OREGON CITY ENTERPRISE

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the matter will receive our attention.

Theoretically the modern farmer may be supposed to put the more la- ance. borious tasks on hired help. But help is scarce, and to save crops in times Only thus can he spur on lagging employes.

addition to the depleted food supply of the country.

any active muscular exertion at regular tasks seems intolerable. No doubt forests, and not to throw open the non-agricultural lands within the forests. drift mines \$4426, and the surface pla this is one of the great reasons why boys used to rush to the big cities.

The fact that anyone is physically wearied by brief muscular activity does not prove that he could do active work. It takes some time to develop muscle. But any person with a sound constitution ought to be able in a year ing. The hours of labor may be long in summer. But the rush of overwork is no greater than in other professions. And there are several months in which a farmer has larger control over his own time than anyone else.

THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE'S plan to anticipate future receipts from the national forests by securing an advance of money from congress for the construction of roads, trails, bridges and other public works would stimulate agricultural development and would relieve many struggling communities from their present burdens of taxation, says an article contributed by the chief of the forest service to the department of agriculture year book, just issued. This policy, says the article, would apply exclusively in those counties where there is considerable area of national forest land so located that the forest resources can not now be marketed, although later they will yield a large revenue. It would fully meet the local difficulties arising from the fact that the national forests are not subject to taxation, would aid in the protection and development of the forest resources, and would remove the one barrier which in a few places prevents farmers from immediately enjoying the benefits of the national forests.

Millions of acres of farm land are today undeveloped because of a lack of good roads. In opening any new country road building constitutes a hard problem for the settlers. At first, while the settler is struggling to erect his home and farm buildings and to clear his land, he usually cannot afford to pay high taxes or otherwise contribute toward the expense of road building. The national forests comprise the remotest and least settled regions of the country. In many cases farming in these localities is still pioneering, under as difficult conditions as have ever existed in the United States. One of the principal reasons for the failure to develop the large areas of excellent agricultural land which lie near the forests is the lack of roads.

The government is trying to meet this problem in two ways, first by public improvements being made on the national forests, and second by the the pit of their own digging. It will be humilitiating, of course, but not so direct contribution to the counties of a share in the forest receipts. Up to embarrassing as to continue to try to conduct the government without reveof roads, 21,000 miles of trails, nearly 600 bridges, and 18,000 miles of telephone lines. Every one of these improvements benefits settlers and ranchers. In addition, there is appropriated annually for the use of the counties in which the national forests lie 25 per cent of the gross receipts from timber sales and other sources, to be used for road and school purposes. Some road and school purposes.

URING THE LAST DECADE, the forest service has classified as agricultural and opened to public entry more than 15,500 individual scattered tracts of land in the national forests, comprising more than 1,700,000 acres, says an article by the chief forester, published in the year book of the Department of Agriculture, just issued. Within the last two years, in addition, several large blocks have been eliminated aggregating more than 2,500,000 acres, while nearly 2,000,000 acres more are now under consideration for elimination. All the remaining agricultural land in the national forests is confined chiefly in isolated tracts scattered here and there; to restricted areas requiring irrigation, where water can not be obtained; and to certain river bottoms and benches which are not covered with very heavy and valuable timber.

A constant pressure is being brought to bear on the government by pri vate individuals who want to acquire possession of these heavily timbered agricultural lands, single quarter-sections of which often have a value as high as \$20,000 for the timber alone. In spite of the fact that some of these lands have soil suitable for agriculture, to throw them open as homesteads would not result in farm development. This has been proven over and over

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> > THE BANK OF OREGON CITY 34 YEARS IN BUSINESS

again where lands of this kind, acquired under the homestead law, are today held not by homesteaders but by lumber companies, who promptly purchased them from the settlers as soon as the title passed from the government-a speculative process which effectively prevents one of small means from acquiring land and establishing homes,

