OREGON CITY ENTERPRISE

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THE PRESENT CLACKAMAS COUNTY COURT is evidently refused to consider favorably an offer to lay a guaranteed four-inch | by the people.' pavement for \$1 a yard, advocates of real roads are inclined to be discouraged and wonder how much longer it will be before the county tires of patching.

The court advanced two objections. Commissioner Knight declared the price was too high. He said, although before the Worswick offer was formal-\$7.20. In a price of \$1 a yard, he declared the contractors would make carry it far roward general approval. an unreasonable profit and said he would not vote for the offer until a lower price was secured.

missioner voiced it. Joseph Penso, of the paving company, offered to turn the books of the company over to the county to show that their profits were not exorbitant. One man at the meeting reminded Knight that Multnomah county was paying \$1.17 for a two-inch pavement and another offer was made by the contractors to lay the pavement for a 10 per cent profit and allow the county to check over their books,

The argument of Judge Anderson was far more substantial than that of Knight's. The county judge declared that there was no money on hand at which had not actually been taken out of the treasury to pay for work now to Estacada, or from Boring to Barton? done, was practically appropriated.

But even this argument falls down. If Judge Anderson believes in hard surface, if he believes that the demands of many of the county's leading citizens are even to be recognized, he would have made the contractors a proposition that the pavement be laid this fall and the money collected next spring. No such offer was made.

The county court is not anxious to try out hard surface. They are deaf to the plea of many of the county's most substantial citizens. The interests Clackamas. To try is to be pleased. represented at that meeting Friday morning alone pay enough taxes each year for road work to lay the Oregon City-Gladstone road five times over.

Although somewhat discouraged, boosters for real roads in Clackamas county have not given up. The time will come-although it may be distant -when money raised by the taxpayers for good roads will be spent for good roads.

HEN THE REPUBLICANS MADE THE TARIFF, unemployment and other national questions an issue in the mayoralty campaign of last spring, the highbrow element thought it was to laugh. But the people understood and Mayor Thompson was swept into office by 150,000 majority.

Now everybody is coming to understand that a free trade tariff-with its accompaniment of shortened hours, curtailed wages or lack of employment altogether-has a distinct bearing upon municipal affairs and the most emphatic evidence of this is found in the enormously increased demands upon the municipal and county treasuries for the support or assistance of dependents or quasi-dependents.

According to the figures of the poor relief department of the county, the department in February of the present year fed as many people as live of the state. in Springfield, Ill., the third largest city of the state. Last year the county agent aided directly 100,000 persons. This year the estimate is that 200,000, or twice the numbered care for last year, will be fed, clothed and warmed club and each member of the 1916 legislature will be present. Supplied with at the expense of the taxpayers. Consequently more taxes will have to be detailed figures prepared by County Assessor Jack, this delegation will be collected to pay the increased bill. Cook county's grand total for charitable able to correctly define the stand of Clackamas county at the session. purposes last year was \$2,278,540.

the 2588 non-residents and aliens given temporary assistance in 1914, are tion for the national congress. added to those directly assisted, it is estimated that in round figures the actual populations of Peoria and Springfield. This population represents persons cared for by the institutions organized and operated under the pauper act; that is, poor relief department, county hospital and infirmary, including the tuberculosis hospital at Oak Forest.

These figures do not include 16,268 patients treated at dispensaries for by the juvenile court, which are also poverty's contribution to the charity service of Cook county.

In other words, the application of Democratic policies in the nationnumber of people who cannot earn a whole living in Chicago.

GREAT BATTLE for the short ballot is on in the New York Constitutional convention. That convention, which has been in session several months, and which expects to conclude its labors in a few days, is presided over by Elihu Root, who, the St. Louis Globe-Democrat says, has attracted national attention to himself a number of times in the course of its proceedings by the determined fight he has made for an organic law that will be responsive to the will of the people. Mr. Root has long been an advocate of the short ballot and in this conevotion he has led the forces which have been and are arrayed on its side, and which have been stubbornly opposed by the machine politicians of all parties. This particular section of the proposed constitution, known as the Tanner plan, provides for the election of only four state officers, governor, lieutenant governor, attorney general and

PENSION YOURSELF

When people are too old for active work, they need a pension. But only a small percentage of people can draw one from employer or country. Everybody can pension himself, however, by saving money to use in old age. Begin now while you are earning steadily. You can open a savings account in this bank with \$1 or more.

