

OREGON CITY ENTERPRISE

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THAT THE GREAT MASS OF THE VOTERS refuse to be deceived by the transitory and sporadic prosperity which has resulted from tremendous orders for munitions of war is clearly indicated by the registration for primary elections which has occurred thus far.

This is especially evident in Pittsburg, where registration for the primary was held on the 21st. Pittsburg and its vicinity has enjoyed the lion's share of the munitions orders and a consequent temporary prosperity, but the fact that the voters clearly understand the situation and realize that it is only the "war orders" which have saved the country from dire and protracted hard times is shown by the registration.

Out of a total registration in the city of Pittsburg of 79,584 those who recorded themselves as Republicans numbered 67,561, as against 7,963 who confessed to being Democrats. The remainder of the registration consisted of 1,337 Socialists and 683 Progressives ("Washingtonians"), together with 972 whose party allegiance is unrecorded.

Hardly less significant were the registration figures in Philadelphia recently, and these all tally with the reports of competent observers in different parts of the country. Manufacturers, merchants and farmers all seem to realize that but for the accident of the European war this country would have experienced during this administration the most serious period of depression ever known, and still further to realize that whenever the war ends most serious results will follow unless there is radical revision of the tariff in the meantime.

THE COTTAGE GROVE SENTINEL declares in its issue of this week that it has never favored the entering of the government into business of any kind, until it heard of the successful experiment of Marion county with a leased paving plant.

The Sentinel observes that in most cases, government control of any business usually proves an expensive experiment and is unfair competitor of private business, for the government does not pay taxes and is not forced to show earnings of the investment.

But the county court of Marion county has made an experiment this year that may prove it to be wise, expedient and fair for county courts to go into the paving business, the Sentinel says.

The court of Marion county produces figures to show that it has laid at a cost of 67 cents a yard thicker paving than that being laid in Multnomah county at \$1.17 a yard.

One of the items in the 67 cents is 15 cents a yard royalty for use of a private plant. The court figures that if it owned the plant the cost would be reduced to 59 cents a yard, or almost exactly half the price being paid in Multnomah county to private contractors.

The difference between 59 cents and \$1.17 is too great a difference. Private capital that will not be reasonable in its charges has no right to claim protection against competition by the government.

The figures by the Marion county court are for hard surface and the cost is about that of the prevailing price for macadam roads.

If the figures are accurate, and we have no doubt that they are, it is time for all county courts to consider entering the paving business.

ALREADY THE SPOILS MONGERS are elated over the prospect of large expenditures for military preparedness and are laying their plans to procure, each for his respective district, the largest possible chunk of the funds to be expended.

It is precisely this selfish and insular course which has destroyed the usefulness of so large a part of the funds so expended in the past and which will have the same effect again unless the chairmen of the navy and military affairs receive the stout support of the rank and file of the two houses, and the popular support of their constituents back home. There is little doubt that the most serious obstacle to adequate preparedness for defense is the disposition of members of congress to rush in with determination, each to promote the interests of his district, regardless of the general interest of the purpose for which the money is appropriated.

SCIENTIST recently estimated that the weight of food annually consumed by a human being was about half a ton. It is quite fair to say that 750 pounds of this aliment can be raised on American farms.

Three million laboring men were out of employment in this fair land from the time the Underwood tariff law got into running order up to the time the demand for munitions of war called some of them back to the mills,—one year at the very lowest calculation. If their purchasing power was reduced 50 per cent, and that is a generous estimate, that would account for 1,125,000,000 pounds of food products derived from the farm for which there was no ultimate consumer in this country. And yet there are still a few farmers who say the "full dinner pail" argument is all buncombe!

Representative James Hay, chairman of the military committee of the house, has made it clear that he will vigorously oppose any sincere effort of the president to increase the strength of the army, except as that might be accomplished by increasing the effectiveness of the militia. Mr. Hay also indicates that he is opposed to increasing the number of officers to be trained at West Point, although all experts on the subject point out the great desirability of trained officers to command both militia and volunteers in the event of an emergency.

It is quite clear that if the president urges upon congress any far-reaching policy of defense he will meet with strong opposition from his own party, an opposition which will be made the more effective by the empty treasury and the failure of Democratic legislation to produce anything like adequate revenue.