The government is withholding from agricultural entry all such heavily timbered land until after the timber is cut off. As soon as this is done, the PRODUCTION IN 1914 \$1,676,153 AS land will be opened to entry and settlers will be able to acquire directly from the government, without cost, instead of having to pay from \$40 to \$60 an scre to land speculators. For example, on the Kaniksu national forest in Idaho and Washington, the government's timber sales have been made to include much of the remaining timbered agricultural land. Within eight years fully 10,000 acres will be made available for settlement. Permanent homes in 1914, according to Charles O. Yale, of a gold pin is on exhibition in this creased, lessons will be longer, gen-S ONE TRAVELS ABOUT THE COUNTRY DISTRICTS in will be established by the settlers, and there will be available for the use of of the United States geological survey, city today. The remarkable feat of eral standards higher, the field of students and the country of the use of of the United States geological survey, city today. harvest time, he gets the impression that agriculture is hard and excommunities approximately \$225,000 for roads and schools, their legal share 402 in 1912 and 4849,885 in 1912, and a Lundberg of Spokane, and is being greater.

The hausting work. He looks at the perspiring workers in the corn of the proceeds from the timber sales. Private ownership of heavily timbered decrease of \$70,249 from the value in shown in this city by his brother. M. field, and thanks goodness that he is growing soft and lazy in some indoor agricultural land blocks farming development, says the article; government 1914. There was a decrease in the outjob. He pities the toilsome farmer, reputed to rise at 4 or 5 o'clock and ownership insures such development under conditions that give opportunities work until dark, and condemned to tasks that involve much physical effort. to the small settler whose only capital is his strength and courageous persever-

One of the most serious agricultural problems of the northwest today is of exigency he must frequently take hold and work with his own hands. the development of the logged-off lands in private ownership. In Oregon and duced in the state in 1914 as compared Washington alone more than three million acres of such logged-off lands are with 1913. In our modern culture we have all become too afraid of hard work. lying idle, although much of this area has fine agricultural soil and a climate Many a man is wearing his life out in the bad air of an office, who would that insures abundant crops and the development of thriving communities, greatly benefit his health by going into farming. Also he would make an Yet in this same region hundreds of settlers are seeking to tind places in the national forests, usually remote from transportation, high in the mountains, But digging in the dirt, pitching hay, hoeing corn would make his back where the climate is harsh and the soil relatively poor, simply because the ache. He has probably tried it some summer in a back yard garden. He good lands at lower levels outside the forests are held by the speculators at violded \$400,628 in gold, produced found himself exhausted by an hour's work with the spade. A great many prohibitive prices. The true solution of the problem of agriculture in such \$548,317 in gold in 1914, an increase of boys also are physically indolent. No matter how hard they may play ball, sections is to develop the rich logged-off private lands that lie outside the 21.68 per cent. The hydraulic mines

T IS EASY TO CREDIT THE REPORT from Washington that the gold dredged far exceeded the com there is a growing sentiment among the Democrats in favor of restoring at the next session of congress the tariff on sugar. It is true that were in operation in Oregon 56 proor two to perform the farmer's ordinary tasks with energy and buoyant feel- the deficit in the revenues for the fiscal year just ended was not so great as ductive hydraulic mines, 6 drift mines had been expected. Nevertheless, in spite of extraordinary means taken to dredge), 77 in all, a decrease of 51. increase the government's income, it was \$35,800,000 less than expenses. The explanation is simple enough. Under the law duties provided by the Under- 17) 124,331 tons of ore were mined and the necessity of devising some plan for obtaining adequate revenue. And nat- treated in 1914, a decrease of 31,570 fact was made plain both before and after the European war broke out, although friends of low tariff would have the country believe that the struggle abroad was the cause of the deficit. So the administration is confronted with thenecessity of devising some plan for obtaining adequate revenue. And naturally the first thought is with reference to sugar. That commodity for many value from the siliceous ore in 1914 perintendent of Public Instruction years before President Wilson took office had been subject to import duties, They used to produce about \$60,000,000 of revenue annually. In old times 36.84 in 1912. In milling the ores the even Democratic administrations favored a tariff on sugar for two reasonsfirst, it produced an enormous income, and second, because the southern growers desired protection for their industry. So even free trade Democrats formerly favored duties on imported sugar.

