

OREGON CITY ENTERPRISE

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PITY THE POOR FARMER. L. H. McMahan, prosperous Marion county farmer, heard a city man remark recently that "the d— farmers put up hunting notices, and hog all the birds" and he rightfully resent the assertion.

"I control a thousand acres in this county and I have earnestly tried to preserve the game, to make it a refuge, at least, for native grouse, native pheasants, native quail, Bob White, and some California quail I got from the game commission.

"Two hogs have been shot, one a brood sow, worth \$50. A stock dog was wounded and my neighbor's registered cow was killed. A gate was left open and 300 head of hogs escaped. It cost me over \$20 to get them back.

"I know that more than 250 birds have been killed on the place this season. I have been able to kill just two. But once has my family had a mess of birds. The fellows who don't pay the taxes, don't own the animals that have been shot, the gates that were left open, got the birds—all but two.

"Next spring no grouse will make the big timber ring with its challenge, nor will pheasants from moss covered log beat its defiance to the breeze, and no quail will whistle cheerily to me as I wander over the ranch. All are gone, lost in the ample bellies of those who can see in a wild and beautiful bird only something to eat.

"And so I agree with the fellow who said "the d—d farmers." Let us damn all chumps, and the farmer is certainly the d—st chump on earth. L. H. McMAHAN.

SECRETARIES McADOO AND REDFIELD are at present raising a terrific dust storm about a government-owned and operated merchant marine, but their dust is not sufficient by any means to confuse those who remember the fundamental facts.

The war will sometimes end and shipping conditions would again be normal. The government could not buy ships except at exorbitant prices. The sale of the Pacific Mail ships illustrates this, although Secretary Redfield has used this proof of profit in an attempt to bring out another point.

Americans were unable to make profits in foreign shipping before the war began. Many of them floated foreign flags, to escape the harsh and expensive provisions of our navigation laws.

Our government-owned merchant marine would have to compete with the world. Can it do it? Franklin D. Roosevelt, assistant secretary of the navy, recently went into details as to why the operation and maintenance of our navy cost more than other countries pay.

It is not proposed that the government invest enough in a merchant marine to monopolize even American commerce. The favored ports served would reap all the benefit, at expense in foreign vessels. It would be a burden on the taxpayer and a discrimination against the great majority of shippers.

THE MATTER OF SUNDAY CLOSING is being brought before the people of the state of Oregon at the present time with unusual prominence. The fight between Portland grocers and those interests which would close up every store has assumed more than purely local interest.

If the law is sustained, practically every place of business, excepting theatres, hotels, drug stores and undertaking establishments, will be closed on the first day of the week. But those who favor closing up the state on Sunday, are not satisfied even with such regulation.

Arguments against Sunday closing are many and sound, but it has been the Ohio supreme court in a recent decision which discovered an entirely new reason why such measures are not just. The court's decision shows that Sunday closing strikes at the very heart of religious freedom.

"It is the glory of our country that the right of belief in any particular religious principle by legal enactment account thereof, is granted to everyone; but this principle can only be preserved by extending it equally to the

unbeliever. ***** The pernicious and ruinous consequences of enforcing religious principle by legal enactment have been so well tested, and are so apparent, that any decision of the kind should not be regarded. ***** Attempting to enforce the observance of the Sabbath by law ***** always has and always will produce a pharisaical and hypocritical observance of a religious duty, and creates a spirit of censoring bigotry, and tends powerfully to destroy every religious feeling of the heart."

Supreme Justice Thurman of Ohio declared: "It is not mere toleration that every individual has here in his belief or disbelief. He reposes not upon the tenacity of the government in the liberality of any class or sect of men, but upon his natural indefeasible rights of conscience, which in the language of the constitution, are beyond the control or interference of any human authority. ***** The power to make the law rests in the legislative control over things temporal and not over things spiritual ***** The general assembly of Ohio is not as we have shown, guardian of the sanctity of any day. If it may protect the first day of the week from desecration because it is the Christian Sabbath, it may in like manner protect the sixth day because it is the holy day of the Mohammedan, and the seventh day because it is the Sabbath of the Jew and Seventh-day Baptist. Nay, more, it may protect the various festival days which, by some of the churches, are considered scarcely less sacred than the Sabbath day."

