

OREGON CITY ENTERPRISE

Published Every Friday. E. E. BRODIE, Editor and Publisher.

Entered at Oregon City, Oregon, Postoffice as second-class matter.

Subscription Rates:

One year \$1.50 Six Months .75 Trial Subscription, Two Months .25

Advertising Rates on application.

THE LAST NUMBER of the New York Nation prints a letter from London in which it is noted how women are spreading out into new fields of employment.

The killing off of Europe's best young men will open wide to women many fields formerly closed. Social changes like this will be felt in this country.

The selling of goods in retail stores has been largely in the hands of women for many years. In the larger cities they hold many lucrative positions.

Probably the reason why more women have not gone on the road is that in past years the profession of commercial traveller was somewhat looked down upon.

Women as commercial travellers may be a novelty in England, and they are still the exception in this country, but an increasing number of them have been attaining success in this field in the United States for some years back.

IT IS WITH FINE SARCASM that the Courier, in its latest weekly, weakly article of its campaign of misrepresentation against the county court, used the term "hard facts."

Last week the Courier criticized the court on over-oiling the west side road near Elk Rock. The stretch of road referred to is in Multnomah county and the oil applied by that county.

The court plans to spend money derived from the sale of automobile licenses as requested by the county automobile owners. This request was formally made by the Clackamas County Automobile club, but the Courier did not go to the trouble to find out what club made the request and calls it an "anonymous" club.

But this paper springs a new one this week.

Its editor wants to know about the road to Wilhoit as follows: "There once was an opportunity to build a watergrade highway to Wilhoit Springs—and the chance wasn't so very long ago either. Why did the county court approve a road that led over ridges and through gullies, instead? Was it spite work, politics or 'public spiritedness'?"

Why? Because an order signed in the circuit court after the county court had decided to build the new road prevented its construction. The case is known as David Fox vs. Iva Harrington, as county clerk. The editor of the Courier can find the case with but little trouble.

The Courier does not deal in facts. Exaggeration and what appears to be deliberate falsehood are the only weapons of that paper. In its campaign against the county judge, a man once supported by the Courier, and the two commissioners, facts are ignored. More than that, the editor of the Courier does not even go to the trouble to investigate before making statements that reflect on the judgment and the reputation of county officials.

A most hurried investigation would have prevented that paper from calling the attention of the Clackamas county court to the Elk Rock road oil. A few minutes with the records of the circuit court would have prevented the mistake of blaming the circumstances surrounding the Wilhoit road to the county court. A score of minor errors would have been prevented with only a slight study of actual facts.

NEW POLICY TOWARD MEXICO is one of the widely advertised offerings of the administration, and it is being exploited in friendly newspapers as vigorously as though it were a mid-summer mark-down of white goods in a department store.

There is one point on which all agree, namely, that the "new policy," whatever else it contains, should have none of the concealment which has hitherto cloaked everything connected with our Mexican relations.

For instance, if the "new policy" means intervention, it should be accompanied by a complete recital of the arson, pillage, outrage and murder which the rival cutthroats in Mexico have for so long visited upon our fellow citizens without reproof from the state department.

The proceeding of the "House of Governors" due to meet in Boston in August, will not suggest that these hopes have been in any degree realized. The governors will hold a pleasant and informal debating society, at which the work of their trade will be discussed, much as when the editors or the photographers or the manufacturers get together to talk over their mutual interests.

This does not mean that a governor of a state is not an important personage. Probably he is more so than he was twenty years ago. The old style executive was supposed to adopt a dignified seclusion, making recommendations in an academic way.

The failure of the "House of Governors" as a positive national force does not indicate that the governors as a whole are a group of mediocre men. Rather the difficulty is the intense individuality of all of our local communities.

Legislative bodies, from the United States Senate down to a city council, are jealous of their own prerogatives. They are suspicious of causes and movements originating at a distance. The fact that the House of Governors wanted a certain thing might hurt the passage of a proposed act in many legislatures, rather than help it.

