it is possible for it to help a customer, whether in the safeguarding of money, in making investments, or giving business counsel, or in any of the many ways in which a bank may help, it has done something for such a customer that benefits him and has brought him closer to the bank.

THE BANK OF OREGON CITY OLDEST BANK IN CLACKAMAS COUNTY.

civic beauty, or loth to give up a few dollars extra tax, the newspaper has faith in the future and a discontent with what is sordid or primitive.

Only rarely is the field big enough to win any such reward as came to the distinguished publisher of the Kansas City Star. But the newspapers should be able, and usually are able, to look about in this and that permanent possession, and feel that they had a large share in winning it.

THE GOVERNMENT has just issued a third bulletin discussing the needs of farmers' wives. The farmer's wife has been considered a beast of burden. In old times some of the heaviest tasks of the farm were laid on her shoulders.

The farmer would have his hours of respite when he would take a pleasant drive into the market town to get the mail, make purchases and deliver produce. Theoretically he was engaged in business. Actually he spent many hours of diverting gossip along the curbstones. It was not often that his wife went on these pleasant little junkets. She was too busy.

Butter making is now done more in creameries and factories. Milking is sometimes done by machinery, and the farm hand does it much more than the wife of today. A good many farmers do have some conveniences like running water, sewing machines, better kitchen tools. But it's a safe guess that the farmer's wife works longer than the farmer even today.

It is sometimes said that many farmer's wives go crazy. The work may seem quiet, but the monotony may allow the mind to become morbid. With the ever ready telephone on hand to exchange gossip after breakfast, the loneliness is less acute now.

Probably wholesome recreation would do more to ameliorate the lives of farmers' wives than any household luxury or modern machinery. Some notes that in a certain town an improvement society went to work and got up a monthly series of old time country dances. The city people snickered at them, in these days of fox trots and one-steps. But no dancing master at \$2.00 per hour was required to teach them, and they gave expression to the desire for rhythmic motion just as well as the latest Broadway twinkle.

THERE IS GENERAL AGREEMENT among business and financial authorities that business is making a decided improvement. Last year's good crops have flooded the west with money, and the favorable crop outlook for 1915 spreads still more hope and cheer. The United States is making money on an enormous amount of very profitable war orders.

That being the case, many forced economies in the daily life of the people must be coming to an end. The effect of any such depression as this country has experienced since last August 1 is very widespread, even as regards communities and individuals not hit by the harmful conditions. A man's business or income may not have been harmed a particle. Yet if he reads about poor business in other localities, he tends to lose something of confidence, and to curtail his own expenses.

The practical result of all this was that a great many people, since the war began at least, have been living from hand to mouth buying as little as they could.

Now that everyone seems more cheerful, a great many people are going to find themselves much in need of goods of all kinds, clothing, home furnishings, business necessities. It is probable that the average household buys food a little less liberally during a period of dull business. But now collections are better, and everyone feels less called on for cramping economies.

There is every reason to expect a good retail business for the rest of the current season. People will buy more freely, feeling that in view of past economies they can afford to do so.

As trade expands, every merchant can afford to let his advertising expand. If he does not, some one else will get the business. The aggressively seek trade.

IT WILL BE FIVE MONTHS AGO FRIDAY that James Brodersch, a man of about 22 years, has been held in the county jail here waiting for trial. His case has at last been set for next week.

Brodersch was arrested November 22 on a statutory charge. He was bound over to the grand jury immediately following his arrest by Justice Sievers. Then came the long wait. For four months he was held in the county jail waiting for a session of the grand jury and then for a month following his indictment he has been kept in jail, waiting for trial.

This particular case is a severe reflection on the record of Clackamas county prosecuting officials. In this case the principle of American justice, that every man is innocent until he is proved guilty, has been changed to every man is guilty until he is proven innocent.

A heavy sentence in such a case as the one against Brodersch is not probable. In fact, it would probably be less than the five months he has served out in the county jail before the trial. If this boy, for he is no more than a boy, is found not guilty severe criticism can be directed at the office of district attorney.

There is no wonder that this youth has unusual ideas concerning the brand of justice in Clackamas county. Who would not be inclined to sneer at courts and juries and lawyers after spending five months in a county jail before conviction or even a trial?

THE ADMINISTRATION REALIZES keenly that unless there is a return of prosperity within the next year there will not be the slightest chance of a Democratic victory in 1916. This is frankly admitted by Democratic leaders in private conversation and the president himself is fully alive to the situation. The secretary of commerce has issued several statements showing the increased orders in certain industries, without, however, supplying details by showing that many of these orders were directly due to the war in Europe. Cabinet officers are alternating in daily interviews to prove that the depression has disappeared and that prosperity prevails.

