

OREGON CITY ENTERPRISE

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THE GOVERNMENT AND THE STATES pile millions on millions in pursuit of the boll weevil, gypsy and other moths, San Jose and other scales, grasshoppers, beetles, caterpillars, flies, etc.

In the long run these enemies of the food supply will be fought successfully only by introducing parasites, the natural foes of these insects.

For some reason or other pests seem far more numerous than they were years ago. The killing off of birds is probably the principal cause.

The old time farmer fought pests with a good deal of diligence. Years ago a plague of canker worms swept over the apple growing parts of the country.

In sections now afflicted with the caterpillar and certain other insects, granges and other farmers' organizations are doing a useful work in enlisting the children to fight them.

MUCH USED TO BE SAID about telegraphy as a chance for young men to earn a good living. One hears less to the same effect nowadays.

It was only a few years ago that a writer in the Independent interviewed a lot of telegraph operators, and found that they were earning only low pay.

Telegraphy calls for a certain quality of mind not possessed by everyone, with accuracy, swiftness, flexibility of thought, and nervous poise.

Probably the payment is kept down by the competition of women. In due time as women enter commercial fields more thoroughly, this disparity will not exist so much.

In the readiness and adaptability of thought required in telegraphy, women certainly excel men. Whether they would bear the serious responsibilities of railroad telegraphy equally well might be questioned.

Young and ambitious men capable of doing telegraph work can probably enter more scientific employments. Many women could better their position by entering this field.

THE RECENT EPISODE occurring when ex-Presidents Theodore Roosevelt and William H. Taft met as pallbearers at a funeral has revived discussion as to the personal relations of these two famous men.

Mr. Taft and Mr. Roosevelt said some severe things about each other. But the capacity of public men for overlooking the rough and tumble of public debate seems marvellous to the average man.

Ninety-nine out of a hundred people are too sensitive to criticism. The moment anything is said in the local community adverse to their personality, ideas, or manners, they fiercely resent it as a malicious attack.

Yet there is very little personal malice in daily life in either personal or business relations. Criticism is the saving salt of life.

Most public men soon learn to steel themselves against ordinary personal attack. They find out that they can learn much more and gain much more help from opponents than from friends.

Wherefore the feuds of public life are far from lasting. A debate may

When You Earn Money By Hard Work

It should be so handled that it will keep you in comfort and independence when sickness or misfortune comes and when your working days are over.

THE BANK OF OREGON CITY

OLDEST BANK IN CLACKAMAS COUNTY.

rankle with denunciation. Yet he taken in a Pickwickian sense. The Taft-Roosevelt row went deep. The wounds of former friends sink far. But these two are big men. The passing years soften many wounds, and it's a fair guess that they may heal this one.

IT IS INTERESTING to look over Clackamas county papers and read their views on the recent Multnomah county bond election. Of the few papers that have expressed their opinion, it is evident that others besides the Enterprise would be willing to support another election in Clackamas county for good roads.

The Courier, as may be expected, says that it is not enthusiastic concerning road bond issues, hints of "scandal" in Columbia county, refuses arguments of the good road men in Multnomah county and takes a slap at the entire election in the county to the north by declaring that only about 40 per cent of the voters turned out.

But it is in the Estacada Progress that there is a declaration for good roads. "Multnomah's road bond carried by a majority of about 3 to 1 and that county is now assured of a network of good hard-surface roads," that paper says in this week's issue.

It is really unnecessary to give the stand of the Enterprise. A review of the actions of this paper a year ago when, against overwhelming odds and absolutely alone, is enough to prove that the Enterprise stands for permanent highways by the bonding plan first, last and all the time.

The time will come when farmer and business man will both discover that the present system of building roads is nothing short of public extravagance. Dirt roads, macadam roads, and gravel roads are only temporary; they are nothing more than a poor attempt to build something good for little money.

The success of the bonding plan in the neighboring county may shape public opinion here so that it would be favorable to a Clackamas county issue for permanent roads. At least, every voter should watch the working out of the plan there.

FOUR CHILDREN WERE KILLED and one man is suffering from injuries that may cause his death at Creswell as a result of carelessness of either the Southern Pacific or the county officials of Lane county in not providing proper safeguards at railway crossings.