President Wilson and his associates, however, refused to adhere to that doctrine of their predecessors, and when congress met in extra session in 1913 it became known that the tariff on sugar was to be materially reduced for the present and abolished entirely on the advent of the year 1916. That plan the president forced through congress. Naturally he will be loath to undo the action then taken. But the revenue question applies to the future as well as to the present. The deficit of the fiscal year just closed will be repeated during the coming year, unless provision is made for an increased in- neer Rands when he returned from a Mrs. Henrietta McAlexander, Wallowa come from some source or sources. A repeal of the present tariff act's trip up the Clackamas canyon Saturcounty; Martha K. Baldwin. Wasco Roberta Wimer-Ford, of Seattle, vice sugar schedule offers the easiest way out of the difficulty. That step, of course, would be a bitter pill. It would be an explicit confession that Republicans who opposed the Underwood-Simmons law because it would not cated about three miles above the upproduce sufficient revenue were right in their contention. But it is useless to deny that which has been proved to the satisfaction of the country. There man when stoop is only elicitaly. is nothing left for the Democrats but to crawl as gracefully as they may from nues adequate for its expenses.-San Diego Union.

source permanent forests managed with a view to sustained timber pro- week. Work in the eanyon of duction are absolutely essential to the continuance of agriculture, ac- Clackamas is held back owing to the of the individual forests are bringing in over \$100,000 a year, and the busi- cording to an article in the year book of the department of agriculture just delay in the arrival of pipe. ness of the entire national forest system is increasing so that this direct con- published. The result of exploiting the timber without thought of the future tribution to community upbuilding is rapidly growing. In fact, already a is the final disappearance of lumbering operations and therefore the withtotal of nearly \$900,000 is obtained from the forests every year for county drawal of an important local market for farm products. In addition, forest fires often ravage the cut-over lands and thus preclude the development of a new local market by the resumption of lumbering; for after fire there is no chance for a new crop of trees.

> From a region where productive timberland has been converted into a parren waste, the farmers usually have to move out. There are parts of the United States in which cultivation of the soil has ended with the cessation of local lumbering, or at least shortly afterwards, because with the withdrawal of the wood-workers went the farmers' market for meats, vegetables, hay and grain. There are other regions where the stability of local agriculture is absolutely bound up with forest protection.

A few years ago more than a hundred farmers in Montana petitioned against the then proposed elimination of their section from the Kootenia national forest. Its elimination they knew, from the history of adjacent land outside the forest, would mean that it would at once be taken up by timber and the former made a short talk at speculators and lumber companies to be held for years without development. They knew also that if this came about, neighbors could not be obtained or roads and schools be developed in the county as rapidly as if the land re- strations and over 125 have turned out ed by the local demands in Portland. mained under government control, by which the portions really more suitable for agriculture than for forest purposes would in time be entered by permanent settlers under the forest homestead act.

The national forests, says the article, besides being the American MAN ARRESTED FOR farmer's most valuable source of wood, which is the chief building material for rural purposes, are also his most valuable source of water, both for irrigation and domestic use.

In the west they afford him a protected grazing range for his stock; they are the best insurance against flood damage to his friends, his buildings, his bridges, his roads, and the fertility of his soil. The national forests cover the higher portions of the Rocky Mountain ranges, the Cascades, the Pacific Coast ranges, and a large part of the forested coast and islands of tice of the Peace Kelso, of Milwaukle, Alaska; some of the hilly regions in Montana and in the Dakotas, Olkahome, and Arkansas, and limited areas in Minnesota, Michigan, Florida, and Porto Rico. In addition, land is now being purchased for national en jewelry were found on him Friday forests in the White Mountains of New England and in the southern Ap- night when he was placed under arpalachians. In regions so widely scattered, agricultural and forest conditions jall, in default of ball. necessarily differ to a great degree, bringing about corresponding differences in the effect of the national forests on the agricultural interests of the around in the Milwaukie, Ardenwald arious localities. Wherever agriculture can be practiced, however, the and Lakewood districts and was arfarmer is directly benefitted by the existence of national forests and by their proper management.

