

# OREGON CITY ENTERPRISE

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**THOSE OF US WHO HAVE WATCHED** Engineer Harold A. Randa build the South Fork pipeline in less than the scheduled time and less than the amount appropriated for the work, will probably be surprised to learn he had added another to his list of abilities. In case all engineering work were stopped, Mr. Randa undoubtedly could get his manuscripts past the most discriminating editors if he continues to write with the same enthusiasm that is his in an article prepared for the Western Stock Journal this month. Mr. Randa says, in part:

"Pure air, pure water, pure food! These spell health and happiness for the individual, and progress and prosperity for the community.  
 "No section of our great country is more favored with respect to these three essentials of life than is the Willamette valley. Here the Pacific wafts over the land its cool and refreshing breezes; here the proximity of the mountain ranges renders possible the securing of pure water, and here all the products of the temperate zone are produced in the greatest abundance. Our climate, the mildness of our winters and the coolness of our summers, and the wonderful productivity of our soil have long been exploited, while little has been said about the water, which nature has put within our reach—pure and soft, free from alkali and disease bearing germs, yet in the end this is to become one of our very greatest assets. The towns and in cities of the east and of the middle west, far from the mountain wilds, must depend on filtration and chemical treatment, but here the purest and the best can be had by those willing to pay the price and make the effort.

"The Germans have a proverb to the effect that 'God seldom makes for men anything just right,' and the procuring of a pure and abundant water supply for even the towns and cities of the Willamette valley is no exception to this rule.

"Time was when the Willamette itself offered a supply both pure and wholesome, but this day has gone by. Sewage long since rendered its waters unfit for use, and sewers and farms have done the same to the streams and creeks of the valley lowlands, so that now those cities which would give to their citizens pure water must extend their pipe lines out across the rolling valley lands and through the foothills to the rugged ranges and the forest reserves lying beyond.

"From its earliest settlement Oregon City has secured its water from the Willamette. For many years it was pumped into the main in its natural state, then mechanical filters, costing many thousands of dollars, were installed, and last of all a hypochlorite treating plant was added. Notwithstanding these safeguards several bad typhoid epidemics were charged up against the water, and these, together with the thoughts of the sewage poured into the river by Salem, Albany and other towns, led the people in March last to vote the filter plant out and new gravity supply in.

"The source of Oregon City's new water supply is the South Fork of the Clackamas, three-fourths of a mile from its confluence with the main Clackamas river. Twenty-one miles by an air line, and twenty-four and one-fourth miles by the pipe line from the city reservoir within the Oregon national forest is located the intake. The region is wild and rugged. In tower cliffs and scenic waterfalls, it rivals even the Columbia river gorge.

"In quality the water leaves nothing to be desired. Not even Portland with its famous Bull Run supply 'has anything on' Oregon City and West Linn in this respect, for at the time of the preliminary survey a sample of the South Fork water was taken to a well known bacteriologist of Portland for examination. After waiting several days for a report, the engineer who had taken the sample, called up and the bacteriologist said, 'Didn't you boil that sample? Why, it is better than Bull Run.'

## AMERICANS HOPE THAT MR. JOSEPH H. CHOATE is putting it

a little too strong when he declares that of all the world, the United States is the most hated of nations. The statement is a strong one, even today when hatred is the most dominant passion and the leading nations of the world are engaged in a war that for its cause, to a large extent, blind hatred. Hate is a hard word, representing an active passion, and we hardly believe that we are regarded by any nation in such a way, although there are probably many individuals who would like nothing better than to get at our throat.

Germans and her allies are angered at us because we allow the sale of munitions of war to her enemies. The mass of the people of Great Britain dislike us because they believe that we should make their cause ours. Japan would like nothing better than to wrest from our control the possessions of the United States in the Pacific. Spain has hardly forgotten '98 and Russia and Turkey, officially, never were pleased with us. France, we may hope, is our friend; Italy has shown no ill feeling, and the smaller nations of Europe vary greatly in their feeling toward us.

On our own side of the world, however, we are regarded with feelings that range from unfriendly indifference to actual hatred.

On the whole we are generally disliked. There are many reasons for this attitude of the nations toward us. One will oppose us for one reason, some for another, but there is one emotion that influences all of them, and that is envy. The United States is the richest nation on the globe. Although we have only 6 per cent of the world's population, we have one-fourth of the wealth of the world and we are making rapid progress toward controlling the rest of it.