With the pages of the newspapers teeming with reports of new and larger contracts awarded to American factories for war supplies, and with frequent news of hasty construction of new factories to turn out similar material, how would it do for Secretary of Commerce Redfield to repeat that assertion of his that the Democratic party "brought the country through the most terrible commercial shock in its history and landed her safe and strong upon the peaceful shores of prosperity?"

That was certainly a sonorous and well rounded sentence, but even the Democratic press cannot avoid telling the truth as to the real agency in bringing back whatever degree of prosperity we are now enjoying after that "most terrible commercial shock."

intended, the administration should make known how these food-trains have heretofore been stolen by one or another of the marauding bandits who call themselves "first chief" or whatnot, and who have distributed to their bands of land-pirates the necessities of life which warm-hearted Yankees have intended for starving Greasers. Or, if it means a punitive expedition against Villaistas, Carranzistas, Zapatistas and all the others of that kind, the administration should not hesitate to say so, and its good work to this end should not be cloaked beneath any sanctimonious pretence.

The Mexicans, for the most part, are a densely ignorant people, unable to read and believing whatever is told to them by those possessing temporary authority. Thus, when Villa's generals refused to admit to Mexican soil a trainload of Red Cross supplies, the people were told that the United States had been defied by Villa—and all through the Villaista zone of influence, Pancho Villa is believed to be a greater and a better man than Woodrow Wilson. Again, when our troops were withdrawn from the costly and futile occupation of Vera Cruz, Carranza circulated the word that he had given General Funston twenty-four hours in which to get out and that Funston "got." The peons of the Carranzista zone believed this, they believe it today; and similar yarns, no doubt, fire the Mexican heart in Zapatista territory.

Thus it happens that a humiliated American spirit hopes against hope that a "new Mexican policy" is really forthcoming at last. The people of the United States believe that no policy could be worse than the one which has been pursued. For two years the president's mind has been closed—and locked—against any suggestion regarding Mexico which has emanated from those who know anything about Mexico; and it may be that it is now too late for anything to be done effectively at any cost which the country is willing to pay.

FOR ONCE THE GOVERNMENT PRESS AGENTS have departed from their usual dry and detailed style in describing the western national parks. The interior department deserves the credit for this really meritorious description:

Two expositions, like great magnets, are drawing westward the eyes and the desires of the people of America. The Panama-Pacific, at San Francisco, is the acknowledged masterpiece of international fairs. The Panama-California, at San Diego, is a gem of subtropical beauty and substantial worth. Each, of its own kind, is altogether admirable. They conflict in no wise; each supplements the other.

But these are by no means all the expositions in the west this summer. Nature in her noblest manifestations beckons the traveler to spectacles of grandeur and loveliness unexcelled.

Glacier National park invites America to an Alpine wilderness which some day will draw Europe's thousands across sea and continent. Mount Rainier, icy octopus of the west, extends her glacial fingers down among gorgeous gardens of wild flowers to offer welcome to her visitors.

Crater Lake sucks the blue from the skies to mix anew in her depths and give forth again in hues that do not seem real. Yellowstone exhibits fields of sporting geysers with which those of Iceland and New Zealand together offer no comparison. Yosemite presents her incomparable valley. Sequoia exhibits 12,000 giant trees, some of which have lived through all written history. The Grand Canyon hides her river 7,000 feet deep in gulf of color so gorgeous and yet so indefinable that no painter can reproduce it.

BOTH LABOR AND CAPITAL are constantly seeking the most profitable field of employment. Foreign laborers come to this country because they see promise of better wages and better living conditions. Foreign capital also comes here when it sees prospect of larger returns on investments.

Since the employment of capital in manufacturing industries necessarily means a corresponding employment of labor, it is desirable that this country secure the great advantage that would accrue from making it attractive to foreign capital to come here and manufacture goods rather than manufacturing them abroad and shipping them here to sell in competition with the product of the American workmen.

A protective tariff on manufactured articles is one agency that will bring this about. If the foreign capitalist perceives that there is here a field in which manufacturing is making a good profit on its operations, he will immediately send his money here to start new factories to produce articles in competition with those enterprises already in operation.