TWO MEMBERS of the Clackamas county court paid a visit to Salem recently, and inspected the stretch of hard surface laid by Marion county. The cost to the county for this pavement on a crushed rock base was a trifle under 63 cents per square yard, including a royalty of 15 cents a yard paid to an asphalt company for the use of a plant. Concert asphalt hard surface facing material was laid upon the Marion county roads to a depth of three inches upon a macadam or crushed rock base.

The success of the county to the south seems unusual. Three inch hard surface at 63 cents while Multnomah county is paying \$1.17 for two-inch bitulithic is enough to make any county in the state wonder. In price alone, hard surface is a rival of macadam at 63 cents. But no county should be too eager to follow the example of Marion county. These roads near Salem have been down only a few months. A real test of their wearing qualities has not been made.

The difficult part of hard surface road construction is in mixing the materials. The temperature must be just right, the proportions exact and the material applied on the road at the proper heat. These exacting conditions for a good pavement require men who thoroughly understand the work for the success of the road rests more upon them than upon the quality of materials. A county which desires to go into the road building business must first obtain a man who knows how to mix and apply the material.

Of course, the result of a durable hard surface at 63 cents a yard would be the elimination of macadam and gravel roads. A mile of hard surface, 14 feet wide, would be only \$6650, or very little more than a good macadam road. At such a price Clackamas county could afford to lay from 10 to 20 miles a year and in a few years would have all the trunk highways in the county equal to any such system in the state, Multnomah not excepted.

PRESIDENT WILSON forced the free sugar plank through congress, against the better judgment of Representative Underwood and other Democratic leaders, and now it is Mr. Wilson who is leading the fight to repeal the free sugar provision. Forced to a realization that no one has received the slightest benefits from the removal of the duty on wool, that many have been injured, and that the revenues have been reduced \$40,000,000 a year thereby, Mr. Wilson is now engaged in sounding out the Democrats in congress to determine if they will support him in an effort to replace that duty, or a part of it.

Alarmed by the prospect that the end of the European war will result in this country's being flooded with cheap products, against which the Democratic tariff bill will afford no protection, Secretary Redfield, by direction of the president, has sent out inquiries as to what steps should be taken to prevent "dumping" in these markets. While the transient prosperity due to war orders lasts, some people may forget that after the Underwood bill passed and before the war, the United States Steel corporation, the Pennsylvania railroad, the Baldwin Locomotive works and numerous other big industries were laying off men weekly, but the Democrats in power realize that fact and they dread the day when the end of the war shall place the industries of this country at the mercy of untrammelled foreign competition.

That is, Mr. Wilson and his close advisers dread it, although it is highly improbable that after educating their colleagues in congress to an opposite view they can now re-educate them to the new one. Only what former Representative Longworth calls "high finance in the treasury department" has served to conceal the lamentable failure of Democratic revenue legislation, including, of course, the tariff bill.

As Mr. Longworth points out, it has been only by "juggling the treasury statement" that the administration has been able to conceal the fact that the \$140,000,000 treasury balance of July 1, 1914, has shrunk to \$20,000,000. Is it any wonder that, even at the expense of stultifying everything he has previously said and for which the Democratic party has stood, President Wilson is telling his party leaders in congress that "something MUST be done."

THERE WAS A SAD ACCIDENT at Canby the other day. A mail clerk, instead of throwing a bag of mail from a northbound Overland train, gave it a kick and it was caught beneath the wheels of the train, carried several hundred feet and ground to bits. Adam Knight, county commissioner and ex-postmaster at Canby, and Assistant Station Agent McClure, of the Southern Pacific, gathered up the remains and at a post mortem inquest found that the bag was filled with second class matter and consisted of, for the most part, catalogues of mail order houses and Sunday newspapers from a big city.

It would be a good thing for Clackamas county if every mail bag containing mail order catalogues were ground to pieces beneath the wheels of a train. Filled with attractive pictures and offerings imaginary bargains which the local merchant cannot hope to equal, the catalogue from the big city store will take money away from the county every time, and the customer in return is usually disappointed.