But even with these facts, the United States should not enter the race of battle-ship building and an organization of armies which features the history of Europe during the 10 years before the present conflict. Reasonable preparedness, adopted along reasonable lines, is one thing, and a national

defense program rivaling Germany or Britain before the war is another. It is granted that dislike coupled with hate is a dangerous combination, and that under such circumstances a trifle will create open hostility; but nothing is to be gained by preparedness when preparedness is carried to such an extent that military power is dominating governmental and social life and burdening the people with taxes such as this same preparedness burdened France and Germany when they were building up fighting machines.

### ANY FARMERS ALONG THE LINE

of the Willamette Valley Southern are compelled to work under a serious handicap in shipping to points to the south, and not through any fault of the local electric line. The Willamette Valley Southern touches the Southern Pacific at three points—Oregon City, Molalla and Mt. Angel, but at none of these places is there a track connection, owing, Willamette Valley Southern officials say, to the other road.

When a Monitor farmer wants to ship a car of potatoes to Salem, that car must be hauled through Molalla, Oregon City and into Portland and then south from Portland on the Southern Pacific. Several times the direct distance between the two towns is covered before the car is delivered. If a transfer could be made at Mt. Angel, or even at Molalla, there would be a material reduction in the freight charge and that Monitor farmer would be much better able to compete in prices with potato growers in other countries. In his case, the shipping point and the place of delivery are in the same county, but to reach its destination the car of potatoes must travel through Clackamas and Multnomah counties and then back again.

The immediate result to the Willamette Valley Southern would be a loss in freight receipts, but the officials of the line are broad minded enough to see that in the end the country would develop faster and the receipts be much greater.

The matter is now before the state railway commission and a date for the hearing has been set. The point to be proven by those favoring the connections between the two lines is where the traffic over the connecting line would warrant its cost. A thousand farmers in Clackamas and Marion counties say that it will.

### THERE IS AN ELEMENT OF DANGER

in the principle brought out by several recent decisions of the supreme court that a city can by charter amendment free itself of the county court in matters of road tax. A recent ruling of the court in an appeal in the case of Johnson against Jackson county involves the Ashland charter and the decision of the court holds that the people shall be exempt from paying road taxes and the assessment of property within its limits for road work, except such taxes as may be levied by the city council.

In a more recent case, involving the new charter of the town of Hubbard, Attorney General Brown, at the request of the state tax commission, decided that Hubbard is exempt from the payment of road taxes levied by the county court. He says that various rulings of the charter must show the following intentions: First—To withdraw all the territory within the city limits from the jurisdiction of the county court and place the same within the complete and exclusive control of the city council; second—To exempt the inhabitants of the city and the property within the city limits from the assessment of road work except when levied by the council.

Such law is apt to make the city too independent of the county and the state. The city, while it benefits, with the farmer from the results of road building, can successfully dodge all financial aid in the payment of road taxes if it pleases, while the farmer and other outsiders must pay his share as before.

Other decisions of the supreme court have tended to put the city above the county and even the state and to get from under responsibilities which other districts must shoulder.

### POINTING OUT

one of the wonderful laws of the legislature which hampers the progress of the state the Salem Capital Journal calls attention to bridge building in the valley. Lane county as well as Polk is having trouble of her own over bridges that are badly needed but that cannot be built, because the legislature by limiting the county tax levies to not more than a six per cent raise over that of the preceding year has cut off the power to raise money for bridge work. Polk county is up against the same proposition with regard to the bridge across the Willamette here. It is realized that a new bridge is an absolute necessity, and the county is willing to put up its share toward building it but as the funds cannot be raised without violating the "six per cent law" (which is about what it is) the problem is a serious one. Lane county is up against the same proposition in the matter of the bridge at Harrisburg.

The Saturday Evening Post some weeks ago had an editorial suggestion that certainly has considerable merit. It suggested that the legislatures take a look at their own shortcomings, and pass a bill preventing legislatures making "blamed fool laws." It would certainly simplify things if the legislatures generally would take the Post's advice. Under the Bingham law, which fixes the tax levy as above stated, the people cannot get what they must absolutely have, and what they would gladly pay for.

### THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE

is without a secretary and a considerable number of its members want to discharge the chairman. But the committee does not lack a humorist. He is the gentleman who composed the official comment of the committee on this year's election results. They mean merely, said this document, that the Progressives and the Republicans are reunited. Nothing more is needed to assure Republican victory in 1916. Wilson received the electoral vote of forty-one states in 1912 and had 435 votes in the electoral college. He had a majority support in only fourteen states, with 152 electoral votes. In the other thirty-four states the combined Republican and Progressive strength far outnumbered the Democracy, and Wilson won by a plurality. The reunion of the Progressives and Republicans in 1916 is made certain by the elections of 1914 and 1915, and means that Wilson will have his fourteen states—the Solid South—and no more.