No protective tariff can shut out capital. Its effect will be rather to encourage capital to come here for investment because its product, is made abroad, would be shut out by the tariff duty. Any and every suggestion for increasing the employment of American labor by the introduction of foreign capital should appeal to the working class of America, for the adoption of such policies means more employment and, therefore, relatively higher wages. Moreover, importation of foreign capital would tend to prevent excessive prices for manufactured articles, for if foreign capital be encouraged to come here to compete with American capital, the inevitable result must be that such competition will keep the prices of the manufactured product on a reasonable plane.

If it be true, as some men believe, that American capital is securing too large a profit, the margin of profit can be automatically regulated by creating conditions which will induce foreign capital to come here and compete with American capital in productive enterprises. Every laboring man should, therefore, keep constantly in mind the desirability of establishing such conditions in this country as will encourage capital to come here from abroad.

WHEN A GATHERING of the governors of the several states was called at Washington some years ago, enthusiastic predictions were made for the future of these meetings. Some people thought that the "House of Governors" might become of almost as much importance as another House of Congress, by uniting the states in movements for uniform legislation.

The proceeding of the "House of Governors" due to meet in Boston in August, will not suggest that these hopes have been in any degree realized. The governors will hold a pleasant and informal debating society, at which the work of their trade will be discussed, much as when the editors or the photographers or the manufacturers get together to talk over their mutual interests.

This does not mean that a governor of a state is not an important personage. Probably he is more so than he was twenty years ago. The old style executive was supposed to adopt a dignified seclusion, making recommendations in an academic way. Commonly the legislature dropped them in the waste basket. These are more impatient days. The people want to get things done. They look at a governor as their executive agent for the relief of a thousand needs, most of which are out of his province altogether.

The failure of the "House of Governors" as a positive national force does not indicate that the governors as a whole are a group of mediocre men. Rather the difficulty is the intense individuality of all of our local communities.

Legislative bodies, from the United States Senate down to a city council, are jealous of their own prerogatives. They are suspicious of causes and movements originating at a distance. The fact that the House of Governors wanted a certain thing might hurt the passage of a proposed act in many legislatures, rather than help it.

With the pages of the newspapers teeming with reports of new and larger contracts awarded to American factories for war supplies, and with frequent news of hasty construction of new factories to turn out similar material, how would it do for Secretary of Commerce Redfield to repeat that assertion of his that the Democratic party "brought the country through the most terrible commercial shock in its history and landed her safe and strong upon the peaceful shores of prosperity?"

That was certainly a sonorous and well rounded sentence, but even the Democratic press cannot avoid telling the truth as to the real agency in bringing back whatever degree of prosperity we are now enjoying after that "most terrible commercial shock."

FREYTAG INSTRUCTS THOSE WHO EXHIBIT

COUNTY REPRESENTATIVE AT FAIR WRITES DIRECTIONS PREPARING CROPS.

For the instruction of those who will exhibit at the county and state fairs, O. E. Freytag, of this city, who is now at the San Francisco exposition as special representative of Clackamas county, has prepared directions for the preparation of sheep grain and forage crops for exhibition purposes.

Mr. Freytag has had considerable experience in preparing crops for exhibition with the Clackamas county fair, the state fair and other exhibition, and is recognized as an authority in this line of work.

His directions follow: In order to get the best results and to have really worthy specimens, the grains should be cut just before the harvesters get to work, in other words two or three days before the grain is ripe enough to cut for threshing.

The straw should be very carefully baled to avoid breaking or kinking; where the straw is broken near the heads it is rendered worthless for display bundles. The next step is to place the bundles in a shady well ventilated place, preferably in the barn either on the floor or on rack specially prepared. The loose untied sheaves must be placed so that they will have plenty of air and should be turned so that they will dry evenly, and the loose bundles should not be too large or they may become moldy or yellow and be rendered unfit for display.

After the grain and straw have been fully cured, they may be covered loosely or yellow and be rendered unfit for display. After the grain and straw have been fully cured, they may be hung up in small bundles in a dark dry place, and when ready to make into exhibition bundles the leaves should be carefully stripped from the straw, and bundles which measure 4 inches in diameter at the middle hand should be made. When the bundles have been thus carefully prepared and are ready for packing for shipment the heads at least, if not the entire bundle, should be carefully wrapped in paper, and packing should be done firmly but without crushing.