Any campaign, such as is being organized under the supervision of the Live Wires, has a direct benefit for both the home merchant and the buyer. To the first, it means more business; to the latter it means satisfaction or a hasty and easy adjustment of grievances in case of dissatisfaction.

The Live Wire committee should not devote all their efforts to fighting Portland trade, but should show the general public the effect of mail order trading as well.

THE MOLALLA PIONEER contains the following editorial remarks: "It seems unreasonable that there is no way of effectually protecting the roads from unreasonable traffic which damage them altogether out of proportion to the benefits derived by the parties using the roads.

"Last winter there was a man using the roads west of town for heavy traffic and destroyed them to such an extent that they were practically impassible the rest of the season. The county could well have paid him more than he made by the use of the road, to have kept him off.

"This is a policy which no private concern would tolerate. When the use of the road means practically its destruction it does seem that there should be some way of protecting it."

"We have seen farmers with four horse teams and unreasonable loads plowing up the soft roads and doing damage to them which was greater than he total amount they were earning by their use.

"One of our greatest sources of loss in road work is in our failing to take care of a road after its construction, until after it is entirely destroyed.

Many times a load of gravel at the proper times would save days work a few weeks later.

"The roads should receive more protection and a more efficient supervision."

The Pioneer has the wrong idea. A modern road should be able to stand the traffic imposed upon it. The fact that Clackamas county roads are not able to pass such a test indicates that Clackamas county does not build the right kind of roads. The editor of the Pioneer has "seen farmers with four horse teams and unreasonable loads plowing up the soft roads and doing damage which was greater than the amount they were earning by their use." If Clackamas county built real roads, no damage would have been done in such a case and the farmer could have hauled his load, even though "unreasonable" with two instead of four horses.

The editor of the Pioneer probably is beginning to see the light. He is beginning to realize that in the present method, Clackamas county is wasting both the road funds and the time and energy of those compelled to use the roads. More protection and a more efficient system of supervision are the remedies urged by him, when the true solution of the problem lies in changing the entire system from building temporary roads to permanent ones.

IT IS DOUBTFUL if ever in the history of this nation there has occurred so disgraceful a proceeding as the deliberate effort which is being made by this administration to terrorize Vice-President Marshall into violating his oath of office as presiding officer of the United States senate.

As presiding officer, the vice-president is required to preside over the senate in exact accord with the existing rules, to do so impartially and without fear or favor. He takes a solemn oath to do this and he has no discretion, be the rules good or bad. If they are bad it is the duty of the senate to change them. Nevertheless, there are constant intimations from high official sources that unless Mr. Marshall so construes the senate rules as to favor the president and the few Democrats who wish to establish cloture in the senate, he will not be permitted to retain his place as President Wilson's running-mate in 1916.

"You will be renominated if you will be good," is the message being conveyed to Mr. Marshall from authoritative sources, while he is given clearly to understand that "being good" will consist of violating his oath of office and construing the senate rules precisely as the president and a little band of Democratic senators want him to.

"Cast honor to the four winds, repudiate your solemn oath and prostitute your high office and your political ambition for a renomination will be gratified" is the message, couched in less euphonious terms, which Vice-President Marshall is receiving almost daily from those who control nominations in the Democratic party.

SUFFRAGE HAS NOT BEEN made a party question, but partisan politicians have often tried to profit from it. More often than not they have failed in this; and we regard the result of the recent suffrage vote in New Jersey as a case in point. After dodging the question for more than two years, President Wilson with loud acclaim announced that he would vote with the suffragists in his own state. Immediately his political understrappers set out to annex the suffrage issue and to tie another scalp to the president's none too plentiful string.

Mr. Wilson merely announced that he would support the suffrage amendment. At once it seemed taken for granted in some quarters that this sealed the success of the movement. The great man had spoken, the argument ran; what more remained to be said or done? Calmer minds counselled continued effort, but even they thought the voters still to be under the influence of the presidential spell and that the vote from the White House would swing New Jersey strongly into line.

The suffrage amendment, however, was defeated by something like 60,000 majority. It carried only one county, and that the smallest, in the state; and it was lost, by tremendous margins, in the president's own precinct, city and county.