> THE BANK OF OREGON CITY OLDEST BANK IN CLACKAMAS COUNTY

comptroller, and the concentration of the 152 state departments and commissions into seventeen executive departments, the heads of which are to be ap- merce and on education; while the other ten serve on the committees pointed by the governor with the consent of the senate. The primary pur- rivers and harbors, public buildings, revision of the laws, elections, military pose, of course, is to throw all the responsibility for the administration of affairs, coinage, naval affairs, agriculture, appropriations, postoffices, foreign state affairs upon the governor, as the federal constitution places it upon the affairs, and pensions. Thus it will be seen that Georgia, which cannot governor,

Mr. Root made a remarkable address in behalf of this amendment. Mon day. He strongly condemned the "invisible government" by "party bones' which he said had dominated New York for the past forty years, and he pointed to the short ballot as the means of relief from such domination. "There is today throughout the state," he said, "a deep and sullen resentment at being governed thus by men not of the people's choosing. The party leader is selected by no one, accountable to no one, bound by no oath of office, removable by no one. It is all wrong that a government not authorized by not keen to try out hard surface roads. When the commissioners the people should be continued superior to the government that is authorized

No man in America has a more profound knowledge of the evils of bosssm that Mr. Root, and no state in the Union has been so boss ridden as New York. Fortunately, the party boss is not everywhere so dominant, and in some states there is no such thing. But there is much to be said in favor of ly taken up by the court, that with \$1.50 of material, the company could collect the short ballot for every state and every city, and Mr. Root's advocacy will

Knight's objection was knocked in the head about as soon as the coma recent editorial in The Enterprise:

"One of the Oregon City newspapers comes out with the following: Europe. 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. This means that the company will put down a four-inch permanent highway with a 10-year guarantee from Oregon City to Gladstone for less than \$12,000."

"Do you think this same paper would boost such an offer, or would the the present time for work of this nature. That part of the general fund court sanction it, if the asphaltic concrete road was to be built from Logan

"Like ancient Rome, all roads must lead to Oregon City."

But the Progress is wrong. The Enterprise has asked for years that time. the county court lay a mile or two of real hard surface as a test on some trunk highway. It makes no difference whether that road lead to Molalla, community. The Enterprise is convinced that the success of hard surface laid is one part of the county would be conveyed to all other sections of

The plans of the local boosters for permanent highways have often been misunderstood and their purpose questioned. Perhaps the construction put on The Enterprise editorial is only natural for a paper as prejudiced against the rest of the county as is the Progress.

If Editor Standish of the Progress will come out in a strong demand propositon as strongly as it has worked for the Oregon City-Gladstone imcarrying on a strong and consistent fight for what it believes is right. It is his name on the ballot. a pity that its judgment should be warped by petty local interests when such a statewide issue as the road problem is confronted.

HE IMPORTANCE of the land grant conference to Clackamas county can hardily be over-estimated. Not less than 92,000 acres of land, with an appraised valuation of \$1,148,000, or roughly about 4 per cent of the total assessed valuation of the county, is involved. A problem with the complexity and the importance of the land grant question has not confronted the state within the last 10 years and the conference at Salem September 16 can easily be classed as one of the most important in the history

Clackamas county will be well represented at the Salem conference. Four delegates will represent the county court, one the local Commercial

The problem confronting the conference is to find a way to put to If the population provided for at the county hospital and Oak Forest, actual use the great tracts of land recently awarded the Oregon & California together with one-half of the 18,208 patients visited at their homes by the railroad by the United States supreme court. A dozen suggestions have been county agent's physicians, and who do not receive other assistance, and also made and it is the problem before the conference to prepare a recommenda-

Incidently, other issues are tied up in the matter. The collection of J. R. W. Sellwoods addition to Milwautotal of those assisted will come close to 125,000, and exceed the combined thirty-odd thousand dollars in taxes a year in Clackamas county alone is a mat. kie; \$ 10. ter pending settlement of the question. A billion and quarter feet of standing timber await a final decision in Clackamas county. Thousands of acres of ship 4 south, range 4 east of the Wilagriculture and grazing lands, equal to any now in use in the county, are lamette meridian; \$10. useless until the problem is solved.