Forage crops, such as clover, alfalfa, vetch and all kinds of grasses should be cut close to the ground and while the seeds are in the dough, or a few days before haying, the drying should be done in a dark but well ventilated place, and with care a good color will be retained. When well dried it should be made into bundles four inches in diameter at the butt end and tied only at the butt end. When packing forage crops for shipment, and this should not be done until thorough curing has been effected, paper should be placed between the bundles.

Care must be taken to place bundles of grain or forage crops where mice or chickens cannot get at it and destroy it. Do not put sheaf grain and forage crops in the same bin and never place vegetables or field crops among the grain or forage crops.

Field crops or vegetables in the same box with grain and grasses cause them to become musty in a very short time. Neither should all kinds of field crops and vegetables be put for shipment in one box, but should be sorted and those vegetables of the same habit or duration of freshness be placed together. It is wise to wrap each article in paper.

Corn on the stalk when taken before maturity should be dried in the shade and where the dew cannot fall upon it. This is true of all articles for exhibition for the dew draws the color.

ROBBERY CHARGE AGAINST HOOPER HERE DISMISSED

(Continued from Page 1.)

there. The partner got cold feet and returned to the depot, taking both suitcases. Hooper promptly put in a claim against the railroad company for the loss of the baggage.

The desperado dropped from sight until June 3, when with his big automatic he again held up a P. R. L. & P. Co. electric train, this time at Glen Echo. Wagner resumed the trail. Although a couple of youths were arrested on suspicion, Wagner and Detective Joe Day, who had been acting as adviser to Wagner and McShane throughout the chase, knew they were not guilty and they were released. Gradually a network was being spread for Hooper, and every officer from California to Nelson, B. C., was on the lookout. Once McShane had pictures of Hooper from Folsom, together with his description and record, the task of apprehending the criminal resolved itself into a waiting game.

Believing he was on a hot scent, McShane started Monday night for British Columbia. Scarcely had he departed when railroad officials learned there was an ex-convict at The Dalles planning a holdup of the O. W. R. & N. train. Ed Wood, chief special agent of that line, went to The Dalles and last night with Sheriff Chrisman and Patrolman Gibbons, found and seized Hooper on the street, covering him first with guns. When searched Hooper had the .45 automatic and the big Luger gun strapped to his body. A high power rifle and other weapons were found in his room Wednesday morning at The Dalles, where he arrived last Friday.

A long distance message from The Dalles today announces that Hooper, in addition to having \$1700 on him, had also in his possession proof that he was connected with the P. R. L. & P. holdups.

CITROLAX CITROLAX

Best thing for constipation, sour stomach, lazy liver and sluggish bowels. Stops a sick headache almost at once. Gives a most thorough and satisfactory flushing—no pain, no nausea. Keeps your system cleansed, sweet and wholesome.—R. H. Wellicht, Salt Lake City, Utah, writes: "I find Citrolax the best laxative I ever used. Does not gripe—no unpleasant after-effects." Jones Drug Co. (Adv.)

FLOOD DAMAGE IN OHIO IS PLACED AT \$2,000,000

FOUR ARE DEAD AND SCORES ARE INJURED IN LATEST EASTERN STORM.

COUNTRY IS FLOODED WHEN THE RAIN COMES DOWN IN TORRENTS

Vast Areas Imperiled by Weak Embankments—Favorable Weather Alays Fears for the Future.

COLUMBUS, O., July 18.—Four dead, scores injured and more than \$2,000,000 worth of property damage were the toll of floods which last night and today resulted from torrential rains throughout central Ohio.

Hundreds of acres of land are under water and vast areas imperiled by weak levees and embankments. In several places in Ohio the disastrous flood of March, 1913, was exceeded, but most of the swollen streams were stationary tonight and fears of further damage were allayed by favorable weather predictions.

