

OREGON CITY ENTERPRISE

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SOME OF OUR FRIENDS, the ministers, are not satisfied with the Sunday closing laws, not that its principle is wrong, but because it does not include as wide a variety of business as they think it should.

Theaters, moving picture shows, professional baseball games, and kindred amusements, which would be allowed to run under the old law, should be closed, believe some of the clergy.

With their ideas carried out, Oregon City or any other town, for that matter, would be a dreary place Sunday. Only drug stores, with their supplies of headache powders and sugar coated pills, would be open. It would be impossible to purchase a cigar, or a glass of soda water, or a package of crackers or a sack of candy if their ideas were in the statute books.

The Enterprise does believe that every worker should have one day of rest each week, but it believes that the choice of that day should be between the employe and the employer. The Enterprise does believe that the rights of the churches should be respected, but it is strongly against any legislation which would compel an observance of Sunday for the Baptists and the Methodists, of Saturday for the Seven Day Adventists or of Friday if some new religious cult should proclaim that the heavenly appointed that day of rest. And the legislature has as much right to recognize the religion of the Seven Day Adventists as it has to enact legislation favorable to the Methodists and Presbyterians.

There is one question which the most ardent supporter of rigid Sunday closing cannot answer to the complete satisfaction of all. There are in Oregon City, hundreds of men and women for whom Sunday is their only day of rest and recreation. The other six days are days of toil from daylight until dark, but on Sunday they get their week's supply of amusement and rest. There are scores of young men, away from their homes and relatives, who have Sunday as their only day of rest. What would our friends, the ministers, have these people do on Sunday? Are they to be denied the innocent pleasure of a visit to a moving picture show or a baseball game?

Perhaps the advocates of rigid Sunday closing have never called a small room in a boarding house their home. Perhaps they have never looked forward six days each week to Sunday, the one day when they could escape the tiresome grind and enjoy a moving picture show or some other equally innocent amusement. Surely if these ministers had, they would not work for a strict Sunday closing law. There are scores of young men in Oregon City who meet these requirements.

The lives of all of us are being bound up with legislation. We are told what we cannot do, for our own good and what we must do, for our own good. In addition to protecting our physical welfare the state is now taking upon itself the duty of spiritual guide. We must not work on Sunday, for it is against the law. We must not go to moving picture shows on Sunday, for our kind of legislature has enacted a statute against it. We must not buy a drink at a soda fountain on Sunday, for if we do somebody will be arrested. We ask, what is next, our friends? Is it a law compelling attendance at church?

IN RECENT STATEMENTS made to the press, two United States congressmen have brought out new figures relative to tariff, a subject as old as politics in this country, yet so important that our prosperity is dependent upon it. Julius Kahn, congressman of California, said recently:

"I place before you a few figures as to conditions among the laboring classes in free-trade England and in the United States. I find in Whitaker's Almanack for 1912, page 509, that the population of England in 1911 was a little over 32,500,000. Of course that does not include Scotland, Ireland or Wales. The number of paupers in England in 1911 was over 833,000. The population of Yorkshire, in which the great woolen industries of England are located, was somewhat over 3,700,000 in 1911. In this one country alone there were 78,000 paupers. This is in free-trade England. According to the census of 1910 the population of the United States was about 92,000,000. The number of paupers present in the almshouses of the United States on January 1, 1910, according to the statistics of the census bureau, was 64,266. So that, while our population is nearly three times that of England, the number of paupers in that free trade country is considerably over 10 times as great as in the United States. In fact, the county of Yorkshire, with its great woolen industries, with its population of 3,700,000, has 14,000 more paupers than we have in our entire country."

