

OREGON CITY ENTERPRISE

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ROAD BUILDING in Clackamas county is a never-ended race—a great contest between wear and repair.

But usually wear is ahead in this race and 3000 of the 3300 miles of road in Clackamas county are like Main street before the paving, or worse.

Clackamas county has spent in seven months \$177,000. Last year the county spent almost \$400,000.

Moreover, Clackamas county spent the greater part of that \$177,000 in the last seven months on repair—in a useless effort to catch up with wear.

The only permanent work—and in reality it is not permanent—is the two miles of bituminous macadam being laid on the Clackamas and the Redland road.

Money spent for repair has only temporary results. The same work probably was done last year and will be done next, and the year after that and so on into the future until the county court learns that permanent roads are the cheapest and the best although they may be the most expensive.

Most money spent for maintenance is wasted. That is the feeling of the Enterprise when it declares that the road fund is wasted.

Judge Anderson misinterprets the purpose of the Enterprise in his letter printed Friday morning when he says statements concerning the waste in the road fund "will prove a futile attempt to burden the taxpayers with a bond issue for road building."

The county judge is mistaken. Those who criticize the present system want good roads and good roads are not dependent on bond issues.

If the county court would take enough of this road money, otherwise mispent, to build five miles of PERMANENT trunk highway each year, at the end of five years, we would have 25 miles of the best road in the valley; in 10 years, 50 miles; in 20 years, 100 miles.

Until the county court sees that the ultimate solution of the road problem is in the construction of permanent roads, this race between wear and repair will continue, and the odds always with wear.

THE ESTACADA PROGRESS in its last issue preaches a principle which could be successfully carried out in many rural Clackamas county communities.

"One of the leading rural churches in this diocese averages from six to eight in attendance per service, with the Sunday school in proportion. The church property is worth from one to two thousand dollars and the support of the church amounts to from \$100 to \$200 a year.

Estacada now is supporting, in a way, churches of several denominations. Similar to the situation in many other towns throughout the country, financing these churches is a difficult problem and would be impossible if it were not for outside aid.

The churches of a town like Estacada if united into one large religious body, would be a power in the community, equal in work and in influence to the churches in the larger cities.

The sight of a church with five or six persons attending a service must be discouraging to the religious worker. The very fact that the services are poorly attended lessens respect for the church in the small town.

The rest of the county will watch with interest any attempt in Estacada to unite the churches for there are other communities ready to take the same step.

The bureau of railway economics reports that 622,284 persons, firms or institutions own railroad stocks having a par value of more than five billion dollars.

State Senator Dimick poetically stated that if the bill passed permitting counties to reject the school supervisor system "supervisors will have as much chance as a paper shirt in a bear fight," it is recalled by Estacada Progress.

In spite of all the petitions circulated and work done in Clackamas county by opponents of the supervisor system, it was impossible to secure enough signatures to reject. Merit of the system is responsible for the change of sentiment, according to County Superintendent of Schools Calavan.

A man who endeavors to succeed without a Bank Account is as sensible as the lumberman who uses a stone axe, when a steel one is at his command.

THE BANK OF OREGON CITY 34 YEARS IN BUSINESS

JUDGE ANDERSON, in a letter printed in the Morning Enterprise Tuesday, says: "In regard to this year's expenditure (of road money) permit me to say that while I know that thousands of yards of rock and gravel have been put on roads, I cannot say what proportion of it is repair work. Neither can you. We know this: that out of the \$177,000 spent, \$9,238.69 has been paid to Oregon City and presumably is being used in improving Main street.

Judge Anderson is working on the wrong presumption. Not one cent of that \$9,238 will be used toward paying for Main street. The property owners will meet every cent of the cost. Even the engineering charges are assessed against the taxpayer.

Then let us study the record of Main street. Twenty-two years ago Main street was laid. The bricks used were not the high grade bricks usually used in road and street work, but of a much cheaper variety.

And on this street, made of cheap bricks and often torn up, practically nothing was spent on repair. Main street carries heavier traffic than any four trunk highways on the county.

THE RECORD OF MAIN STREET IS ONE OF THE BEST ARGUMENTS FOR HARD SURFACE ROAD THAT BOOSTERS FOR THAT TYPE OF ROAD CAN USE. THE COUNTY COURT CANNOT UPHOLD ITS PRESENT POLICY OF LAYING DIRT AND ROCK ROADS IN THE FACE OF THE FACTS PRESENTED THEREWITH.