Imports valued at \$26,921,467, and duties collected thereon amounting to \$2,813,917, is the record for the week ending September 11, 1915, at the 13 principal customs districts of the United States. This shows an average ad valorem rate of duty on imports of 10.4 per cent. The annual average ad valorem for the last year under Republican law was 17.6 per cent, a rate which gave generally satisfactory protection to American industries, and provided ample revenue for the government, neither of which tasks is being performed by the Democratic tariff law, as our dwindling treasury balance bears witness. This is not so much due to the war as it is to the large volume of imports which are coming in free of duty.

"I had a count made not long ago in the Library of Congress," says Elihu Root, "of the number of laws that had been passed in five years ending December 1, 1913. I found that more than 62,000 laws had been passed by congress and the state legislatures in this country in that five years, and I found that there had been reported during that five years and published in 630 volumes of reports of the courts more than 65,000 decisions of courts of last resort in this country. Now, not even Mr. Choate knows them all by heart." How can you conduct your business and keep out of jail?

The balance in the general fund of the federal treasury is dropping from day to day and on September 13 went below the \$50,000,000 mark. The exact balance was \$49,990,237 as compared with \$131,390,315 on the same date in 1913 while revenue laws and appropriations enacted by a Republican administration were still in effect. The deficit incurred by the present administration since July 1 amounts to \$31,935,000.

BETTER ROAD DRAINAGE NEEDED.

PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 6.—(Editor of the Enterprise.)—When we read the reports by the county court of the monthly cost of repairing the roads in Clackamas county, we are surprised and discouraged.

In casting about for a reason, we can see that one great reason why the taxes are so terribly high is the excessive cost of repairing the roads.

Some farmers improve their land greatly by tile draining their ground, thus making it much easier to cultivate and much more productive. The great object is to get rid of the surplus water. Why can we not improve our dirt roads in the same manner?

The usual way to drain a road is to crown the road in the middle and dig ditches at the sides. But this is poor drainage, as is abundantly proved by the condition of roads drained in that way. If one were to cover his house with that kind of a roof, he would soon find that he would need the eaves under the roof instead of at the sides.

If roads were tile drained, the water would fall through the ground to the drains much sooner than it would run off over the surface to the side drains, and the water from the middle would not keep the sides wet.

The foundation or base of a road should be dry as well as the surface, for otherwise, heavy loads would cause the wheels to break through, and there would be wet holes formed. The side ditches do not drain the water from under the roads.

The great expense of roads, especially in western Oregon, is in keeping them in repair. A dry road is much easier and more inexpensive to keep in repair than a wet one. There could be saved millions of dollars in Oregon in repairs of roads by the adoption of well-laid tile drains under them.

One tile drain under the middle of the road has been found very beneficial in the few instances where it has been tried, but it would be better to have two, say about ten feet apart, and they should be about three feet under the surface.

E. F. RILEY.

MEDFORD IS OPPOSED TO CHANGE IN PASTORS

SOUTHERN OREGON CHURCH DESIRES TO KEEP REV. HAWKINS ANOTHER YEAR.

MEDFORD, Ore., Sept. 30.—An indignation meeting was held in the First Methodist Episcopal church at Medford Tuesday night to protest against the action of Bishop R. J. Cooke at the Oregon annual conference in transferring Rev. J. K. Hawkins from Medford to Oregon City. The meeting was called by the official board and was largely attended. By unanimous action a committee of five was appointed to visit the district superintendent, Rev. H. J. Van Fossen, at Ashland, and urge him to intercede with the bishop in an effort to retain their pastor of last year.

Mr. Hawkins, who has been here only one year, has been satisfactory, having united a divided church, cleared the indebtedness of a year ago and having had 71 accessions to the membership. The congregation contends that he is entitled to different treatment.

Mr. Hawkins has been at work in the Oregon conference 16 years and has been advanced on every charge to which he has been moved.

Rev. H. J. Van Fossen has consented to use his influence to try to obtain the results desired by the congregation.