United States Senator Knut Nelson, of Minnesota declared: "It is tariff discrimination that I am opposed to. You Democrats have not treated the northwestern farmers as you have treated the farmers in the other sections of the country—as the farmers of the south. The goods that you use for wrapping your cotton bale with are put on the free list, but the wheat sacks that the northern farmer has to use to put his oats and wheat in or his flax in you have put a duty on. But cotton bagging is sacred in this bill. It is a small matter, to be sure, but it shows a discrimination between the cotton and the wheat farmer. I am sorry to say that the Democratic party have seen fit to frame a bill that in its outlines and in its scheme and effect will be the greatest discrimination that has ever been made against the northwestern part of the country, against the farmers of the north and northwest. If at any time our northwestern farmers needed protection it is in these days when the cost of labor is higher and scarcer than ever and when we have such intense competition from the great Canadian northwest."

CALIFORNIA, OREGON AND WASHINGTON have made wonderful progress in highway development. The roads in the Siskiyou pass and the highway along the Columbia river

are unsurpassed by any place in the world. Thousands of miles of other arteries of traffic have been constructed throughout the three coast states, that cannot be equalled anywhere else in the country, except, of course, in a few cases of a few miles of a short road in one stretch. This wonderful work has practically all been done in eight years and it is a wonderful achievement.—John H. MacDonald, pioneer good roads worker in Connecticut, in a speech before the Pan-American Road congress recently in session in San Francisco.

Mr. MacDonald has heard of the Columbia river highway and probably seen pictures of the roads in the Siskiyou pass, but he has never wended his way over the average western Oregon road. If he had he wouldn't make such a statement at the road congress. He has never seen main traveled roads many inches thick with dust in the summer and mud deep with mud in the winter. He has never tried to drive a wagon half filled with farm produce to town with a heavy team and have it mired in the mud.

Western Oregon is thoroughly convinced that better roads are needed, but western Oregon has been making very unsuccessful attempts to obtain them. The Enterprise knows of farmers who are so eager to obtain good roads that they pay an 8 mill road county tax without protest and then vote a 10 mill special levy. These men pay almost 2 per cent on their assessed valuation for road purposes and then, in many cases, they are willing to donate labor as well.

Western Oregon has the good intention, but the wrong system. Western Oregon property owners are willing to make the sacrifice of time and money, but are unwilling to adopt the progressive methods of other sections.

Mr. MacDonald is right in one respect. The Columbia highway and the roads in the Siskiyou pass are unsurpassed and hundreds of miles of permanent road work that would be a credit to any eastern community are being laid in the northwest, but the great Willamette valley has not yet been thoroughly converted to such a style of work. Under the leadership of these more progressive counties in western Oregon and Washington, Willamette valley communities are bound to follow. Perhaps five years from now an automobile trip from Oregon City to Eugene will be possible in the winter without the car being mired.

SOMETHING NEW UNDER THE SUN—at least new in all the good roads argument ever advanced in Clackamas county—has been found. A writer in the Salem Statesman declares that while "studying conditions near Woodburn I was struck by the number of mail order catalogues in the homes of the people, and I wondered if impassible highways had anything to do with the popularity of ordering by mail." He continues: "Business men complain of the catalogue abuse and of the loss of large sums sent out of the country, but they seem to forget that the isolated farmer can get good goods from Chicago with less labor than he can haul from Woodburn in mud six inches thick."

His logic is sound and undoubtedly true. The Enterprise knows of some roads that are not near Woodburn that are six inches thick in mud every winter. And it is mighty easy to believe that farmers living along these roads find it easier to address a letter to a Portland, Seattle or Chicago firm than it would be to drive through the mud to town.

This same writer in the Salem Statesman finds that the farmers of Woodburn district are anxious to get permanent roads. He says: "During the winter months the highways are cut up badly, and it is nearly impossible to move loads about the country. While considerable work has been done on the Pacific highway, complaint is heard that roads leading to Woodburn are bad and demand is made that they must be improved soon."