Actual settlers on this land are most needed. With this great area, now operated in connection with the county hospital, nor the 5788 children cared idle, put to use, the population of the county would be greatly increased, the annual harvest swelled and all benefited,

as shown by the Underwood tariff and its effects—has just about doubled the HE TRIUMPH of the humble jitney over its rival, the steam raliroad, is complete in Coos county. Between Marshfield and North Bend, a county road parallels the railroad track and jitneys operate with Shaver Place; \$100. great frequency. The trains chug back and forth at a loss of about \$800 a month under compulsion of its franchise with the cities. Its cars are empty, except when the jitney service is overtaxed or the weather is stormy.

> The railroad must operate its cars. A company which has spent millions in development of Southern Oregon, that only recently completed a splendid road to the Pacific coast from the Willamette valley, is daily penalized through no fault of its own. When the winter comes with mud and lows: rain, the jitney will disappear as suddenly as it came but with the return of spring, the busses will be running as they are now.

The question confronting the two Coos Bay towns is: Why force the Southern Pacific to keep up an expensive service at a loss of \$800 a month, when the people prefer, patronize and enjoy the jitney service?

The situation in Coos Bay is the same confronted in a hundred other towns where the jitney and rail service compete. The jitneyman can drive township 5 south, range 3 east of the away his car but the railroad cannot be moved, expensive rights of way dropped and franchises torn up without a tremendous loss,

It was announced months ago that the Portland Railway Light & Power \$5800. company has been losing money through the jitney competition and other traction companies in large coast cities have suffered a reduction in receipts because of the operation of these automobile busses. Properties and equipment worth millions have suffered because of the popularity of the jitney \$100. which has spread throughout the nation in only a few months.

Will they last through the winter is a question asked by many. It is 6, township 5 south, range 3 east of certain that the operation of these cars between cities, such as Portland and the Willamette meridian and the S.W. Oregon City, will be hampered by the condition of roads and that people will range 3east of the Willamette meridian prefer warm, well lighted cars to the bumping, mud-splashing automobiles. \$1. The Southern Pacific along Coos Bay may expect early relief.

▼OBODY WILL WISH TO MAKE POLITICAL CAPITAL out also the S.W.4 of section 31, townof the repulsive last scenes in the tragedy of Leo Frank. But it surely is germane and proper to point out that it was in the sovereign state of Georgia that this barbarous overwhelming of law and order took N.1/2 of N.W.1/4 of section 6, township the Athens drug store, Thirteenth and Mount Hood were well-trenched and place. The state of Georgia, though unable to maintain its own authority, as ordained by its courts and by its executive, attempts, with large success, township 4 south, range 3 east of the to impress its will upon the nation. In congress Georgia has two senators Willamette meridian; \$1. and twelve representatives-all Democrats. Senator Hoke Smith is chairman on education and labor, and a member of six other committees, among Villas; \$10. them the important committee on finance (which deals with the tariff), judiciary, and postoffices and post roads. His colleague, Senator Thomas County Recorder Dedman Tuesday as W. Hardwick, is a new man in the senate, yet he is chairman of one committee (that on expenditures in the postoffice department) and a member son, quit claim deed to 16.67 acres in pose of it, pocketing the money. Haber- that in many sections of the state timof five others, including those dealing with immigration, postoffices and post the F. A. Collard donation land claim. ly admitted having taken stolen goods ber will run that many feet to the secroads, public buildings and grounds. Of the twelve congressmen from to W. B. Beebe, 16,30 acres in section months,

Georgia, two hold the important chairmanships on interstate and foreign con ern itself, plays a big part in the governing of the rest of the country.