A telegram of protest was sent to the bishop by the committee today. To fill Dr. Ford's pastorate at Oregon City the Rev. Mr. Hawkins is transferred from a \$1400 a year pulpit to one paying \$1250 a year.

Minister Gives Testimony. The Rev. C. M. Knighton, Havana, Fla., writes: "For three months I suffered intense pain in kidneys and back, which at times laid me up entirely. I read of Foley's Kidney Pills and after trying various remedies without result I decided to try the Foley treatment. I was relieved almost with the first dose and it is a fact that I used only 1 1/2 bottles when all of the pains disappeared. I am 55 years of age and now feel like a young man again." Jones Drug Co. (Adv.)

FORUM OF THE PEOPLE AUTOS IMPROVE WITH AGE, BOARD INFORMS A PROTESTING OWNER

PETITION OF ABRAHAM NELSON OF GLADSTONE IS TURNED DOWN BY ADJUSTERS.

Deciding that automobiles, like good wine, improve with age and sweeten with the ripening of the years, the board of equalization Friday denied the petition of Abraham Nelson, of Gladstone, for a reduction in the assessment of \$100 against his automobile.

Mr. Nelson's petition, while drawn by an attorney and filed in due form, was prepared half in jest and the order of the board of equalization replies in the same vein. Just who the humorist on the board of equalization is, the county officials refuse to reveal. The order follows, in part:

"And it appearing to the board that petitioner is the owner and in possession of an alleged automobile, which creeps along the highways of Clackamas county, under the name and style of a 'Maxwell,' and that the said car is of the vintage of 1911, and it appearing to the said board that the unprincipled youth of Gladstone have wondrously and maliciously dubbed the said car '348,' and have at divers times, and possibly with some little provocation, spoken lightly and contemptuously of the said Maxwell as a 'two-lunger,' and have cast upon the said car other harsh appellations, much to the embarrassment and humiliation of the said petitioner.

"And it further appearing to the said board that by reason of these cruel taunts which the ill-bred youth of Gladstone have seen fit to heap upon said car, there has grown up within the bosom of petitioner, a strong and natural aversion to his magnificent touring car,—even as those who buy Ford's come to look upon their purchases, in the face of indiscreet gossip on the part of their less fortunate neighbors who are wont to speak thereof in the derisive and vulgar expressions of the day. And that by reason thereof the petitioner has acquired a frame of mind whereby he has grossly underestimated the true worth of his conveyance and considers the same of about the value of thirty cents, and thereby feels aggrieved that the board should place a valuation of \$100 on his car.

"Petitioner further claims that his Maxwell has no insurable value whatever in the eyes of the insurance companies. Nevertheless in the stern eye of the board of equalization the said car has an assessed valuation of \$100, and the board believes and therefore alleges that any car, be it a Packard, Ford or even a Maxwell, which can withstand, not only the submarine jibes of certain tactless youth of Gladstone, but also five year's of continuous usage, is worth for assessment purposes, at least that sum.

"The board further alleges, in passing, that it has been the pleasant experience of at least one of its members, to have achieved in his lifetime, a 'Ford,'—which according to allegations of petitioner, is a first cousin to a 'Maxwell,'—and from this members' experience, it is quite evident that some automobiles, like good wine, improve with age and sweeten with the ripening of years. The board is of the opinion that the said Maxwell belongs to that ancient brood, which, in spite of the fact that it is lacking in paint, lustre, glitter and glamour,—in spite of the fact that its lines are decidedly out of tune with the 1915 fashion plates,—in spite of the fact that its engine emits strange asthmatic wheezings as it chugs along the highways,—in spite of all these alleged infirmities, the board is of the opinion that the car's beauty or lack of beauty, is only skin deep, and that beneath the diamond in the rough lies the treasure unutilized. In short, the board believes that the said Maxwell gets there just the same, and while it will cheerfully recommend an iron cross to petitioner for his bravery and courage in the face of the terrific bombardment from the trenches at Gladstone, nevertheless, it is ordered that the said petition be, and the same is denied."

TO SEND NOTE TO ENGLAND.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Officials of the state department today admitted that a strong note of protest regarding seizure of American meat cargoes would be sent Great Britain.