There was nothing unusual in the way the accident occurred. In fact, the only thing unusual about the situation is that there is not such an accident every day. F. E. Sly, on his way to church in his automobile, picked up four children of the neighborhood just as he was leaving his home.

It will be a difficult problem to determine who is to blame. Mr. Sly should have looked up and down the track, it is granted, but there should be an automatic gate or signal bell at every crossing.

The situation is no better here in Clackamas county, or to make it even nearer home, proper safeguards are not provided right here in Oregon City. Eleventh street, the county road crossing between here and Parkplace and the crossing at Gladstone all present the same possibilities as the crossing at Creswell, the scene of the death of four children.

The accident Sunday should be a lesson to every one of the eight Willamette valley counties where such conditions as these are allowed to prevail. It is to be hoped that even the Oregon City council may be roused enough to demand adequate protection at dangerous crossings, before Oregon City, too, is the scene of such a wreck as occurred in the Lane county town.

WAGES ARE NATURALLY HIGHER IN CITIES than upon the farm, but what is the use of the greater lure of artificially raised wages in the city. Portland has established a minimum of \$3.00 per day for eight hours, Salem has a minimum of \$2.00 for eight hours, and Eugene wants to establish \$2.25.

While wages are apparently being artificially advanced by unscrupulous politicians in cities buying votes with public funds, farm wages have been declining.

The United States census department shows that wages on the farms the whole country over last years were \$29.88 per month with board, as against \$30.31 the year before.

Average wages on the farms, without board and not counting harvest time, were \$1.45 per day as against \$1.50 per days for the year 1913, a decline of 3 1/2 per cent.

It is fair to boost wages in cities above normal when the great problem of the nation is to return people to the land to become producers.

But what will the semi-socialistic city politician not undertake when he starts on his revolutionary career of buying votes with other people's money? —Pacific Coast Manufacturer.

It is such weather as we are having now that makes the Willamette valley one of the most liked sections of the western coast. Without the extreme heat of California or of eastern Oregon in the summer, or the cold and rain of the coast two or three hundred miles to the north but with a balanced, moderate climate that makes prosperous towns, good crops, contentment and prosperity, surely there is no section of the country that can compare with this.

Mr. Schuebel's new liquor ordinance is a masterpiece. Besides being one of the longest instruments of its kind on the city's records, it also has the advantage of being so complicated and well supplied with reputation and redundancy that it would take 17 Philadelphia lawyers to figure out its meaning.

FORUM OF THE PEOPLE

The Enterprise has received through the mails a communication on the Riskey road suit, signed "Riskey's Neighbor." The Enterprise will not print this letter unless the identity of its author is known within the next few days.

Schubel Quotes Law.

Schubel, Ore., April 29.—(Editor Enterprise).—Not knowing how Judge Campbell has, or will, decide the suit brought by C. W. Riskey, I would like to call his attention to section 6315, which reads: The supervisor shall open, or cause to be opened, with any funds in his hands available for that purpose, all public roads which may have been or may hereafter be laid out and established according to law in any part of his road districts and shall keep the same in good repair, etc., etc., and to purchase and pay for any timber, plank, or other materials necessary for making or repairing any public road in his district, etc.

tion 6315, says the supervisor shall do. But it appears that a certain bunch of men in and near Oregon City don't like to see the farmers earn a dollar or two and get a few dollars out of all the money carried into the court house in Oregon City, but are willing that the newspapers and contractors in Oregon City shall get about 50 per cent of the road funds, for farmers are not in the contracting business, but as a rule are willing to put in an honest day's labor now and then, because they will be benefitted both ways.