The moral seems to us obvious. It is that President Wilson has lost a large measure of whatever public confidence he once commanded. Here was an issue, possessing undoubted merit, to which many thousands of sincere and high-minded men, women and newspapers have given ardent support to an extent which warranted them in looking for victory even without the president's aid. Yet it is defeated by overwhelming figures. The conclusion seems to us inevitable that the anti-suffrage vote in New Jersey was willed by the anti-Wilson sentiment which is known to exist there and which found in this year's special election an opportunity to express itself.

The president no longer speaks the compelling voice of this country. Time was when, to congress and to others, he was a jewel-eyed political Buddha, whose thunder-tones caused all the world to tremble and to obey. Now, it is evident that he is no omnipotent being, that to oppose him is neither criminal nor treasonable, and that resistance to his views is not to be visited with instant death. Such a feeling is a highly contagious one. What New Jersey has dared, with the suffrage, other communities will dare with other issues.

Mr. Wilson will be renominated, of course—unless he takes counsel of prudence and makes a grandstand play of declaring that he will abide by the one-term plank of the Baltimore platform. But he will enter the campaign a sadly diminished figure from the majestic proportions in which his idolaters have sought to make him appear. In his own state he has steadily shrunken. He secured fewer votes in 1912, for president, than he did in 1910, for governor. In 1914 his party elected only four congressmen, as against ten at the preceding election; while the Republicans regained control of the legislature. In 1915, on an issue of his own making, we see the outcome.

The deduction is obvious. Mr. Wilson is no longer a real asset to any party or to any cause; he is a liability. And yet he is all that the Democratic party has to boast of.

Nowadays the fine fall weather is bringing a daily consignment of Democratic politicians to Washington. They are postmasters, collectors of customs, committee chairmen and what not. One of the first things they do is to get interviewed in order that they may tell about "the president's strength" in their communities. Then they go over to the White House and show the paper to Tumulty, which is as near as they ever get to the throne. Most of these prophets go the whole figure and predict Wilson's re-election. But the wise ones confine their prognostications to the nomination.

AN INTERESTED CITIZEN. The Jitney Question. OREGON CITY, Nov. 1.—(Editor of The Enterprise.)—The Jitney question has been agitated ever since the "institution" struck the town. It may be a bane, or a blessing. To any who live on one of the numerous roads leading to or from Oregon City it is a delight to ride out a nickle's worth rather than to toil and sweat up the hill for any distance. But for one already tired from shopping with a dozen bundles to carry, to wait for three-quarters of an hour for a jitney, and then start out to walk with a heavy load, affects not only nerves but temper as well. Having experienced this more than once, the writer believes there ought to be some sort of "regulation" of the Jitney service.

Now the Jitney is a necessity, rather than a luxury, and if there could be stated trips along all important roads, so that citizens could depend upon them as they do on street cars there would be fair pay to owners and great help to users.

We have very little sympathy with jitneys plying between Oregon City and Portland, since the street cars supply any demand in that line, and if they kill or mangle anybody they can be held for it. Besides the company is less liable to be cursed with drunken drivers. We are convinced that there should be close harmony between the city council and Jitney owners and if properly regulated they become a boon to the community.

Pure Water Means Much, He Says. MOUNT PLEASANT, Nov. 1.—(Editor of The Enterprise.)—I see Lawton Heights is calling for a water system. This is a call in the right direction and we hope it will be loud enough and enticing enough to be heard and heeded. Water is here in great plenty, but produced at much cost and unless reached at a great depth and piped will be more or less subject to surface impurities. Let the Mount Pleasant Improvement club get behind this move and every citizen wishing the community well get behind the club and this thing can be realized.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 1.—Blanche Walsh, noted actress of a few years ago and more lately vaudeville star, is dead here. She collapsed recently at Youngstown, Ohio, having insisted on filling her engagement there before she had completely recovered from an appendicitis operation.

CASE TRIED BEFORE JURY OF TEN MEN

TWO JURORS MISTAKE INSTRUCTIONS OF JUDGE CAMPBELL TO GRAND JURY.

The civil suit for \$150 by W. P. Roberts against Donald Bodley Monday was tried in the circuit court before a jury of 10 men.