CASSIUS M. CASE TELLS TROUBLES

(Continued from Page 1.)

that he would kill his brothers, Cassius alleged. The conduct of Ernest was always distasteful to his brothers, Cassius said. "I came down from eastern Oregon once to visit Sam," Cassius continued. "I stopped in Oregon City and found my brother's saloon. It was Sunday but Ernest had his place open and he had a woman in the back part of the place. I pleaded with him to change his ways and he swore and said it was none of my business."

Estates Stolen, He Says. The Polk county estate of his parents and the estate of Samuel Nealy, an uncle, was stolen by Ernest from his brothers, Cassius said, and one portion of the family had received his just portion of the property, excepting Ernest, Cassius added.

The long series of injuries and insults added to the feeling between Sam and Ernest, Cassius explained, until about a year ago Ernest began to threaten his brother's life. Cassius says, Ernest would bring liquor and young girls out from Portland to his Parkplace home and his other two brothers would protest against his actions, said Cassius. Finally, he claims, threats that they would inform the sheriff were made, which aroused Ernest all the more. Of the 12 children of Mr. and Mrs. Lehon Case, only six are now living. They are George Case, in the east; Tom Case, of Lebanon; Cassius and Sam Case, of Parkplace; Mrs. Nell Booth, of Salem, and Mrs. Jenny Belt, of Lebanon.

Brownell and Hayes Retained. George C. Brownell and Judge Gordon E. Hayes were retained Monday to represent Sam Case.

Sam Case killed his brother, Ernest R. Case, at 7 o'clock Sunday night. The tragedy occurred at Parkplace near the residence of the latter. Two shots from a 35-calibre were fired, both taking effect in the breast and Case was killed instantly. After the shooting Sam Case telephoned to Sheriff Wilson, and then came to Oregon City and surrendered himself.

According to his statement, he had gone out to do his chores and was walking along the road toward his home in company with Herman Dillman and Thomas Johnson and just as they were opposite the alley adjoining Ernest Case's residence, his brother, with J. P. Murphy, came out of the alley into the road and Ernest Case shoved Dillman, who was walking next to Sam Case, out of the way and grabbed Sam Case around the neck.

Details of Shooting Given. "I jumped forward with all my force," said Case, "and broke loose and then my brother started toward me and I drew my revolver and shot twice. I was excited and do not remember how many times I shot, but I guess I shot twice."

Two empty chambers of Case's revolver tell the story. "I went on home and telephoned the sheriff and he told me to come to Oregon City and give myself up, which I did."

The Case brothers are well known here. The dead man had been a horse trader, and operated a saloon in Oregon City for a while, and later was in the butcher business. When he was running a saloon he gave the authorities considerable trouble. He was aggressive and inclined to be quarrelsome when in his cups. He leaves a widow and a little daughter, one year old. The wife is prostrated with grief over the killing of her husband.

Sam Case has lived in Parkplace about five years and has a wife and two children. He is about 40 years of age and his brother was a few years younger.

Ernest Case, along with Murphy, Thomas Rawlins and a half dozen Parkplace men had been in Case's stable during the afternoon and had been drinking, and Sheriff Wilson and District Attorney Hedges found three kegs of beer in the stable, two of them empty and one nearly empty. Rawlins said the two empty kegs were to be shipped back to Portland.

FRITZ BOYSEN AGAIN FACES LIQUOR CHARGE IN THE LOCAL COURTS

PROPRIETOR OF HOTEL BAR IN MILWAUKIE ALLEGED TO HAVE OPENED SUNDAY.

Fritz Boysen, the proprietor of the Hotel Belle at Milwaukie, was arrested Monday by Deputy Sheriff Frost on a charge of selling liquor on Sunday to James J. Green, of Lakewood, a station on the Portland Railway, Light & Power company. He was taken before Justice Sievers, waived examination and was bound over to the grand jury. He was released under \$250 bonds, and Green, held as a witness, induced J. P. Shaw to sign his \$250 bonds.

Green was arrested Sunday night by City Marshal Riley, of Milwaukie, and as there was no jail at Milwaukie, he was brought to Oregon City jail. Sunday night he told Night Patrolman Henry Cooke that he secured liquor from the Hotel Belle on Sunday and Monday morning repeated his statement before District Attorney Hedges.