This campaign is humorous because there is nothing so obvious as real prosperity, nothing that requires less proof. The fact that the country has to be officially advised of its advent and impressed with its actuality shows the slim foundation for the assurances which are being given to the country and also the desperate desire of the administration to invoke this absolutely necessary conservator of the Democratic rule. It is a well understood rule among business men that economic laws cannot be changed by artificial means. Prosperity cannot be created by proclamation nor can its presence be denied when it actually exists. The administration cannot hope to convince a man that he is making money when his trial balance shows otherwise.

The Democrats are concerned with this slow development of prosperity and are afraid that it may arrive too late. Hence the vigorous puffing of the slender flame of improving conditions.

That expert of the department of agriculture who draws the conclusion from his studies that farming is not a paying business should get out of the middle western states and come to western Oregon. If western Oregon is too general a location, he should be directed to Clackamas county which lies close to a market, has unusual transportation facilities, opportunity to secure land cheap, and above all, land that is as rich as any in the country.

In view of the high school building discussion at Beaverton the Times says: "It has been figured that a modern high school building is the proper structure to build at this time. Although the present school building is almost new, it is barely large enough to accommodate present demands, and the school continues to grow."

TRIP THROUGH OREGON CITY FOUND CHEAPER

STAFFORD FARMER TELLS OF RATES FROM HIS HOME TO PORTLAND.

PORTLAND, Ore., April 21.—It is possible to ride from Willamette to Oregon City and then to Portland, a distance of 20 miles, and make the trip for 15 cents less than to ride direct from Tualatin to Portland, a distance of 14.5 miles, on the Oregon Electric railway.

"I used to ride on the Oregon Electric all the time," Schatz testified. "Then I figured that by going to Oregon City from Willamette, paying a 5-cent fare, I could still save 15 cents on the trip by taking the Oregon City car for Portland. The fare from Oregon City to Portland on the Portland Railway, Light & Power company's cars is 20 cents. This includes the transfer privilege. The Oregon Electric fare is 40 cents."

"I have six children in Portland. When they come to visit me they take the car to Oregon City and come from that place to Willamette. It is very inconvenient, but it is cheaper than taking the direct line, the Oregon Electric."

Charles Tizard, who was born 49 years ago in the town that bears his name, told the commission that on account of the relatively lower fares to St. Johns, Milwaukie, Linton, Lents and points on the Oregon City line prospective settlers had avoided Tizard and Garden Home. He cited instances of men who would have made investments who had been driven away by the alleged excessive fares.

"Men working in Portland who want to build homes out there cannot afford to pay the fares charged by the Oregon Electric," he said. "They have not the time to take the circuitous Oregon City route. They will move to Milwaukie, St. Johns or other places the same distance from town where the fare is reasonable."

Attorneys for the railroad on cross-examination attempted to show that the building of the Oregon Electric had enhanced real estate values.

PROTEST FROM WIRES MAY REACH CAPITAL

PRACTICE OF SHIPPING FISH FROM CLACKAMAS HATCHERY IS DEPLORED.

A protest that may reach Washington was considered Wednesday by members of the Live Wires of the Commercial club following the speech of H. Leighton Kelly before that body at its weekly meeting Tuesday noon.

Mr. Kelly deplored the practice of shipping fish from the MacKenzie and Clackamas hatcheries to other streams. He compared the attitude of Oregon City men with the position taken by residents of Medford on this subject. When fish are taken from the Rogue River hatchery, southern Oregon clivie bodies emit "hous of protest," he declared, but the government ships fish from Clackamas hatchery to all parts of the northwest without a word from Oregon City.

Mr. Kelly has been connected with the United States department of fisheries. Definite action toward a protest may be taken at the meeting of the Live Wires Tuesday.

B. T. McElnain, mill manager of the Crown Willamette Paper company, compared the poor roads of Clackamas county with the highways of California. He recently returned to his home here after spending a month in the southern state.

George Randall spoke of the condition of Main street and declared that the improvement of that thoroughfare was as unsettled now as it was a year ago.

APRIL ISSUE OF STOCK JOURNAL APPEARS

The recently installed poultry department of the Western Stock Journal is becoming one of the features of the paper, judging from the April issue which has just made its appearance.

An article on "Proper Ventilation Is One Requirement of Poultry Houses," by A. C. True, occupies the most prominent place in the poultry department. Besides this article there are three other pages filled with live poultry news and advice.