Allow me to give you an illustration. The county roller broke a bridge 13 feet long and about 12 feet high. I called up the sawmill at 7 o'clock and at 12 o'clock the lumber was on the ground. At half past four, with the help of three men, the bridge was open for the heaviest traffic which will ever pass over it at a cost of \$9.50 for lumber, about \$1 for spikes, 4 men one-half day each at \$2 per day, \$4; a total of \$14.50. Now if the law section 6315 would mean what some of you would like it to mean, the cost would be something like this: Enterprise, \$5; Courier, \$5; lumber \$9.50; spikes, \$1; contractor flaring on a 20 per cent profit, \$2.92; actual cost of bridge, \$14.50, making a total of \$27.52 besides a 3 weeks wait until the newspapers had their little slice. I don't know how much the engineer would get for coming and flaring on it, but no doubt it would be a nice little slice. Do you get my idea. It is true in one sense that most, if not all, the road work is of a permanent nature, so far as man can do it. For an instance, every time we blow out a stump and burn it, according to the dictionary, it would

be a permanent job. I could give you a great many illustrations, but what's the use. G. A. SCHUBEL.

Concerning C. W. Riskey.

OAK GROVE, Ore., April 24.—(To the Taxpayers of Clackamas County and the Supervisors Affected).—The article appearing in the Oregon City Courier of April 23rd, 1915, regarding the action of the court in probing the costs of the highways of Clackamas county, evidently was intended as a personal fling at myself.

In answer, I desire to state to the taxpayers, that I am not rushing into print to vent my spleen upon anyone, but I do desire to state some facts in regard to the question at issue that might be interesting to persons affected.

First—Who is C. W. Riskey?

Second—Why does he pose as a protector or sponsor of the taxpayers? And why does he, at this late date so earnestly desire to enforce this law?

"As most of the taxpayers of the county are not familiar with the answers of these questions, I shall give you a short explanation of them, as it will perhaps give a better insight into the motive behind this move.

C. W. Riskey is a "Happen," he happened to be the son of his father, his father happened to acquire some property and happened to die; as a result C. W. Riskey, instead of being compelled to earn a livelihood is amply provided for which gives him sufficient time to meddle. Incidentally he happened to be sent to an institution at Salem.

In answer to the last two questions I shall give a brief synopsis of the proceedings during the last three years in road district No. 47.

In the fall of 1912, the taxpayers of district No. 47, met in Green's hall in Oak Grove and voted a 10-mill tax, amounting to approximately \$10,000 for road purposes. A committee was appointed to supervise the expenditure of this money. The members of this committee were C. W. Riskey, chairman, Harvey O. Starkeweather and E. C. Brombach. The last two named were absent from the state during the time that this money was expended, which left it entirely in the hands of C. W. Riskey. The minutes of that meeting provided for two important things. One was that the money from the 10 mill tax was to be expended on the river road, lying at the north end of the district at Island station, and continuing southward as long as the money lasted. The other one was that all the work should be let by contract.

Of this same, C. W. Riskey, as chairman of the committee, overrode the minutes of the meeting and betrayed the trust of the taxpayers by working the road in a manner and location not provided for in the minutes of the meeting, and by not letting the work by contract. But instead, C. W. Riskey had the work done by his protegee, O. P. Rothe, nominally road superintendent. By his own act, C. W. Riskey was the first man in Clackamas county to violate the law he is now standing on his hind legs and braying to have enforced. The year of 1913 was the first year that this law was in effect.

The following year 1914, the taxpayers of Oak Grove again voted 10 mill tax, for road purposes, the money to be expended as follows: Beginning where the work left off the year before, and continuing southward.

C. W. Riskey was chairman of the committee appointed to expend this \$10,000, which was to be contracted, but it required the third attempt of the taxpayers before they were able to get Mr. Riskey to comply with their wishes. His actions in the matter seemed to show a desire on his part to handle the matter in his own peculiar way, and allow his protegee to work it out by day's work. It is interesting in this connection to note that Mr. Rothe was substantially on the payroll of the county each month during his incumbency of the office.

This same contract was estimated, by the engineers to cost approximately \$14,000; the contract was let for \$10,000. The road was to be surfaced with a water-bound macadam, but this was changed at the last minute and an oil macadam was substituted. The contract was abrogated and the work done by force account, and the taxpayers paid \$26,500 for the job. It is the common belief of the taxpayers of district No. 47, that it was through the influence of Mr. Riskey that the surface was changed, and that they were given the privilege of spending \$10,500 more than the contract called for.

In November of 1914, the taxpayers were again called upon to donate another \$10,000. The meeting was called on the extreme south end of the district as they evidently wished to avoid the wrath of their neighbors, but the people turned out en masse, and resented the action by refusing to donate further sums for Mr. Riskey to expend.