GERMANS WATCH EVACUATION.

GENEVA, Switzerland, July 31 .hovering over Warsaw, watching the Russians evacuate the Polish capital, bruck, Austria. These dispatches were tion to bid them goodbye. taken here to mean that the Grand Duke Nicholas has not yet withdrawn his armies completely and that there

200 ITALIANS LEAVE FOR WAR.

OAKLAND, Cal., July 30,-Two hun-German Taubes today are constantly dred Italians left Oakland today for to serve in the army of King Victor Emmanuel. Hundreds of weeping according to dispatches from Inns- relatives and friends thronged the sta-

lamette river.

OREGON DECREASES

COMPARED WITH \$1,746,402

IN 1913,

The value of the gold, silver, copper the number of producing mines.

The gold output in 1914 decreased output was 51.60 per cent of the total decreased in value of all metals pro- ple

The gold production was \$1,591,461, of which \$1,043,144 came from deep mines and \$548,317 from placers.

The decrease of gold from the deep mines was \$133,938, and the increase from the placers was \$97,689. placer mines of the state, which in 1913 land. These letters are large by comyielded \$178,890 in gold in 1914; the cers and dredge combined \$364,992 Only one dredge was in operation, but bined yield of all other forms of pla-

From 28 deep mines (a decrease of tons. Of this quantity 106,422 tons were milled, 12,515 tons were sent to concentrating mills, and 4594 tons 17 five-year certificates have been inwent to smelters. There were also 500 was 18.99 per ton in gold and silver, Churchill. as compared with \$8,21 in 1913 and average recovery per ton from both but who have certificates still in force, bullion and concentrates was \$9,299 in gold and \$0.296 in silver.

TUNNELS COMPLETED

line was completed Friday, said Engi- Myrtle E. Anders, Multnomah county.

This tunnel, the last of seven to be L. Saling, Umatilla county; John B. association, and the program planned completed, is 270 feet long and is lo- Hatch, Yambiil county. or dam site on the Clackarnas. The county; J. B. Rees, Douglas county; preparatory to the opening of real tunnels are large enough to admit a Alice M. Bacon, Joseph county; Vir-

ments, both of the large and the 16. street and Myrtle A. Weeks, Multnoinch size, are expected within the man county; Florence Bissell, Wasco crowds of delegates coming in early next few days. All of the 16-inch, county, which is used on the lower part of the et in hold excenting a mile and a quarter and a shipment of 4700 feet is expected carly next

GLADSTONE WOMAN CAPTURES FIRST PRIZE

Mrs. F. H. Beach, of Gladstone, won 1918 Twelfth street, a water-heaterfirst and second prizes-at the last let gives to Portland a distinction and night of the gas cooking demonstra- an immense commercial advantage tion in Busch's hall Saturday.

One hundred and seventy-five turned Nell B. Kelley's demonstration. I. T. tion of the county, by good roads, by Phelps and J. B. O'Neil, of the com- an open river with adeuate freight and mercial department of the Portland Gas & Coke company, were present the close of the demonstration.

The women of Oregon City have shown a deep interest in these demon- the excellent markets that are providto each one.

Edward Ramsey, alias Frederick Alexander, who was arrested at one time charged with the Ardenwald murders, was bound over Saturday by Jus- and ice and snow are monarchs. Clackon a charge of vagrancy and molesting children. One hundred and forty-two dollars and a quantity of old and brok-

Ramsey has been seen wandering rested after he had spent the afternoon watching a party of children

GERMANS NEAR RIGA

BERLIN, via wireless to Sayville, which swept through Mitau Sunday Further progress also has been made by General von Mackensen and his "The old swimming note in Salem force has filled the gap in the semiwill be safe and sane," says the States- circle about Warsaw. General von with 16 and 17 inch guns.

LORD'S PRAYER PUT ON HEAD OF A PIN

WORDS CAN BE READ WITH AID OF MISCROSCOPE-LETTERS ON NEEDLE POINT.