The case opened with 12 jurors in the box, according to regulations. When the case was more than half completed, Circuit Judge Campbell announced a short recess in order to give instructions to the grand jury which had just been drawn. He told the grand jurors to go home and return at the call of the court, but several of those sitting in the civil action overheard his instructions to the grand jurors and misunderstood them and left the building. All but two were located and brought back.

The court was confronted with the apparent necessity of drawing a new jury and beginning all over again, until one of the attorneys declared that he was willing to try the case before 10 men, and the other side was willing. Judge Campbell ruled the jury should return its verdict when eight of the ten had reached a decision.

The verdict of the jury was for Bodley, the defendant. Both live at Dover, near Sandy, and the case was appealed by Bodley from the decision of Justice of the Peace Purcell, who decided for the plaintiff. The suit grew out of a horse trade.

SAM CASE IS FREED UNDER \$5000 BONDS

WIFE AND BROTHER GREET ACCUSED MAN AS HE WALKS FROM COUNTY JAIL.

Samuel Case, indicted by the grand jury on a charge of murdering his brother, Ernest Case, October 2, was released under \$5000 bonds from the county jail Wednesday night, exactly one month after he shot his brother near their homes at Parkville. Bonds were signed by W. W. Myers, Mrs. Sarah Eilers, Ed. Johnson and C. C. Dullaise.

Mrs. Case and the accused man's brother, Cassius Case, greeted Sam Case as he walked from the county jail. George C. Brownell, attorney for Sam Case, arranged the bonds which were approved by Circuit Judge Campbell.

A petition for letters of administration in the estate of Ernest Case, the brother who was killed, was filed in the probate department of the county court Wednesday by his widow, Mrs. Leona Case, through her attorneys, Dimick & Dimick. The murdered man left an estate valued at \$5000, consisting of both real and personal property, according to the petition. Mrs. Case and her daughter, Dorothy Case, aged one year, are the only heirs named in the petition. Mrs. Ernest and Mrs. Sam Case are sisters.

STATE LEVY IS UNCHANGED

SALEM, Ore., Nov. 3.—The state tax levy will be about the same for 1915 as for 1914, according to the state tax commission. It is not believed that the levy will be larger. Last fall the levy for 1915 was fixed at \$3,112,000, as compared with \$1,165,000 for the year 1914, and \$1,122,000 for the year 1913.

The inequality between the levy for 1913 and 1914 was due to the law governing when the 1913 levy was made. At that time was not possible to anticipate expenses of the state government. A law passed in 1913 made it possible to anticipate expenditures, but it was necessary to adjudicate the discrepancies of the 1913 levy in that of 1914. Hereafter no such fluctuation will be possible.

The actual amount of the 1916 levy will not be known until about December 1. This year it required about 3.25 mills on the taxable property of the state.

Foley's Honey and Tar Stops those Night Coughs

They Are Weakening, and Disturb the Whole Family.



Coughs and colds usually grow worse at nightfall. Keep a bottle of Foley's Honey and Tar Compound at hand. Use it freely—there is nothing in it that can possibly harm you. But it clears the throat of phlegm and mucus, stops the coughing and tickling, and heals the raw inflamed surfaces. GEO. D. COBBS, Many, La., says: "My wife was troubled with a terrible cough, and we could get nothing to relieve her until I asked Dr. Bell of Hornbeck, who recommended FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR so strongly that I purchased a 50c bottle. Before the contents of this bottle were used, the cough had entirely disappeared and her health was completely restored." FILL DISCORDEAU, Schaffer, Mich., writes: "Last winter I could not sleep at night on account of a bad cough. It did not bother me during the day, but started up at bedtime and kept me from sleeping. I was very weak and in bad shape. I started using FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR and was greatly pleased to find that the cough left me entirely, my appetite improved, and I slept soundly at night." Good druggists are glad to sell FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR COMPOUND because it always satisfies the customer and contains no opiates. Beware substitutes. *** EVERY USER IS A FRIEND. Jones Drug Co.

The Conservative Path. Our 34 years of banking experience have convinced us that conservative methods are always best—best for the bank and best for the people. Without being too hidebound in our dealings, we endeavor to follow the conservative path and look for safety before profit. The Bank of Oregon City. THE OLDEST BANK IN CLACKAMAS COUNTY.