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AP proximates our exports of agricultural implements during the fiscal year 1915 at \$10,000,000, compared with \$40,600,000 in the "high record year 1913" a Republican year. The report says that this loss of trade fell most heavily upon sales to Europe, and that "the European war was doubtless the dominant factor in the great falling off in our exports of agricultural implements in the fiscal year just ended, since the decrease in sales to Europe was disproportionate to that in sales to other sections."

Whenever a fact of this sort is brought to your attention, kindly recall of nind the statement made by Secretary Redfield, our free trade tariff champion, to the United States Chamber of Commerce, February 15, 1915: "I beg of you, gentlemen, not to be persuaded by the daily news columns of the press into the belief that our foreign trade lies chiefly in what we may call, for lack of a better name, 'war orders.' That is not so." The fact of the matter is that the exportation of every article which could not be used by the belligerents in war has fallen off, and the billion dollar trade balance Prior to the outbreak of the war we were rapidly running into debt to

A good illustration of the methods used by the Democratic spellbinders is found in the fact that in the city they preached that they would reduce ton and Mr. Schuebel, was because in the price of farm products, while in the country they said that the farmer your issue of a few days ago there apwould receive more than ever for his products. Some of the farmers and poared, in large display lines, an article some of the city folk seem to have believed them. This reminds us of the stating that Mr. Schuebel had received statement by Abraham Lincoln that you can fool all of the people some of the time, some of the people all the time; but not all the people all the have a meeting in the Baptist church

The Department of Commerce has published statistics showing that Estacada or Oregon City, as fong as it is one of the principal road in that the price paid by the consumer has advanced, while the department of agri- was for the purpose of criticisting my culture shows that on July 1 the price received by the producer was onetenth of one per cent less than the average for seven years on that date, in naturally issued the challenge that I spite of the boosting effect of the demand from Europe for foodstuffs. This did to Mr. Schuebel and to Mr. Hutton, seems to afford a most excellent opportunity for the federal trade commission to investigate something.

"The Progresive party is growing," declares George W. Perkins. In for a test hard surface in east Clackamas, The Enterprise will work for the Massachusetts it certainly is growing-smaller. There the candidate for governor whom the state committee had "handpicked" to run in the primaries provement. In the past the Progress has shown itself as a paper capable of could not get names enough on his petitions to qualify for the printing of tion was that the particular effect of

> Senator Kern, of Indiana, is the leader of the Democratic party in the senate. It is plain that he does not intend to lead very far in the way of preparing for the national defence. "I am not in favor," he says, "of large addition to the standing army or of going into the construction of many costly whether it is Mr. Hutton, Mr. Schuebel

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

Real estate transfers filed with the county recorder, Thursday, were as fol- Holstein, lot 4, block 1, Willow Park; George Schroeder to A. Vester, 5

acres, beginning at a point near the lots 2, 3, 4 and 7, block 31, Canemah; quarter section post on the eastern \$100. line of section 36, township 1 south, range 3 east of the Willamette merid. Skene et ux., 10 acres in section 17, whiskey. If people cannot be restrain-

Thomas Roberts et ux to John R. Griffith, lot 3, block 3, Roberts Replat Sellwoods addition to Milwaukie; \$10. Shannon donation land claim; \$1. Thomas Roberts et ux to Mary L. dolph, tract in the Erra Fisher dona-Hayes, lots 1 and 2, block 2, Roberts tion land claim; \$1. teplat of blocks 2, 3, 6, 7, 10 and 11,

Richard Scheidereiter et ux to B. ette meridian; \$1. Zech, 90.50 acres in section 15, town-

ounty recorder Friday were as fol-

Co., 80 acres in section 13, township gon City; \$10. 3 south, range 1 east of the Willamette meridian: \$10.