The conditions around Woodburn are the same as around practically every town in the valley. The people in the city realize that poor roads makes it hard for the farmers to trade, while the farmers now know that muddy highways make it harder for him to take his crops to market. When the conviction is stronger and the taxpayer on the farm and the taxpayer in the city unite in an aggressive campaign for permanent roads, the prosperity and development justly due western Oregon will arrive.

FROM ALL ACCOUNTS, both in the press and in the stories told by those who have come back from San Francisco, Oregon City is much benefitted by the advertising at the Panama-Pacific exposition. The novel design of the Oregon building, the unusual number of awards secured by the displays from this state and the genuine merit of the products on display have attracted wide attention.

O. E. Freytag, who is director of agricultural exhibits, has finished placing the exhibits sent down from the state fair. Some of the grains, grasses and fruits that won blue ribbons at home are now to be found in the Agricultural palace, and the other material, while not blue ribbon material is very creditable. The Land Products show at Portland got the bulk of the first class exhibits at Salem, and that show is now being advertised quite effectively. Large banners on the big trees at both entrances to the Oregon building, and at the booths in the palaces, now invite the public to stop at the big show in Portland.

Getting back to Freytag's new display—there are to be found twelve boxes of Italian and Silver evaporated prunes, the best boxes of which weigh twenty prunes to the pound. They are beauties, and came from F. A. Kurtz, of Salem. Stock beets are all that one man wants to lift, while squashes are too big for any man to carry. Fresh apples are fair to look upon, and the new clover and alfalfa adds color and freshness to an exhibit that won the grand prize several months ago. The exhibit as a whole is in good shape and attractive to the many eastern farmers now at the fair.

November 1st marked the beginning of Agricultural week at the exposition, and there will be special activity at the Agricultural palace. Oregon's participation in the special events is the giving away of about 2000 small sacks of grains, these being given to the one getting the lucky tickets as they come through the gates into the grounds. This grain would have to be shipped back at the end of the exposition, so this is an excellent way to get rid of it and at the same time serve a good cause. Each sack given away will contain information about Oregon.

VISITORS AT THE STATE PENITENTIARY at Salem are pleased with the change in prison policy with the new administration. The old spectacular ways have gone, and in their place has come a moral and saner betterment. Governor Withycombe shows by his acts that he realizes the men in the state institution are human, but he also knows that it is not best for the state to turn them loose in numbers.

The last ten months have shown other great differences between Governor Withycombe and his predecessor. There is less publicity, but more actual accomplishment; less disturbance and more harmony than has been in the state government for years. Governor Withycombe does not carefully figure out the method by which he can get the most publicity out of his office.

The secretary to the governor made a trip to eastern Oregon recently, on his way east. It was the first trip made by a governor's secretary to the Baker country since Miss Fern Hobbs went through on her way to Copperfield, carrying a message of demand from the state's chief executive to the mayor of the little town, while soldiers followed in her wake.

How different the trip made by George Palmer Putman—Governor Withycombe's right-hand man. His quiet journey is not advertised across the continent, there were no reporters and moving picture men to welcome him at every town across the eastern part of the state. And Mr. Putman, as well as Miss Hobbs, is interested in the moral betterment of the state. He transacted business in eastern Oregon for the governor and went on to the east. He will investigate the reform methods in prison management at Stillwater, Minn., and at Sing Sing and make a report to his chief.

PRESIDENT WILSON AND HIS CABINET are much disturbed over the political outlook, and is clearly proved by their almost complete abandonment of practically all the policies of their party. The tariff law which the administration itself wrote and declared to be just what the country needed, is to be changed. Mr. Wilson is eating his

own words of only a year ago and urging a program of national defense as extensive as was ever urged by the Republicans.

"Watchful waiting" in Mexico has been abandoned and replaced by a determined effort to set up Carranza as president of Mexico. Mr. Wilson has swallowed his clearly enunciated policy that woman suffrage should be left solely to the state and has "come out" for it—not wholeheartedly, it is true, but in a manner wholly at variance with his former views.