Green said that he purchased a pint bottle of whiskey Sunday afternoon over the bar of the hotel for 50 cents and while he was there he saw four men. After he left the place he started home but had enough of the whiskey to make him drunk.

This is the second time within the last year that Boysen has been arrested on a liquor charge. He was convicted in the circuit court last November on a charge of selling liquor to minors and appealed the case to the supreme court.

Work is to start again on the Sutherland, Coon Bay & Eastern railroad.

CORONER'S JURY FINDS SAM CASE DEFENDED SELF

KILLING OF ERNEST CASE WAS JUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDE, IS VERDICT.

MAN WHO SHOT BROTHER BOUND OVER ON CHARGE OF MURDER

Testimony of William Holschu, Clackamas Heights Grocer, is That He Saw Ernest Make Attack on Sam Before Shooting.

That death was caused by gunshot wounds inflicted by Sam Case, and in the mind of the coroner's jury, it was a case of self-defense and a justifiable homicide. This was the verdict of the coroner's jury Tuesday at the inquest held over the body of Ernest Case, killed Sunday night near his home in Parkplace.

Sam Case appeared with his counsel, George C. Brownell, before Justice of the Peace Sievers for the preliminary examination Tuesday afternoon and was bound over to the grand jury on a charge of second degree murder. He waived examination. The grand jury will meet next Monday.

William H. Holschu, a Clackamas Heights grocer, was the principal witness at the inquest. He was on his way to the Parkplace church Sunday night and saw a man rush from a barn and attack another, he said. Both of the men were strangers to him. The man on the road shook off his assailant, pulled a gun, shot twice and the one who had run from the barn fell back dead, he said. Holschu's testimony is considered important as he was a friend of neither of the brothers and his statements were described as impartial.

Those who were with the two brothers differed in their testimony. J. P. Murphy said he did not see Ernest Case assault his brother, but he admitted that he might have stumbled when he came out of the barn. Herman Dillman, a relative of Mrs. Ernest Case, at the time, said that Ernest made an assault on Sam and T. F. Johnson, who was with Sam, made practically the same statement. Tom Rawlins appeared as a witness but he did not see the assault as he was in the barn at the time.

Sam Case with his attorneys was at the inquest but did not appear as a witness. Coroner Hempstead conducted the inquest with the assistance of Charles T. Sievers, attorney for the coroner.

The jury was composed of W. W. Myers, George Randall, Harry Greaves, A. A. Price, Roy B. Cox and William Moehnte.

BEAVERS STUNG AGAIN

BATES WHO HOMES TWICE, ONLY PORTLANDER WHO SCORES.

Pacific Coast League. San Francisco . . . . . 571 Los Angeles . . . . . 532 Salt Lake . . . . . 525 Vernon . . . . . 487 Oakland . . . . . 455 Portland . . . . . 426

SALT LAKE, Oct. 6.—Only Bates, the Beaver first baseman was able to score in today's game with the Bees, but in the course of the game he was able to smash out two home runs, one in the second and the other in the fourth. The locals secured nine runs, making the score 9 to 2. The Beavers were able to hit Pitcher Williams, of the locals, six times, while the Bees got 14 hits out of the assortment of Beaver twirlers.

Today's lineup: Portland—Lober, cf; Derrick, 1b; Speas, lf; Bates, 1b; Stumpf, 2b; Carlsch, c; Ward, ss; Davis, 3b; Kahler, p. Salt Lake—Quinlan, cf; Shinn, rf; Brief, 1b; Ryan, lf; Gedeon, 2b; Orr, ss; Bretton, 3b; Hannah, c; Williams, p. Umpires—Brashear and Held.

WELCH WANTS \$36,500

FREDDIE DOESN'T WANT FIGHT, SAYS NELSON.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 6.—After waiting a week for a reply to his offer of a present of \$10,000 to Freddie Welsh if the latter would fight him 4 rounds or to a finish, Battling Nelson this afternoon received a telegram from Harry Pollock, Welsh's manager and the guarantee demanded by him for a 45 round bout was so staggering that Nelson threw up his hands in despair. The figure named by Pollock is \$36,500.