trustees) to J. E. Nelson, part of lot \$10. block 5. Shavers subdivision of

R. C. White et ux to Herry C. Robert son et ux., the south 1/4 of lot 67, Jennings Lodge; \$1.

W. W. Everhart et ux to J. E. Nelson, lot 6, block 2, located in Everharts second addition to Molalla; \$10 Real estate transfers filed with the county recorder Saturday were as fol-

W. W. Everhart et ux to L. Adams, N.1/2 of N.W.1/4 of section 6, township south, range 3 east o fthe Willamette meridian, and also the S. W.4 of

section 31, township 4 south, range east of the Willamette meridian; \$1. H. Trullinger (through receiver) to L. Adams, 96.50 acres in section 6 Willamette meridian and 175.20 acres in section 31, township 4 south, range 3 east of the Willamette meridina;

Emma R. Welch to George W. Akers. 45 acres in the William T. Matlock et ux D. L. C., in township 2 south, range east of the Willamette meridian;

Homer Trullinger to W. W. Everhart, the N.% of the N.W.4 of section 34 of section 31, township 4 south,

Hult Lumber company to Homer Trullinger, the N.1/2 of the N.W.1/4 of section 6, township 5 south, range 3 east of the Willamette meridian, and ship 4 south, range 3 east of the Willamette meridian: \$1.

5 south, range 3 east of the Willamette Morrison streets, was arrested by De- as soon as the rain begins no more meridian and the S.W.44 of section 31,

Marsh et ux., block 109, Lake View Real estate transfers were Wed with

follows:

14, township 2 south, range 2 east of Hutton came back and says, that there Willamette meridina; \$10. Akerson, Gooch and company to Inza

Charles Joseph to Helen J. Smith,

E. Grace Lawrence et vir to D. F. township 3 south, range 3 east of Wil-

lamette meridian: \$10. William S. Turner et ux to West of block s2, 3, 6, 7, 10 and 11, J. R. W. Linn. 22,500 square feet in Samuel Samuel Smith et ux to E. W. Ran- whiskey,

> Cantner, 13% acres in section 9, township 2 south, ,range 2 east of Willam-

Hulda Strandholm to John Beck et ux, 6 acres in tract 38, Outlook; \$600. D. F. Skene et ux to Frank Johnson Real estate transfers filed with the et ux., 10 acres in the David Cutting

donation land claim; \$10. W. W. Myers et ux to E. W. Ran-Arthur Steed et ux to Yamhili Land dolph, trustee, lot 5, block 4, South Ore-

Hole Kesterson et ux to J. F. Wing, tract in section 33, township I south, The Sarah Shaver estate (through range 3 cast of Willamette meridan;

Walter B. Adams et al to Margaret blocks 5 to 10,and tracts 11 to 18, G. Adams, 48.15 acres in the Klinger donation land claim: \$3000. Margaret G. Adams to Walter B.

Adams, 28.90 acres in the Klinger donation land claim; \$1500. Margaret G. Adams to Millard Adams 12.08 acres in Klinger donation land

claim: \$1500. Real estate transfers were filed with County Recorder Dedman Wednesday follows

George R. Montague to Roy B. Cox et ux., lot 3, block 27, West Side addition to Oregon City; \$75. Hazel Tooze to Homer S. Ballentyne.

part of block 11, Oak Grove; \$1000. Ida Lakin et al to Lilly Graves, a two-thirds undivided interest in lot block 34, Milwaukie Heights; \$1.

Albert F. Watson et ux to Clackamas county, roadway through the William N. Wade donation land claim; \$10. R. S. Coop et ux Clackamas county, roadway in the Hugh Currin donation MORE FOREST FIRES land claim; \$10.

L. Y. Congdon et ux to Clackamas county, roadway in the William N. Wade donation land claim; \$1. Charles R. Lovell to Clackamas ounty, roadway in the Hugh Currin donation land claim; \$1.

MAN WHO ROBBED

Homer Trullinger to W. M. Everhart, city hall, John M. Haberly, manager of said that the fires in the vicinity of tective Hyde this morning,

Hyde apprended the man just after he had seen him take a number of destructive nor expensive according to Dan T. Watts et ux to Wallace H. cigars from a box on the counter. The reports from forestry headquarters. cigars were marked with pins, and he Of the 12,000 acres that were covered had seven of them and about a dozen by the fire that raged in the neighborpackages of gum when arrested.