At Lima, where two lives were lost more than 200 homes submerged and a large area flooded, Mayor Standish issued a proclamation saying that while the property damage there would exceed \$500,000, no outside aid in relief work would be asked.

AUTO RACES SATURDAY

TWO-DAY MEET HELD IN PORTLAND.

PORTLAND, Ore., July 21.—On next Saturday and Sunday the Northwest Automobile association will stage its third inter-city auto race meet at the Rose City speedway. Coming as it does, directly after the Tacoma speedway meet of July 4 and 5 when almost every racing machine in the Pacific northwest was prepared for the inter-city century, or hundred-mile event, it gives the Portland meet a list of entries of more and better racing machines than have ever before visited this city for a race meet.

Robert A. Hiller, manager, has been assured of the following entries: Driver. Car. F. V. Forbes. Buick Frank Elliott. Gordon Special Oral Palmer. Stutz H. Aubrey. Tacoma Special Harry O'Brien. Stutz Special Hans Malcom. Malcom Special Tay Paulsen. Lozier Special Gus Duray. Schneider's Special Jim Parsons. Parsons' Special H. D. Stratton. Mercer Special Fred Barsby. Vellie Special

This includes all of the best drivers, and the fastest auto racing cars of the Pacific northwest. On Saturday pretty Dolly Young, a young Portland girl, will ride with Frank Elliott in the mile-against-time event, and on Sunday she will ride an exhibition mile with Jim Parsons, the speed king of the northwest. A star Louis T. Barin, of Portland, will fly from the Vancouver Barracks to the speedway, and make several exhibition flights. Mr. Barin is gaining a great reputation for his daring maneuvers in the air.

BEAVERS WIN AGAIN

POORLY-PLAYED 11-INNING GAME TAKEN BY MCCREDIE.

Pacific Coast League. San Francisco. 566 Los Angeles. 527 Oakland. 491 Salt Lake. 476 Portland. 475 Vernon. 463

SALT LAKE, July 21.—In a poorly-played 11-inning game, the Beavers today won their second consecutive contest from the locals. The score was 7 to 8.

If the game had any feature to make it different from the usual run of loosely played contests, it was the extreme ragged playing of the losers. Six errors were made by the Bees and two by the Beavers.

Today's batting order: Portland—Carlisle, lf; Derrick, 1b; Spears, rf; Bates, 3b; Stumpf, 2b; Hilliard, cf; Carisch, c; McArdle, ss; Higginbotham, p. Salt Lake—Shinn, rf; Harbour, 3b; Nutt, cf; Ryan, lf; Gedeon, 2b; Hannah, c; Tennant, 1b; Hallinan, ss; C. Williams, p. Umpires—Toman and Phyle.

SUBMARINE SINKS TURKS.

SOFIA, July 19.—Entering the Mar-maroon sea through the Dardanelles and passing underneath the Turkish ship, a submarine of the Anglo-French fleet sank the steamship Bliza and then sent an unidentified steamer and two Turkish lighters to the bottom. The Bliza was sunk in the harbor of Mudania.

News of the submarine's exploits was received here today from Dedeagatch.

NO TERMS FOR PEACE.

LONDON, July 15.—Great Britain is not even considering possible terms for an early peace. Premier Asquith made this statement today in the house of commons in response to a question as to whether the government is endeavoring to ascertain the terms under which Germany would consent to immediate peace.

STANFORD SEEKS GAME

CALIFORNIA UNIVERSITY WOULD PLAY OREGON.

PORTLAND, Ore., July 20.—That Stanford university is strictly up against it and that it will establish football relations with the University of Oregon, Oregon Agricultural college and other northwestern institutions, is the belief at present in view of the trip to the northwest of Graduate Manager Behrens of Palo Alto.

The University of Nevada had just announced that it will abandon rugby and will play American football with the University of California. This will cancel the rugby game that Nevada had already contracted with Stanford and the probabilities are that Stanford will have to take up American football, even though it does not play against the University of California, its ancient rival.

Stanford students in Portland, who are close to the athletic heads of the university, stated, before Nevada's action became known, that Stanford would go through this year with rugby and would probably change to the American game next year.