The Enterprise never has contended that all present road work is wasted. This paper has never criticized the bridge policy of the county or found fault because \$40,000 was spent in steel bridge and culvert construction last year.

As Judge Anderson says in his letter, the Enterprise does maintain that bituminous macadam is not one whit better than the old water bound macadam it replaced.

The Enterprise is unchanged. This paper contends with undiminished vigor that road building in Clackamas county is a race between wear and repair and that under present methods there is a mighty small chance of repair catching up.

CLACKAMAS COUNTY has been offered a rare opportunity. The Worswick company is willing to lay an asphaltic concrete road, 16 feet wide, for \$1 a yard.

The bid is unusual in every feature and would not be possible were it not for the fact that the paving company already has its plant on the ground and, moreover, is anxious to lay a section of hard surface to demonstrate its value on country roads.

The money spent this year by the county on maintenance alone would lay in the neighborhood of 20 miles of this high class and permanent road.

AT LAST THE AMERICAN PEOPLE in all the states are facing realities in the construction of permanent roads, and pushing the work with courageous common sense, declares the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

An experiment with a permanent improvement will soon convince city man and farmer alike that other types of roads are wasteful. With a mile and a third of pavement connecting Oregon City and Gladstone, it will be only a short time until trunk highways reaching out into other parts of the county are improved.

Nevertheless, in forty-eight states, an unprecedented activity prevails in road building, and many counties of small population and wealth are voting liberal amounts to improve roads that have been waiting for grading crews and stone crushers for a hundred years and more.

Road improvement in this country has ceased to be a travesty, a pinchbeck system of how not to do it. This change will usher in one of the best and steadiest dividend payers.

The director of the mint (Democrat, of course) sees prosperity at hand. He finds proof of it in an unexampled demand for subsidiary silver coins.

Our consul at Yokohama answering inquiries from home respecting the prospect of additional Japanese steamship service, in view of the abandonment of the Pacific by American liners, reports that, while the shipbuilding industry is booming, the Japanese government will not grant subsidies to the new ships.

THE SUPREME COURT of the United States has refused to declare the forfeiture of the Oregon & California railroad land grant, and this brings the subject of the disposal of these lands before the public.

As is well known, for eight years this question of disposing of this land grant has been made a political football to enable politicians to make touch-downs and work on the prejudices of the people.

All these politicians know that in the end the railroad company would win out in the courts, but played on the passions of the people to get their votes, and now they are preparing to do the same stunt over again.

It is the height of assurance that the Oregon politicians of both parties now come forward, after making the stupendous failure they have, where about 62 per cent of the lands of Oregon are monopolized by the government, the corporations, and 10 per cent more by large land trusts, and offer further to serve the people they have helped to rob of their landed patrimony.

Where shall relief come from? It cannot come from the same sources to which we are indebted for the complete monopolization of public land that exists in any part of the civilized world.

These agencies have all been tried and proven failures, over and over again. Why trust them any more? The people must gain a new foothold, must take the power of dealing with this problem in their own hands.

The constitution must be amended, wiping out the present state land board, creating a new land commission with all the powers of the commonwealth at its command, and that power to be used to give people homes on the land.

Are the people capable of acting, or will they be further blinded by political traffickers who only fish for their votes and really are the tools of the land monopolists? Oregon must make new history in the next few years, and that history must be written by the people.

The O. & C. lands and all other monopolized lands in large holdings now withheld from settlement and held up for speculative purposes, must be made available for settlement in the same manner for the same ends.

The people must do equity and cease chasing after political rainbows offered them by vote-getting political adventurers, and cease attacking corporations just because some office-seeker sets them on.

The corporations and holders of large monopolized holdings will see it to their interest to co-operate with the people when the purpose is not to rob them of their holdings but to settle up the state on an equitable basis.

AS PREDICTED SEVERAL MONTHS AGO, the fiscal year closed with a trade balance in favor of the United States to the extent of a billion dollars.

It is perfectly clear, therefore, that while the Department of Commerce is technically correct in saying that the immense trade balance is not due to orders for "munitions," yet it would be absolutely incorrect to draw the inference from that statement that the trade balance is not due to war orders.

But from the date of the enactment of the Underwood tariff law, there was a steady decline in our monthly trade balance until April, 1914, when the balance was against us.

Nobody contends that the favorable balance is due to sale of "munitions" alone. But it is asserted, and the facts conclusively prove that Republican laws gave us a favorable trade balance which Democratic legislation turned into an adverse balance until the European war came to the relief of an industrial condition that was little short of paralysis.