Articles on the convention of the American National Livestock association, on corn growing in Oregon, on the treatment of rabies in horses, the treatment of brood sows, and experiments made with silage for fattening steers show the wide scope of subjects covered in this issue.

Taking Care of the Children. No parent would consciously be careless of the children. Joe A. Rozmarin, Clarkston, Neb., uses Foley's Honey and Tar for his two children for croup, and Tar for his two children for croup, coughs and colds. He says, "We are never without Foley's Honey and Tar in the house."

The city of Stanfield has received several hundred large black locust trees, which are being set out along the streets in the main part of town. Two thousand one-year-old locusts, shipped at the same time, are being planted on vacant property about the city.

News Notes From Washington

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 21.—(Special)—The secretary of the treasury, Mr. McAdoo, and the comptroller of the currency, John Skeleton Williams, have been charged with conspiracy to injure one of the oldest and most respected banks in the country, by the Riggs bank of this city, an institution which began business in 1855.

The officials named are charged with using their office to satisfy a personal spite, in what promises to be the most sensational suit in the history of the national bank act. While the controversy between the bank and the present management of the treasury is largely of a technical character, and while the merit of that controversy will be determined by the courts, the friends of the administration are greatly distressed over it because of its inevitable political effect. Such an attack, made by so conservative and reputable an institution, on Secretary McAdoo, following the very general criticism of him in connection with the recently defeated shipping bill, strikes at President Wilson's administration in its most vulnerable point.

Democratic senators said when congress adjourned that, could they have allayed the widespread suspicion which had been accouated, even among their colleagues, by Mr. McAdoo's refusal to permit that bill to be so amended as to prohibit the purchase of interned vessels belonging to belligerents, they could have passed the shipping bill, so dear to the president's heart.

Furthermore, many Democrats in both houses of congress expressed the opinion that although there had been much unkind criticism of Secretary Bryan, Mr. McAdoo had become the administration's greatest liability. Unless, therefore, the courts shall completely exonerate Secretary McAdoo from the charges brought by the Riggs bank, he will become a still greater liability and the president's position would be most embarrassing because Mr. McAdoo is his son-in-law, as well as secretary of the treasury, a fact which would make it most distasteful to the president to have to ask for his resignation.

Still further to embarrass the president has arisen an unfortunate controversy between Secretary Bryan and the German ambassador over the publication of the latest German note. It is not clear, in the first place, whether the so-called "note" is really a communication from the foreign office or whether it originated with the ambassador.

Furthermore, Count von Bernstorff maintains that it was delivered to the state department on April 2. At first Mr. Bryan declared it was not so delivered until April 9. Now Mr. Bryan says the note was delivered on April 5, just as he was leaving to spend the week-end at his country home in Asheville, N. C., that it was in German and that he paid little attention to it, merely passing it over to a translator, and that he did not receive the translation until April 9. Mr. Bryan says he never consented to the publication of the note, whereas the ambassador maintains that he did.

Some days ago, Mr. Bryan said he had not read the German note, but that his subordinates had and were preparing a reply. The president gravely objects to the character of the note and he considers it most unfortunate that this controversy regarding its receipt and publication should have arisen.

There is intense anxiety in the office of the secretary of the navy these days. It is gravely feared that the raising of the submarine, the P-4, which sank in the harbor of Honolulu will all on board, will reveal conditions which will put the blame for that disaster squarely up to Secretary Daniels.

Commander Stirling frankly told the naval committee of the house of the unsafe conditions of a number of the submarines under his command, and he was, on December 3, last, severely rebuked for his truthful testimony by Mr. Daniels. Representative Gardner of Massachusetts has publicly charged Secretary Daniels with responsibility for the disaster and there are many others who will not be slow to indict the secretary if their suspicions that his policy was responsible are verified. Another officer who told the truth with entire frankness when he appeared before the naval committee was Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, and he has been made to walk the plank, metaphorically speaking, by the indignant secretary.

Admiral Fiske has been one of the chief aids of the secretary and has been regarded, as an exceedingly able administrator of that office, but he incurred the displeasure of Mr. Daniels because, when examined and cross-examined by members of the naval committee, he told them precisely what the condition of the navy was and how unprepared for war. So he has now suffered the penalty.

CUT COMES ON MAY 1

MAC PLANS REDUCTION TO 18 MAN LIMIT.

PORTLAND, Ore., April 20.—Walter McCredle made the announcement yesterday that he wouldn't cut his team to the 18-man limit before May 1, the time set by the powers that be.