In his speech to the Manhattan club at New York the president again complained that he does not feel free to express his opinions as other men can. In view of the radical change which has come over his expression of opinion regarding national defense within the past eleven months, his querulousness seems hardly well-founded. However, let him cheer up. After sixteen months he will be at liberty to talk as freely and as volubly as ex-presidents Roosevelt and Taft.

Administration Democrats in Washington affect to find some partisan comfort in the Tammany victory in New York city. For two years the administration has tried to starve Tammany men and Tammany congressmen have not been welcome at the White House. Yet Tammany, independent of Wilson, is able to win in an election where the Wilson cause has suffered. Extracting joy from this situation is like manufacturing sunshine from cucumbers.

Hon. Eugene N. Foss, of Massachusetts, is quoted as saying: "All agree that the Underwood law is inadequate. Nothing but the war has saved the situation for the American manufacturer." As Mr. Foss has played politics on both sides of the protective issue, possibly this points his arrival at a settled conviction at last.

Neither the resignation of Diaz, nor the assassination of Madero nor the forced withdrawal of Huerta served to "pacify" Mexico. Why should Mr. Wilson think that the recognition of Carranza will do it? The fact is that Mexico can be pacified only by a firm hand; the hand of the United States, to be exact.

## TAXPAYERS' BUDGET COMMITTEE URGED

### HARVEY CROSS PLEADS FOR MORE CAREFUL SURVEY OF ESTIMATES OF EXPENSES.

OREGON CITY, Ore., Nov. 19.—(Editor of The Enterprise).—I notice the county court has made public the official county budget and the same will come up for examination and approval at a taxpayers' meeting called for December 14. As printed it contains about one hundred and thirty items and aggregating over \$400,000. Surely anything except a most careful and thorough study, and this would entail much time and likely some expense. Without this previous examination and investigation the advice of a taxpayer would be of little value and might do more harm than good.

A year ago it was discovered when the tax budget meeting was held over that the county court had not held any previous meetings when the budget was critically examined. It was simply a compilation made up of items coming from the different county officials.

Now, I say that the county court ought not to submit a budget to the taxpayers only after the most careful examination such as is being given in the city of Portland and Multnomah county.

The county court ought to be in a position to say to the taxpayers: Here is a budget which has been conscientiously examined by us in its every detail; we have added to it where necessary and we have subtracted from, until it now, in all its different features, represents our deliberate judgment, and we recommend its adoption.

If the present budget is not the product of such a prior investigation, then the court ought at once to name a representative committee to make such examination, or a mass meeting should be called for the appointment of such a committee, to the end that the taxpayers' meeting may be advised and have some substantial basis of action.

H. E. CROSS.

## FORUM OF THE PEOPLE

John Stark Writes.

MAPLE LANE, Ore., Nov. 20.—(Editor of The Enterprise).—The following is condensed from a reply I wrote to Laura L. Kichem which was rejected by the Courier. The original manuscript was sent to her by registered mail.

While pondering over the problem of writing a series of articles of farm credits, I was confronted with the question how to avoid being misunderstood; to have my motives misconstrued. This has been the case with every revolutionist. The temptation was great to pass it up. While the devil did not offer me the whole world if I did not write it I knew I would "catch the devil" if I did. The post said, "Thrice armed is he whose quarrel is just." So the die was cast. Come fortune good or ill I would undertake the task.

While so engaged you came to my rescue by telling me you had been a member of the strange 17 years without finding out that the farmer is the hardest worked and most exploited of all industrial groups. Likewise were also denied the civil surroundings their labor makes possible. What is still worse you were never taught to desire these conditions; your mind has been so engrossed with this "beautiful and impressive ritualistic work" so the hope has been accomplished what it was put on the market for. The September Grange bulletin contains a column headed "The Importance of Making Degree Work Impressive." The gist of which is, teach the victim the funny little stunts and they will forget they are plundered by an unjust economic system. In these days of war prices on drugs it is cheap adrofyne. You tell me the number of members in county and state, not all are tillers of the soil, some of these are busy farming their bucolic brethren. But said to relate, it seems that among them not one has the courage or comprehension to be free from the tribute taker. Indeed the worthy passport peddler in conjunction with the heads of three other so-called workingmen's societies propose to hamstring us clodhoppers for "say 50 to 100 years."

You say the "worthy master" is held in high esteem. If he will start an agitation to drive the money changers out of our industrial temple, this esteem will evaporate and you will join the rabble cry "Away with him! Crucify him!" He, however, proposes to remain a friend to the money Caesars.