Now, taxpayers, isn't Mr. Riskey adopting the tactics of the dog in the manger? Isn't he resorting to child play? If you don't play my way you can't play at all. A rule of equity says "He comes into equity must come with clean hands." Is Mr. Riskey doing that? We who know him, say no!

E. D. OLDS.

NORTHWESTERN LEAGUE

Table with columns for team names and scores, including At Victoria, Spokane, At Seattle, Vancouver, Seattle, At Tacoma, Aberdeen, Tacoma.

Identified.

In many parts of England and especially in the villages of the Black Country it is quite a common thing for a man to be known so exclusively by a nickname that his real name is forgotten. A gentleman had occasion once to ask a potter for the whereabouts of a certain John Williams.

"John Williams?" repeated the man thoughtfully, knitting his brows. "I have heard tell of it. John Williams—is it familiar. I say, sir," he explained, as if seized by a sudden inspiration, "do he be married?"

"That's so," was the reply. "And hez three of a family?" "I believe so."

"Well, sir, I'm John Williams."

Reputation Builds Up Towns Push Is Greatest Developer All Must Join In The Work

This is the second of a series of articles by Edward K. Titus on town development.

"Let us say that Smith," said the Board of Trade man I mentioned last week, "is one of your townpeople. He is a buoyant fellow, full of appreciation of the present advantages of your town, and its possibilities for growth. He goes off some day to spend a week end with his wife's relations, and incidentally gets to talking about your town. He tells what a good place it is to live and do business in."

"A few months after it appears that some young man in the town visited by Smith, is contemplating the starting of a new industry. He has a little capital, but finds his own home people indifferent to him. The words of your friend Smith had been heard by him. It strikes him that your place might be an excellent town to get a start in. He writes to Smith, who invites the young man to his home, and later introduces him to the business men about town. He gets the glad hand, and inside a few months your town has a new industry."

"I believe," said the Board of Trade man, "that in the majority of cases, new industries locate in somewhat that way. Some are founded in response to circulars and appeals sent out by Boards of Trade. The majority come

because a town has acquired a reputation for hustling, and for business and residence advantages.

"Of course Smith might go visiting for a hundred week ends, talk his relatives blind about the advantages of his town, and never interest a soul to think of moving there. Yet the hundred and first time he might strike some one who was taking of entering some new venture, and might bring something back to his home community."

"If 100 men in any town," concluded the speaker, "would make it their practice on all possible occasions to say a word tactfully—never forcing the subject—to people from other towns as to the advantages of their home place, in time this would create quite a widespread reputation. Some of the people that heard about the town would be interested to make further inquiries. A few of them would be likely to move in and bring some good business with them."

A town grows and is built up by its reputation, was the conclusion. To secure that reputation, the citizens of a town must do all they can to spread information about its advantages. From a thousand chance seeds of information and helpfulness, a few will bear fruit. It may seem luck and chance, but it is really the result of a community habit of push and expansion and search for new opportunity.

ECHOES OF HILL MURDERS HEARD

(Continued from Page 1).

ings had turned over to him all the results of his investigation and that he was with the detective on the case a good part of the time.

Refuses to Recognize Contract.

Mr. Hedges testified further that as Levings was under considerable expense he and Mr. Mass had tried to arrange some plan for Mr. Levings so that he could obtain money from time to time as his work progressed, and that with this end in view they had at one time presented the memorandum of the contract to the Bank of Oregon City and discussed such a plan with the bankers. That no arrangement was effected, however, as the bank did not wish to advance any money except on the personal notes of the court.

Sheriff Mass was the last witness called by the plaintiff. The sheriff of Clackamas county corroborated the testimony of Mr. Levings and Mr. Hedges and he testified that he knew Levings had devoted all his time to the case during the life of the contract. Further that the court had given its reason for disallowing the bill because the taxpayers would not know what they got for their money.

Miss Harrington on Stand.

There was considerable quibbling among the attorneys over the admissibility of evidence, outside the official records kept by the county. Judge Eakin permitted it to go to the jury, however.