SALEM, Ore., July 29.-The Lord's and lead produced at mines in Oregon prayer legibly engraved on the head Required hours of study will be inwas \$1,676,153, compared with \$1,746, engraving is the work of Godfrey E | dy larger and the depth of subject put of all metals in 1914 and also in glass tube in a vacuum and the prayer is read with the aid of powerful mi, comes, but characterises higher school croscopes. It was on exhibition at work throughout the state. 1.2 per cent. The decrease in the gold San Francisco for the past three months and was seen by 45,000 peo, an innovation, but rather a culmina-

graved also has engraved the letters in the last few years. S on the point of a sewing needle which is now on exhibition in Portparison with those in the text of the Lord's prayer on the pinhead

CLACKAMAS TEACHERS

TWO RECEIVE FIVE-YEAR PAPERS -COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT GIVEN LIFE CERTIFICATE.

SALEM, Ore., July 31 .- Ten life and 17 five-year certificates have been insued as a result of the recent semi-OSTEOPATHS SET NEW

The names of those who were successful in passing this examination, and those applicants for exemption grades only, are not included in the list given. Following is the list of those who

eceived five year and life certificates: Five year: Emma Cole, Baker couny; Retta E. Joseph, Henton county; Echo D. Githens and Olga Hanson, Clackamas county: Ezra R. Curfman, teopathic association convention at the Douglas county: Hattle VanVleit and Multnomah hotel today had to be en-Anderson Baker, Lane county; Lois tirely rearranged to fit the conditions V. Scott, Mrs. Jessie H. McDonald, brought about by the tramendous first The last tunnel on the South Fork Margaret P. Lamb, Grace Frost and day attendance of delegates. county; John S. Danforth and Annie president of the American Osteophatic

Life: gil L. Calavan, Linn county: Ruth H. Small shipments of 18-inch pipe are E. Arnold, Will Mishley and Ruby V.

NOW IS THE TIME

Clackamas County is the Place.

Oregon City and Clackamas County Publicity. v.

Clackamas County is the gateway to the Willamette Valley and enjoys the distinct advantage of lying at the very back door of the city of Portland, have his people know that he was in which has been created by nature as trouble, withdrew his application for of Eastern Washington and most of attempt to steal an automobile be-Southwestern Washington are tribu- longing to F. W. Moulton. His pargas range and Mrs. Fred Petzold, tary to Portland on account of the ents are said to be in New York. down hill haul. This water grade outover any other western city. Clackamas County has direct trans-

> passenger steamers, well equipped and frequent electric service, and by steam railroad. New electric lines are penetrating every locality and with and with a market that has no bounds with Portland as the shipping medium. Short hauls mean slight cost in trans porting, and the deep harbor of Port land is but one of the many lines that thread their way from this busy com mercial city to the markets of the

Clackamas County can keep up year around activity in agricultural production, can with much of the Willamette Valley produce, when the balance of the world is storm bound. amas County as one of the Valley counties produces by actual comparison. the finest grains and grasses, the best apples and small fruits, the richest and purest milk for condensing, and because of the superiority of her products, the buyers of the world are at her doors, asking for her prunes apples and pears, for her small fruits, green, dried or canned, for her seeds and for her manufactured products.

Land in Clackamas County is to be had near transportation lines at reasonable prices. A man who gives the matter consideration will realize that opportunity is fairly hammering at the door, that new and extended trade relations will be one of the results of the east, where they will sail for Italy Aug. 3.—General von Beulow's cavalry. this year's publicity campaign at the Exposition at San Francisco, and he now is only 20 miles from Rigs, the will lose no time in seeking to be in most important port on the Baltic sea. the front rank of the big army of new; settlers that is coming to make Clackamas County their home. Study your needs, those of your prospective marman, speaking of the city's public bath- Hindenburg is standing firm in front ket, the possibilities of the community still is a possibility they may be cut ing beach, just established on the Wil- of Warsaw and is shelling the forts you like, and you will make a success off by the Testons. in Clackamas County

STANDARD OF STATE

EUGENE, Ore., Aug. 2.-Purther tightening of the screws at the university in an effort to raise the standard even higher is the edict circulated about the campus this week.