FIREMEN ARE DEFEATED

REDMEN CLAIM CHAMPIONSHIP OF OREGON CITY.

The local Redmen baseball team defeated the Oregon City firemen at Canemah park Sunday afternoon 8 to 5. The Redmen now hold the championship for this city.

A game is scheduled for next Sunday in the same park, when the Wacheno tribe will play the Lela tribe from East Portland. In addition to the game there will be other forms of amusements, races and contests and in the evening dancing at the pavilion. Prizes will be awarded in all contests. A good crowd is expected from Portland and from Clackamas county cities.

BEAVERS OUT OF TUNE

SERIES WITH SEALS IS WORST OF 1915 SEASON.

Pacific Coast League. San Francisco. 558 Los Angeles. 536 Salt Lake. 485 Oakland. 491 Portland. 465 Vernon. 462

PORTLAND, Ore., July 19.—All last week somebody on the Beavers was out of tune, and always that somebody made a little slip that caused the loss of the game.

It was the worst home series that the Beavers have experienced this year. They won five out of eight from Oakland, one out of seven from San Francisco, and one out of five from the Angels, a record of seven wins and 13 losses in three weeks. Any team that can't break even in its home series stands a poor chance of gathering in the hunting in any league.

Whether the absence of Davis from the lineup is the cause of the big slump is purely psychological, as the saying goes. Davis might have kept the club up in the running, as he was playing great ball at the time he slid into Rowdy Elliott and twisted his knee. However, the injury broke an infield combination that was pretty good on defense.

Just now it looks as if the pitchers were at fault and not so much the lineups for Honus McArdle has been playing a grand fielding game. Mac always was a good fielder, but it seemed that he put a little more on last week. Mac also hit pretty well in the latter part of the week, but even that did not great good in the general scheme for getting runs.

The team is a whole lot better than a second divisioner and will, it is believed, be up in the race before the season closes. Individually the Beavers ranked as well, if not better, than the Seals last week, but the league leader, as all winning teams, had to have the breaks.

TWO COUPLES WED.

Ethel I. Robb and William R. Cummings, of rural route No. 6, and Minnie E. Nelson and John Calvin Peterson, of Springwater, secured marriage licenses from County Clerk Harrington Thursday. Miss Robb and Mr. Cummings are both minors.

Distressing Bronchial Coughs "Hang On" and Weaken.

Foley's Honey and Tar easily raises the phlegm and heals the raw inflamed surfaces.

That tight feeling over your chest, and distressing bronchial cough are usually worse at night, and you lose the sleep you sorely need to keep up your strength.

Foley's Honey and Tar eases that tight feeling and leaves a healing coating as it glides down the throat. The tickling, rasping cough and hoarseness disappear, and the phlegm is raised easily and copiously.

There is more healing in one bottle of FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR COMPOUND than in a like quantity of any other cough and cold medicine. It heals to the last drop.

W. J. HELLMAY, Clarkburg, Ky., writes: "My boy, 10 years old, had bronchial trouble ever since he was a baby. We feared he would go into consumption. I heard of a similar case where FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR COMPOUND effected a cure, and bought a bottle. My son commenced to improve after the first few doses, and the first bottle stopped his stubborn cough. FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR has given better satisfaction than any medicine I ever used. I think this wonderful medicine has saved the boy's life."

You save money when you buy FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR COMPOUND, because just a few doses stop the cough and cold, one bottle lasts a long time, and the last dose is as good as the first. Refuse substitutes.

\*\*\* EVERY USER IS A FRIEND. Jones Drug Co.

THE INDEPENDENT FARMER The farmer is the most independent worker in the world. His soil rightly worked, good seed properly sown, crops properly rotated, and his harvest carefully gathered, he gets a return more satisfactory than that of most men's investment of capital in business. And the farmer controls the expenditure of a much larger percentage of his yearly revenue than does the city man. Handling all his money matters through a strong, service-giving bank like this bank and building up a reserve fund there, the farmer is truly independent and successful.

THE BANK OF OREGON CITY 34 YEARS IN BUSINESS