Just before court adjourned, Miss Iva Harrington, county clerk of Clackamas county, was placed on the stand to identify certain records kept by her in her official capacity, showing the expenditure presented by Sheriff Mass for criminal investigation.

Clackamas county is being represented by Judge Grant B. Dimick and Attorneys Will Mulvey and T. A. Burke of Oregon City, while Levings is represented by Attorney Fitzgerald, of Portland, and Judge George Bagley, of Hillsboro.

BEAVERS LOSE BY 1 RUN

LOS ANGELES WINS GAME WHICH RESEMBLES SEESAW.

Table with columns for team names and scores, including Los Angeles, San Francisco, Salt Lake, Oakland, Venice, Portland.

Pacific Coast League.

PORTLAND, Ore., April 28.—In the first inning today Walter of the Angels walked and stole second and scored on Beaupiller's two base swat, starting off the seesaw game in which the Beavers lost with a 6 to 5 score.

Murphy and Speas singled and scored for Portland on Stumpf's single across second base in the third set. In the fifth it was again the turn of the Angels to rake in two runs. This was done by Burns and Volter, who came in on a single by Ellis. Kircher doubled down the third base line followed by Doane who started on a bunt for the first base. These men scored for the Beavers on singles. It was Portland's failure to bring in the prescribed two runs in the seventh that lost the game. Carisch brought in their single score in that set. The Angels closed the scoring in the eighth frame, Ellis and Abstein crossing the plate.

Burns, who has been several years with the Angels, was on the mound for the southern team; opposed to him was another veteran, Higginbotham. Scoggins was sent in for Los Angeles in the sixth set. The Beavers knocked the southern team for 13 hits. Portland's man was hit seven times.

Today's batting order: Los Angeles—Wolter, rf.; Beaupiller, 3b.; Ellis, lf.; Abstein, 1b.; Maggert, cf.; McMullen, 2b.; Terry, ss.; Bales, c.; Burns, p. Portland—Murphy, 3b.; Derrick, 1b.; Speas, cf.; Stumpf, 2b.; Carisch, c.; Kircher, lf.; Doane, rf.; Davis, ss.; Higginbotham, p. Umpires—Williams and Finney.

COUNTY PROBABLY WILL NOT APPEAL L.L. LEVINGS CASE

ATTORNEY MULVEY DOUBTS THE SUCCESS OF CAUSE IN THE SUPREME COURT.

SHORT DELIBERATION OF JURY CAUSE OF SURPRISE HERE

Statement of Detective Levings That He Has Evidence Which If Corroborated Would Amount to Confession is Sensation.

It is very doubtful if Clackamas county will appeal the Levings case which resulted in a \$2000 verdict against the county at Hillsboro Tuesday.

Attorney William Mulvey, who had charge of the county's case and worked hard to bring about a verdict for the defendant, stated Wednesday that under Judge Eakin's instruction to the jury as to the finding of an existing contract having been entered into between the county and Levings, it would be doubtful if an appeal would be successful from the county's standpoint.

The case has attracted unusual interest especially in this county. As Levings' testimony during the trial was to the effect that he had secured along with other evidence, certain statements which if corroborated, would amount practically to a confession, it is expected that this evidence will in time be submitted to the grand jury. At any rate it is the general feeling here that local officials will continue their work on the case and not let the matter drop now that the Levings case has been decided. As mentioned by Attorney Fitzgerald for Levings, the evidence now belongs to the county and may be used at any time.

The members of the court, as well as the attorneys representing the county, expressed surprise at the short deliberation of the jury, although they realized it was a difficult case to win, owing to the admission of the contract with Levings. Attorney Mulvey had his case well in hand for the county and Judge Dimick made an eloquent plea for the defense, but the existence of the contract with Levings left the matter very much a question of law. The jury, however, was left to decide as to whether Levings had fully performed under his agreement, and the Washington county men evidently felt that he had, from the testimony introduced.

The Port Orford Tribune has just celebrated its twenty-third birthday. In its long and useful career, it is its boast, it has "never had to defend itself in a libel suit nor resorted to underhand methods to accomplish a desired end."

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 name that Mrs. Beers had. Foster-Milburn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y. (Adv.)