At present Portland has 21 men under contract, with the prospect of getting an infielder from Cleveland to bolster up the infield at short. This would leave four men to go, and even now it is causing the Portland manager to ponder on which ones they will be.

It seems certain that Coltrin will be retained as utility infielder, if some one is secured to play short. This would leave Murphy out in the cold, unless he is given another chance and shows more than he has to date. It seems peculiar that Murphy, who played regularly at short for Jersey City in the International league last year, can't make good here on the coast, in a league of the same classification.

This would dispose of one of the men, and it is likely that Dutch Byler, the young Santa Clara catcher, will be sent to the Northwestern league with a string attached to him. This would leave the club but one man over the limit.

There are nine pitchers on the payroll at present—five right-handers and four southpaws. It is rumored that McCredle intends to keep but two of the port siders, which would leave him with seven fingers.

OREGON CITY NINE LOSES OPENING GAME

MOLALLA TEAM DEFEATS LOCALS ON LOSER'S GROUNDS; 12 TO 5.

The opening baseball game of the Clackamas County School league was played on Canemah field Saturday afternoon, and was won by the Molalla high school nine which defeated the Oregon City high school team, 12 to 5.

The game was fast and clean. Dungey, the regular pitcher of the Oregon City school team was not in condition to pitch and McKune started the game. The game began at 2:30 o'clock and the Molalla team took the bat. The locals scored four times in the first frame and they played good ball, but were weak in batting. In the fifth inning, Dungey took the box and did good work considering his sore arm. The visitors brought in a majority of their scores in the fifth inning.

The lineup follows: Rf, Wiewestek; lf, Pellan and McKune; cf, Story; 1b, Sheehan and Rankins; 2b, Madison; 3b, Dungey and Felton; ss, Grossenbacher; c, Young; p, Dungey and McKune. Umpire, Hankins. Batteries Molalla; Engle and Willis; Oregon City—McKune, Dungey and Young.

The city of Stanfield has received several hundred large black locust trees, which are being set out along the streets in the main part of town. Two thousand one-year-old locusts, shipped at the same time, are being planted on vacant property about the city.

GAME ENDS IN THE 14TH

BUT BEAVERS LOSE WITH SCORE 5 TO 3.

Pacific Coast League, Los Angeles 522 San Francisco 350 Salt Lake 556 Venice 412 Oakland 409 Portland 400

PORTLAND, Ore., April 21.—The Bees beat the Beavers with a 5 to 3 score, but it took 14 innings to do it. In the second game between Salt Lake and Portland.

Coltrin started the hitting for Portland in the first set by scratching a hit out through short. Derrick singled and sent Coltrin home. Doane scored in the second frame for the Beavers, giving Portland the lead.

Salt Lake took one run in the fourth set and again in the seventh and ninth. Speas hit a ball over the left field for a home run. Both teams had a hard time getting the lead, but the game finally ended in the 14th with the Bees on top.

Bert Hall was on the mound for Salt Lake, he was formerly with the Tacoma Tigers. Higginbotham was in the box for Portland. Both teams were allowed a generous number of hits.

A crowd of women witnessed the game.

Today's batting order: Salt Lake—Shinn, rf; Orr, ss; Zachar, cf; Ryan, lf; Tennant, 1b; Gedeon, 2b; Barbour, 3b; Rohrer, c; Hall, p.

Portland—Coltrin, ss; Speas, cf; Derrick, 1b; Stumpf, 2b; Lober, lf; Doane, rf; Davis, 3b; Fisher, c; Higginbotham, p.

NORTHWESTERN LEAGUE, At Spokane— R. H. E. Aberdeen 1 Spokane 1

At Seattle— R. H. E. Tacoma 4 6 1 Seattle 3 9 3

At Vancouver— R. H. E. Victoria 0 Vancouver 2

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE, At San Francisco— R. H. E. Los Angeles 1 3 0 Oakland 5 9 2

THOROUGH WORK

How an Oregon City Citizen Found Freedom from Kidney Troubles.

If you suffer from backache—From urinary disorders—Any curable disease of the kidneys, Use a tested Kidney remedy. Doan's Kidney Pills have been tested by thousands. Oregon City people testify. Can you ask more convincing proof of merit? Mrs. John Beers, 217 Fourth St., Oregon City, says: "Both I and another of my family have used Doan's Kidney Pills with good results. Doan's Kidney Pills quickly relieved me of an attack of kidney and bladder trouble, together with pain in my back and a tired out feeling. After I took Doan's Kidney Pills, I felt fine." Price 50c. at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mrs. Beers had. Foster-Milburn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y. (Adv.)