Ten per cent will be added to all requirements during the coming year

The tightening is not in the university alone, says President P. L. Camp. bell, from whose office the order

"The '10 per cent movement' is not tion," declares President Campbell. "If The entire head of the pin is 47,1000 You want to know why we can expect of an inch in diameter, being about to succeed in effecting such a decided half the size of a common pinhead and improvement as 10 per cent in one contains sixty-five words, 754 letters year," he says, "you will have to look and seventeen punctuation marks. All into the Oregon high schools and obare perfectly cut and spaced. The en serve what has been happening here

This whole matter is closely connected with the better preparation the Oregon boy now is reactiving in the secondary schools.

"Standards have been going up steadily for a long time. While we think of the '10 per cent idea' as an attempt to standardize the progress that is already being made and to see that every branch of university activity feels the stimulus of additional conscious effort, still it is a fact that it per cent is a more rapid rate of im provement than has existed anywhere in this work. We want to see now what will be the effect of setting a certain, definite standard which it is possible to attain, but which at the same time is stiff enough to be extremely difficult to reach."

CONVENTION PROGRAM REAR RANGED, CROWD ON OPENING DAY IS SO GREAT.

PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 2.—Previous records were broken and the program for the first day of the American Os-

"Usually the crowds don't begin to come until the second day," said Dr contemplated little more than general J. E. Calavan, Clackamas registration and reception of delegates work Tuesday morning.

"Never in the history of any of our national conventions, however, has the being received steadily but large ship- Rotzen, Marlon county; Ala M. Over- first day interest equalled this. We found ourselves swamped with the and were obliged to alter our program and hold lectures and clinical demonstrations in the afternoon to meet the situation, although we had expected that the formal opening of he convention would really be the public meeting at the Baker theater at night."

SAVES PARENTS FROM DISGRACE.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., July 20 .-Richard Marmaduke, 22, stating that e would rather go to prison than the outlet for an area of 250,000 square probation and stood before Judge Bumiles. All of Oregon, all of Idaho, all sick today to receive sentence for an

MITZE REINSTATED.

LOS ANGELES, July 31.-Honus Mitze, Vernon catcher, who has been on the disabled list for several weeks, today was reinstated by Manager out Saturday night to witness Miss portation to Portland from every sec- White. He is expected to play in one of tomorrow's games.

COLDS CONSTIPATION HEADACHES

"Keep your Feet warm, Head cool, Bowels open," and take Foley's Honey and Tar Compound.

Bacezing, chilliness, fullness in the head, sore throat, hostachood, foughting and head-sche call for the use of Folky's Honey and Tax Compound.

Remember that neglect of a common cold enly too often develops broughtis, pheumonia pleurisy and even tuberculosis.



The first dose of Folky's Honky and Tan helps you, because it spreads a healing south-ing coating on the raw mucus lining as it

glides down your throat. Constitution sometimes precedes a cold, and usually accompanies it. Foliat's Honer And Tax Compone is mildly laxative which makes it greatly the superior of those cough and cold remedies that produce a coative effect.

MRB. A. N. MOTES, Berzella, Gs., writes: "I took a deep cold and suffered with a terrible control of the control of t

took a deep cold and suffered with a terrible headache from the effects of it. I began tak-ing FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAE, and it soon en-tirely cored me."

inely cured me."

1. POOLE, Sionx City, In., says: "My daughter had a very severe cough and cold, and one Me bottle of FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR

and one 35c bottle of Foliet's Huney and Tan knocked the cold in no time. My wife would bot keep house without it."

Do not accept any substitute for Foliet's Homey and Tan Conform. It is the best medicine of its kind that you can buy, and any substitute offered can not give you the same true results that Foliet's Homey and Tan Compound will give. Contains no opiates or harmful drugs.

** EVERY USER IS A FRIEND.

Jones Drug Co.