If his house has been newly painted perhaps the customary thirty piece of silver have been paid over. Treason to the working class did not always pay so well; for a different outcome see Acts I:18. "Please chuck that in your" pipe and smoke it.

You tell me "it takes work and water to put the green into said lands in dry weather." Is work and water contrary to the declaration of principles of the P. of H.? I want to know if the farmer is not entitled to a beautiful lawn? I never read the declaration of purposes but will believe it to be fine literature. So is the Rublyat. King James' translation interests me also; likewise the Declaration of Independence is "something worth while." But in none can I find that the farmer should remain in bondage for "say 50 to 100 years." Our worthy passport peddler must have taken that out of the "beautiful or impressive rituals." In one of these publications I read to call no one a master. In another something about equality; no seven degree nonsense there. Do you suppose those ideas were written as mere rhapsodies to be handed to us rubes bags rubes once a year by some political bum?

If you will loan me your "adjusted glasses to the proper focus" I may be able to see the benefit the grange has been. I guess it must have a range as long as Lick's telescope for none can be seen in this locality.

I take it for granted you are one of those who think this world owes you a living without working for it. You say that axiom must be original with you and quite new. I wonder if a patent has been applied for it. It sounds like that wonderful wisdom we often hear from some debt ridden "granger" that "he is looking for work but prays to God not to find a job."

I only criticize the grange as an economic organization, its social phase no doubt furnishes opportunity for the society craving of mankind to find expression. My position is this, that the farmers are the most necessary of all industrial groups and as such are entitled to all the benefits of civilization; that we deserve beautiful homes and beautiful surroundings; that our homes should be beautifully furnished and that we should have ample time to live beautiful lives. Free from debt or the fear of want. I find fault with the grange and kindred organizations for not teaching the membership that these things belong to us as a class; teach them to desire them; teach them that by taking possession of the function of government they may possess the full fruits of their labor. In short they should of right and can be free.

JOHN F. STARK.

On "Buy It in Oregon City." OREGON CITY, Nov. 19.—(Editor of The Enterprise).—Buy in Oregon City? Why? "Buy in Oregon City" is a good move—for the merchants. Favoring the move evidences are adduced and arguments arrayed. But there are two sides to the question, else there could be no argument. The right to buy where one's money will go farthest will not be questioned. If a peddler comes to town, even merchants will pick up a rare bargain even though a dozen merchants carry the same line. Thus the merchant stifles his own argument.

Walking down street some days ago I saw the colored persuasion that argued "that sandy land is best for sweet potatoes," these men both took the same side. I paused to question whether they would go back on their home town when one replied "As long as I can take five or ten dollars, buy a round trip to Portland, pay for my dinner, have a larger stock make my purchases and return home with more and better goods than I can get in Oregon City for the same cash, so long will I give my own town the go-by." I did not join issue here for both fellows were bigger than I, but I said to myself "If this is true there is argument on both sides."

And when tracks on the surface, and they are very rarely low enough to drain the foundation of the roads.

The expense of tile drains would be much less than the money spent in repairs of the roads as they have always been, greater loads could be hauled and motor trucks—those new style freight trains with a station at every farmer's door—would do the society very much less damage.

It is so apparent that the old system must be abandoned that the writer is much surprised that, with all its efforts, he has not yet found one supervisor or other authority who seems willing to even try, on a short piece of road, this cheaper and more effective method.

E. F. HILBY.

### OSCAR W. STURGIS AND WIFE ARE ON WAY TO RECOVERY

(Continued from Page 1).

critical condition and it was feared that Mrs. Sturgis, who is 61 years old, might die, as the result of the return of their long lost son. Mr. Sturgis, aged 75 years and one of the county's best known pioneers, was able to stand the shock better than his wife, and is now rallying. He came to Oregon in 1852 and settled in the Molalla district.

For the first time, the son was allowed to spend some time with his parents Tuesday. They were carefully prepared by Mrs. Bertha Hurst, the daughter, for the first conversation and he was allowed to stay a short time with them. He saw his mother, only for a moment however, Monday while Dr. Dedman was with her.

Charles Sturgis was committed to the state hospital for the insane two years ago this month, escaped early last year and a body answering in all details the description of the missing man was found near Eugene last May. A friend of the family identified the body, which was shipped to Canby and on May 17 a funeral was held. The most intimate friends of the missing man and even his parents thought that the body brought up from Lane county was that of Charles Sturgis and the remains were buried in the Canby cemetery.

Monday afternoon, never sane than he had been for years, he returned to Canby with a story that he had gone to Washington worked in a score of towns in that state and had decided to come home to visit his parents. For fear of the effect that the word tale may have on his mind, the story of the funeral and the cause of his parents illness are being withheld from him.