REVIEWS CHARGES

MR. BROWNELL BAYS HE IS WILL-ING TO MEET ANYONE TO DISCUSS QUESTION.

LAW NOT WISH OF TEMPERANCE PEOPLE OF STATE, HE REPEATS

"One of Most Victous and Wicked Laws Ever Placed on Statute Books of Any State," Declares Ardent

Local Prohibitionist.

OREGON CITY, Sept. 3, 1915-(Editor of The Enterprise.)-I noticed Mr. Hutton's letter in your issue of the 2nd inst. and desire to say that the reason I issued the challenge to Mr. Huta letter from Mr. Hutton of the Anti-Saloon league saying that they would and that the dry law would be discussed and that Mr. Brownell would be asked to be present. I naturally assumed that if I would be asked to be present, that it meant that the meeting views previously expressed in regard to the defects in this law. I then very supposing that we could, in a friendly way, discuss this law which I claim is very defective and which I still insist will be very hard to enforce.

My contention is that every house of prostitution, low grade hotels, many cheap boarding houses, and many apartment houses will be nothing more nor less than saloons. My other objecthe law is to say to drinking men. cannot drink liquor in the saloon, but you can make an attidavit and get 24 quarts of beer or two quarts of whiskey and take it up to your home and drink it there." Now it is utterly immaterial to me who discusses the law with me; no fair minded man, I do not care or anybody else, can justify the bringing of intoxicating liquor into the homes of the people of this state. Mr. is grave doubts whether, under the 14th amendment to the constitution of the United States, that people can be prohibited from shipping in liquor.

original packages, for their own use. If this argument is true, then why does Mr. Hutton and others insist that it is perfectly legal to limit the people to 24 quarts of beer and two quarts of ed by law from shipping liquor into their homes, according to Mr. Hutton's argument, then why does he defend the law which, in fact does limit them to 24 quarts of beer and two quarts of

My only reason, originally, for rais-'ng this question, was not for the purpose of advising people how this law could be violated, because I had brom ised myself that I would never defend any man guilty of violating this law but it was simply for the purpose of calling the public's attention to this view with the hope that the temperance people, should see some way, at the next session of the legislature to correct the defects in this law, and it is utterly immaterial to me, what position anyone in this community or elsewhere may take of my view, I am ready to meet anyone in this state, or elsewhere, in public discussion or in private discussion upon this question; I know that a law that will permit individuals over the age of twenty-one and families, all over this state, to have shipped to their homes intoxicating liquor, cannot accomplish what the temperance people of this state wanted to have accomplished, and it will result in tremendous costs to the taxpayers and its destructive power in the home cannot be calculated, and in that sense it is one of the most vicious and wicked laws that was ever placed upon the statute books of this or any other state and the only way is for the temperance people to work to build up public sentiment in this state that will enforce this law, as far as they can, and then work to correct and amend the defective parts thereof.

G. C. BROWNELL.

ARE NOT EXPECTED

DESTRUCTION OF TIMBER AND EXPENSE OF FIGHTING FLAMES CONSIDERED SMALL.

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 8 .- "We are ust waiting for it to rain to put an end to our fire trouble of this season." is what T. H. Sherrard, of the forest service, has to say as to the fires in PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 2.—Caught the Cascade range that have been the stealing cigars, gum and candy from chief item of expense in fire fighting Tom Long, blind cigar dealer in the in this state this seson. Mr. Sherrard trouble will be experienced.

The season of 1915 has been neither hood of Mount Hood the last few According to Hyde, Haberly would weeks, only between 30,000,000 and steal the cigars, gum and candy, and 40,000,000 feet of commercial timber George F. King et ux to J. E. Patter- taking it to his drug store, would dis- were destroyed. Considering the fact Crown Willamette Paper company from the blind cigar dealer for several tion this season's loss is considered