Convinced that consistent advocacy of Democratic policies spells political defeat, Mr. Wilson has abandoned fundamental principles for which he formerly stood and is seeking to save himself from defeat by adopting so much of Republican policies as he believes necessary to beguile the people into entrusting the government to the Democracy for another four years.

Here is the last shred of that scrap of paper, the Democratic platform for 1912: "We favor a single presidential term, and to that end urge the adoption of an amendment to the constitution making the president of the United States ineligible for re-election, and we pledge the candidate of this convention to this principle. * * * Our pledges are made to be kept when in office."

The president told a committee of Jersey men who offered him a summer home, rent-free, that he could not promise to spend much time in it. "I am under arrest down here," he said. A while ago he said that he was "tied by the legs in Washington." If he really feels that way about it, all he has to do is to accept the one-term plank in the Baltimore platform. However, after next summer he can have all the time off that there is.

This May Be So.
CLACKAMAS, Ore., Nov. 8.—(Editor of The Enterprise.)—There are two beautiful women in this world—one is Reason and the other one is Passion. Reason was ruling, men were getting prosperous and happy when Passion became jealous and locked up Reason. Man clapped his hands and Passion taking great command of the situation joined in the great exclamation and man proclaimed to the world this is what we want—Passion, Passion—and they became greatly excited and began to prepare for war and to do great things to gain the respect of Passion. But Passion being a thing without reason led men on and on until the whole of Europe is in the unreasonable toils of Passion. Passion is sweeping the earth with its unreasonable and Passion sits on her high throne and feasts and laughs and robs and plunders and murders. Unless man be ruled by Reason he

must perish from the face of the earth. This also includes women.
MRS. VIOLA HURR.

SIMPSON MAY RE-ENTER RACE.
MARSHFIELD, Ore., Nov. 4.—L. J. Simpson, who withdrew as a candidate for the Republican nomination for congress, since the wreck of the Santa Clara, has announced that he may again become a candidate in order to especially further harbor improvements on this coast. Simpson attributes the wreck of the Santa Clara to the fact that there was no Jetty at Coos Bay, and that had one been provided as has for years been asked, this and other wrecks causing loss of life would not have happened. If Simpson becomes a candidate again, he will run on a harbor-improvement platform.

If sailing vessels sail and steamship steam, what will the new electrically propelled battleships do? Secretary Daniels says that they will flow.

STATE NEWS AT A GLANCE

Short Stories from Every Part of Oregon, Condensed for the Busy Reader—Items Show Community's Progress.

ASTORIA—This city is to hold a special school election on November 23, when the voters will decide whether they desire to issue bonds in the sum of \$100,000 for the erection of a large grade building in the central part of the city.

SALEM—The value of taxable property in Oregon this year assessed and equalized by the different counties shows an increase of better than \$2,000,000 in excess of that of last year.

PORTLAND—Friends of Milton A. Miller, United States collector of internal revenue, have started to boom the gentleman for the Democratic nomination for governor, even though it is three years until Oregon again elects a chief executive.

CORVALLIS—The Oregon Butter & Cheese Makers association will meet at the Oregon Agricultural college during Farmers' Week, January 3-8, 1916, the exact date to be announced later, at which time there will be a strong program with talks of interest to both butter and cheese makers, as well as contests in making these products, the scoring being on methods, accuracy and skill.

SALEM—The state board of control has decided against purchasing bloodhounds for using in trailing escaped convicts from the state penitentiary because the cost of their care would be too great.

PORTLAND—While realizing that it will take two or three years to complete the task, the Portland Chamber of Commerce has a plan underway for a state-wide industrial survey to learn

what lines of manufacture can best be developed in Oregon. It has long been generally known that what Oregon needs is more manufactures and the investing of more capital in order to place the state in its proper ranks with others similarly situated.