If rifles and powder and bullets were the only things necessary to conduct a war, the trade balance would still be against the United States, but, as remarked by an eminent military leader, every army marches on its stomach, and food stuffs are the first essentials of an efficient army.

While Secretary Redfield and the others are exulting over the high trade balance growing out of the "war orders" boom, it may be unkind to remind them that the number of business failures reported in this country during the past six months was the largest on record for a similar period and the total liabilities were close to a record figure also.

The postmaster general appears to have assumed the role of promoter of divorce. At any rate the opponents of divorce so interpret an announcement of a competitive examination for places in the postal service which states that a married woman cannot go upon the eligible list, after passing the examination, unless she first obtains a decree of divorce.

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"EXPERT TESTIMONY" SCORED BY DOCTOR

DISHONESTY IS OFTEN RESULT OF PRESENT PRACTICE, DE-CLARES SPEAKER.

PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 24.—So-called "expert testimony" in medico-legal cases came in for a generous share of criticism at the joint meeting of the Oregon-Washington Bar association at the Library today.

The attack was started by Dr. Paul Ruckey, of Portland, one of the invited speakers before the convention which now is in progress.

"Any physician familiar with the facts," he declared, "who has seen dishonest medico-legal cases in the baking, knows that many such cases would not be made, or would be made differently, if it were generally known that, if the case came to trial, the medical testimony would be able and honest and would be accepted."

"The fact that under the present system he can put forward dishonest medical testimony and still be able and honest testimony, in court, is the foundation stone of the ambulance-chaser's business."

KODAK CONCERN IS DECLARED A "TRUST"

EASTHAM COMPANY IS FOUND TO HAVE MONOPOLY—ABROGATION CALLED FOR.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 24.—The Eastham Kodak company, of Rochester, is a monopoly in restraint of trade, in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law, according to a decision handed down here late today by Judge Hazel, of the United States District court.

The decision grants the defendant company an opportunity to present a plan for the abrogation of the illegal monopoly on the first day of the November term.

The opinion reviewed in detail the acquisition of the control of raw paper and of competing companies, and declared that it was difficult to avoid the conclusion that these acts were for the purpose of suppressing competition and in furtherance of an intention to form a monopoly.

In substantiation of this, it was pointed out that in nearly every instance the conveyances contained restrictive covenants prohibiting the officers of the acquired concerns from re-entering the business for periods ranging from five to 25 years, thus serving, as was said in the tobacco case, "as perpetual barriers to the entry of others."

Business in the office of Tax Collector George Harrington is improving with the approach of September 1. If the first half of taxes have not been paid by the first of next month, or if the second payment is not made by October 1, they are declared delinquent under the new law.

Detroit News: The Standard Oil company has struck a snag in China, but will probably buy it and order it removed.

The Clerk Guaranteed it. "A customer came into my store the other day and said to one of my clerks, 'have you anything that will cure Diarrhoea?' and my clerk went and got him a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and said to him, 'if this does not cure you, I will not charge you a cent for it.' So he took it home and came back in a day or two and said he was cured," writes J. H. Perry & Co., Salt Creek, Va. Obtainable everywhere. (Adv.)

Explosive Coughs Fairly Rack You to Pieces

Foley's Honey and Tar is Just Like Oil on Troubled Waters for those Violent Racking Coughs.

They rasp and strain your throat, tear at your chest and lungs, congest the blood in your neck and head, almost strangle you, leave you weak and fairly exhausted. Often they are a symptom of such grave diseases as bronchitis, pleurisy, pneumonia—even tuberculosis.



"Oh, for a bottle of FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR to stop this awful coughing."

Foley's Honey and Tar Compound spreads a soothing, soothing coating as it glides down the raw inflamed throat. It loosens the cough, brings the phlegm up easily, takes away that tight feeling across the chest, and eases stuffy, wheezy breathing and hoarseness. A doctor of Toledo, Ohio, (name furnished) who has sold FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR for years, writes: "One of my customers came into here to use long distance telephone. He was fighting so violently that he could not talk. I sat him down and gave him a bottle of FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR, and in 10 minutes he was recovered. He had been unable to speak for three months, due to this cough. He says FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR relieved him of every bit of this trouble."

Contains no opiates. Absolutely a pure medicine. Before substituting. *** EVERY USER IS A FRIEND. Jones Drug Co.