The circumstances which led up to the identification of the body found at Eugene as that of Charles Sturgis were among the most important developments in the case Tuesday. The remains of a man, wearing the clothes of the missing Charles Sturgis and bearing the same number as worn by him at the state hospital for the insane, was found near Eugene. Through the number, Lane county authorities identified the man as Charles Sturgis and the family at Canby was notified. A. J. Burdett, a friend of the family, went to Eugene and identified the body as Charles Sturgis and the remains were shipped to Canby for the funeral which was held on May 17. Burdett, on making the identification, noticed particularly a scar on the neck of the body exactly similar to one on Charles Sturgis' neck. The identification was made some time after the body was found and it was disinterred so that Burdett could examine it.

Several inmates of the asylum escaped with Sturgis and it developed Tuesday from statements made by Sturgis himself that several others escaped at the same time and, in order to confuse the authorities, they changed clothing. In this way, the man wearing Sturgis' clothing was killed while Sturgis, safe and apparently sane, visited a score of Washington towns before returning to his home Monday.

Coroner Hempstead was interested in the case Tuesday and is willing to investigate the manner in which the body, now in the Canby cemetery, came to death, although he does not desire to take the initiative in the matter.

The body is buried in the Sturgis family plot in the Canby Oddfellows cemetery. It has not been announced whether it will be moved or not.

### County's Beauties Are Praised.

OREGON CITY, Nov. 19.—(To the Editor of The Enterprise).—The people of Clackamas county have for many years been complaining that although they have been paying large sums in road taxes, they still have wretched roads. The same method of construction is still persisted in and the money is still thrown into the mud. It is amazing that the old system should still be continued for these many years, as though the height of scientific road building had been attained, and no better could be imagined.

Clackamas county is one of the most picturesque in the state or nation. There are a great many fine views and beautiful trossachs. If its roads were good it would be noted for the beauty of its scenery, even by its own inhabitants. When the roads are good the other advantages and beauties are noted and admired, but when they are bad they are about the only part of the landscape seen by the anxious traveler.

The construction of good roads has the same effect as putting fine clothes on a woman. Her appearance is much improved no matter how beautiful she was before. Clackamas county, even though now beautiful, should "dress up."

The best dress is the hard surface roads. But that dressing will be slow because so expensive, so that while we are indulging in that meritorious improvement, we must find a better way to improve the dirt roads so as to make them more sightly and serviceable so the traveler will not feel so apprehensive of discomfort and disrepair when traveling over them.

This can be accomplished by putting tile drains under the roads and thus keeping the foundations dry so that the water on the surface may be absorbed by the foundation and carried off by the drains. This would make the roads dryer and neater and the cost of repairs would be greatly reduced.

The side ditches might be almost if not entirely dispensed with, so that the farmers would not be obliged to bridge them to reach their farms from the road. This is done in Europe where all the roads are good, as noticed by the writer when traveling there, and it seems preposterous to devote from forty to sixty feet of good land to a road when twenty feet is all that is needed. The important matter is the drainage. The side drains or ditches do not drain the holes and ruts

## NEW BANK TO OPEN DOORS DECEMBER 1

(Continued from Page 1).

rence and the other for the safe deposit boxes, have been constructed. In the former will be stationed one of the latest and most improved manganese safes, which are thoroughly burglar-proof, while the other will be provided with the latest safety deposit steel boxes.

## What Good Druggists Say of Foley's Honey and Tar Compound.

Recommend and Use It in Their Own Families in Preference to Any Other Cough Medicine.

FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR COMPOUND has a clean record for healing coughs and colds, throat and lung troubles, of over forty years. It is as popular with the dealer as with the customer, because it can be depended upon to satisfy the user, and it contains no opiates. P. A. EFFIRD, Conejo, Calif., writes: "I have sold FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR, and also other cough medicines for a number of years, but never too anything but FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR for myself and family, as I find it produces the best results, always cures severe colds, sore chest and lungs, and does not excite the system or produce harmful drugs."

DR. JOHN W. TAYLOR, Lutherville, Ga., writes: "I am a retired physician and have sold FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR for years and it gives entire satisfaction. I sell it because I believe it to be the best medicine, and it satisfies my patrons."

W. L. COOK, Druggist, Neilhart, Mont., writes: "I recommend FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR to all my customers, because it gives the best results for coughs and colds of anything I sell."

G. G. EFFERTS, Brock, Minn., writes: "Foley's Honey and Tar gives better satisfaction than any preparation of the kind I have ever handled."

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