SALEM—In a statement just issued the state industrial accident commission shows that from July 1, 1914, to October 31, 1915, its receipts totaled \$779,141.05, while the disbursements amounted to \$638,939.57, leaving a balance of \$140,160.48. Of the receipts the employers contributed close to \$600,000, the workmen almost \$100,000, and the state \$50,000.

PORTLAND—Organized labor of this city is to have a fine new temple during the coming year, it having already bought a site near the Central library, costing \$75,000, and plans are now underway for the erection of a temple to cost better than \$100,000.

SALEM—According to the report of Parole Officer Keller for October there were 281 prisoners on parole at the end of the month.

HUBBARD—The state of Oregon is to receive \$104,555 from the government for work in cooperative agricultural extension work for the fiscal year 1915-16. The total amount to be expended in the United States for such work during the year is \$4,782,000.

MARSHFIELD—Testimony given at the coroner's inquest over the bodies drowned in the wreck of the steamer Santa Clara shows that the steering gear power was weak, not being sufficient to work the rudder in heavy seas.

HELPING YOUR TOWN--HELPING YOURSELF

(By R. V. Holland.)
If you have children to educate, if you are interested in local conditions or religious affairs, if you own, or expect to own a home, or other property in your community, a few minutes' thought will convince you that it is decidedly to your best interest to patronize your local stores at all times, provided investigation proves that you can do so to as good advantage as elsewhere.

I realize that there is a certain class of merchants—and they are still represented in many towns and cities—who will not handle standard products and who expect buyers to pay exorbitant prices for goods of unknown or doubtful quality and origin—merchandise on which they can demand wide margins of profit.

This class of "store keepers," however, represents a comparatively small minority and is fast going the way of the prehistoric dinosaur and the nearly extinct mousback farmer who "don't have to read nothing about farming."

Villages, towns and communities develop in accordance with the amount and quality of effort put forth by their citizenry, and progressive, right-living people who have long since learned that it is neither profitable nor pleasant to live in non-progressive communities. In nearly every locality are fathers and mothers whose sons and daughters have been forced to leave home in order to secure profitable employment that should have been afforded locally.

If you live on a farm you want good roads, schools, churches, telephone service, mail delivery and a convenient market in which to dispose of your products and from which to supply your wants.

If you live in town you want, in addition to above, good streets and sidewalks, wholesome amusements—those things that go to make a community worth living in.

These advantages are the natural outcome of, and are limited to the

growth and condition of your locality, which is in turn dependent upon the extent of local trade activities.

Did you ever see a really good town that did not have good stores? The two go hand in hand.

I personally know of an instance, within the past year, where a very wealthy man refused to locate and establish a modern store in a town of some three thousand population for the reason that an investigation developed the fact that the better class of residents adhered to a long-standing policy, a habit, of doing practically all of their buying in the stores of a nearby city, or by mail.

On the face of it, this town had merely failed to secure a new store. On the other hand, think for a minute what this rich, aggressive man, with the up-to-date store he would have put in, embodying his ideas and methods, would have meant to the community. It would have afforded employment for a number of men and women, and would have helped to develop new lines of trade. The owner's personal and business taxes would have meant much within themselves.

Bear in mind that home trading is a most vital element in community welfare and progress. Consider carefully the fact that a portion of every dollar spent in local stores finds its way to some essential function for the support and development of the neighborhood, the general prosperity of which you must necessarily share in.

Increased local business means the possibility of securing additional modern public conveniences and luxuries, additional trading, educational, religious and social advantages, consequently, in increased individual wealth and opportunity.

Your local merchants are entitled to your patronage, provided they offer you the right kind of merchandise at the right price, and you owe it to yourself and your community to extend it to them.

BRYAN PAMPHLET IS BARRED FROM MAILS TO INDIA

EXCERPTS FROM "BRITISH RULE IN INDIA" CANNOT BE MAILED IN ORDER.