"The only answer that I can read in that demand," said Nelson, "is that Welsh doesn't want to fight me."

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE.

At Frisco . . . . . R. H. E. Vernon . . . . . 3, 4 No. San Francisco . . . . . 4, 5 c No. Innings . . . . . 5, 6

Oakland . . . . . 5, 8 1 Los Angeles . . . . . 1, 5 2 No. Innings . . . . . 9

FRENCH CRUISER SUNK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—A French auxiliary cruiser has been sunk by a German submarine off the island of Rhodes, according to messages received here today from Athens.

DIRECT TRADE URGED THROUGH POSTOFFICE

FARMERS OFFERED METHOD TO SELL TO CONSUMER WITH GOVERNMENT'S AID.

The United States postoffice department agrees to advertise, free of charge, the business names and produce of farmers and orchardists to encourage direct sales from the producer to the consumer through the medium of the parcels post. A bulletin giving full information has been received by Clackamas county postoffices and a large number of copies have been distributed to the farmers.

Postmaster P. S. Myers of Portland, has been appointed by the department as distributing agent and those having produce to sell are requested to inform Mr. Myers what produce they have and what prices they expect to receive for it. As a result of the new system producers will be placed more closely in touch with Portland and other centers of trade.

The bulletin issued by the department and addressed to the consumers follows:

"Opportunity is now offered all farmers and other producers to engage in the mail order business by disposing of their products through the medium of the parcels post. Never before has a greater opportunity been offered to producers to build up a profitable business. The postoffice department agrees to advertise your business, your name, and the products you have for sale without cost to you. Experiments conducted so far indicate that the 'farm to table' plan is a comparative success and is capable of being developed to much larger proportions. Many consumers in Portland are now receiving weekly shipments of farm products. Many more are willing to co-operate. Avail yourself of this opportunity of securing customers for your surplus products.

"If you have farm products to ship by parcels post to city consumers, write the postmaster, Portland, Ore., what you have and the prices you want. Your name will then be published in the list now being compiled. There is a big demand in Portland for home-cured hams and bacon, smoked and fresh meats, poultry, eggs, butter, cheese, nuts, maple syrup, fruits, vegetables and other farm products at reasonable prices. Do not expect prices asked by city producers. Divide your profits with the consumers. Offer inducements to your customers in order to retain them. Remember, one satisfied customer recommends another. Use business methods. Will you not, Mr. Producer, join hands with the postoffice department and help make this plan a success for your own benefit as well as for the people at large?"

BOYS AND GIRLS ARE ENTERTAINED BY STATE

SALEM, Ore., Oct. 4.—(Special)—Because they were the winners of the county industrial club contests, forty-eight youngsters, boys and girls, were entertained at the state fair as guests of the state of Oregon. Two large tents served to accommodate these young guests, that of the girls being in charge of Mrs. J. P. Harrington and Mrs. Ed. Anderson, of Crosswell, and Mrs. N. J. Maris, of Portland. The girls say that their camp life has been very pleasant and that their entire stay has been one of much pleasure and profit.

They won the honor by doing superior work in baking, sewing, gardening, canning, or other projects of practical value in their respective districts, and while they are primarily interested in corresponding exhibits, they are almost equally attracted to industrial club work in many other projects.

The winners from Clackamas county are Gladys Wetalar, Hazel Wood, Paul Yeager and Karl Berg.

COLDS CONSTIPATION HEADACHES

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

Whooping, chilliness, fullness in the head, sore throat, bronchitis, coughing and headache call for the use of FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR COMPOUND.

Remember that perfect of a common cold only too often develops into bronchitis, pneumonia, pleurisy and even tuberculosis.

L. FOGLE, Sioux City, Ia., says: "My daughter had a very severe cough and cold, and one bottle of FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR knocked the cold in 20 days. My wife would not keep home without it."

Do not accept any substitute for FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR COMPOUND. 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 FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR COMPOUND will give. Contains no opiates or harmful drugs.

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

Little Drops of Water. Remember how it goes: "Little drops of water, little grains of sand, make the mighty ocean and the pleasant land." The Bank of Oregon City, OREGON CITY, OREGON