REVOLT IS LAID TO WRITINGS OF FORMER SECRETARY OF STATE

Arrangement of British Government by Mr. Bryan is Based on Information Received in Recent Trip Around World.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 9.—A pamphlet in Hindi containing extracts from William J. Bryan's "British Rule in India," was excluded today from the United States mails to India at the request of the British government, according to an announcement by Ram Chandra, editor of the Hindu Gadar, published here.

The pamphlet barred from the United States mails to India is made up of 16 pages, containing excerpts from Mr. Bryan's book, and is entitled "Angan di Gawah," which in English means "British Rule in India."

After sending many copies to India from San Francisco, Ram Chandra received a formal notice from Postmaster Fay.

Mr. Bryan's book, an arraignment of the British government of India, is based on personal investigation made on his tour around the world several years ago. Mr. Bryan charges that the British, with the aid of native princes, have been exploiting the people to the extent of driving countless numbers of Hindus into famine every year.

It is said the British government of India requested the United States government not to accept the pamphlets in any language for mailing into India, attributing recent revolts of Hindus against British rule in part to these pamphlets.

LETTER IS SEIZED BY EVANS AS EVIDENCE

MISSIVE WRITTEN BY MRS. MORDIE KEENEY TO MRS. KENNEDY IS IN COURT.

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 4.—District Attorney Evans proved to the unknown person who opened a letter written by Mrs. Mordie Keeneey to Mrs. Mary Kennedy, then in Oakland, some weeks ago. Attorney Maguire, representing Keeneey, who is on trial on an arson charge brought this out in cross-examining Captain Groce of the fire department.

Groce, when asked when he first saw the letter, said it was the day following the night when Groce had played detective outside the Keeneey home, and had overheard conversations about the work of the alleged arson trust members.

"Mrs. Woollette had it in her hand," said Groce. "We were at the district attorney's office. Deputy District Attorney Robison saw the name of Mary Kennedy and her Oakland address on the envelope. He seized the letter and took it to Mr. Evans. Later, we took the letter to a photographer and had a copy made."

After the letter was photographed it was sealed once more than sent to Mrs. Keeneey. Mrs. Woollette received the letter from Mrs. Keeneey to mail, and happened to have it in her hand at the time, because she was expecting to mail it when she left the district attorney's office.

"What I want to say is that if you want to stay six weeks longer, do," reads a portion of the letter. "But if you can't let me know when you will be in Portland, I will see you on the road up or as soon as you get in. Be wise and learn all you can while gone." The defense contends that this letter does not have any significant meaning in connection with the charge, and merely concerned business dealings between Mrs. Keeneey and Mrs. Kennedy.

A CROUP SCARE

Foley's Honey and Tar Compound Quickly Masters It.

CROUP SCARES YOU. That loud, hoarse croupy cough, that choking and gasping for breath, that labored breathing, have only too often foretold fatal results. Lucky the parents who have FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR COMPOUND in the house, for you can be sure that the very first doses will master the croup.



"I got a bottle of Foley's Honey and Tar and stop being scared of croup." FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR COMPOUND cuts the thick mucus and clears away the phlegm. It opens up and eases the air passages, stops the straggling cough, and gives quiet, easy breathing, and peaceful sleep. No wonder a man in Texas walked 15 miles to a drug store to get FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR COMPOUND. F. H. GREN, Middleboro, (Mass.), says: "I always give my children FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR for croup and in every instance they get quick relief and are soon sleeping soundly." Every good druggist is glad to sell FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR COMPOUND for all coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough, bronchial and grippe coughs, and other throat and lung troubles. It soothes every user, it helps infants, children and grown persons, and it never contains opiates. In 25c, 50c, \$1.00 sizes. ★★ EVERY USER IS A FRIEND. Jones Drug Co.

ALL TREATED ALIKE

The business of this bank has been built up by safe, sane, straightforward banking methods and all depositors are accorded the same courteous attention whether their business be large or small.

The Bank of Oregon City

THE OLDEST BANK IN CLACKAMAS COUNTY