

OREGON CITY ENTERPRISE

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TRADE FOLLOWS THE LOAN.

Forecasting a decided slump in our export trade after the European war is over, William H. Douglas, of Arkell & Douglas, New York, says: "Germany has spent hundreds of millions and Great Britain has probably invested two billions in South America. In this country we have not properly appreciated the extent to which trade follows the loan."

The industrial development of the United States which has found its chief acceleration in the protective tariff policy, and which has invariably been arrested under the Democratic tariff-revenue policy, up to the year 1900 confined the attention of our producers mainly to the United States. Here was a wide and fallow field in which to sow the seeds of commerce before entering seriously into the cultivation of Latin American markets. True, that, in 1893, the year prior to the passage of the Wilson-Gorman tariff bill, we had exported nearly \$89,000,000 worth of our products to Mexico, Central America, South America, and the West Indies. True, also, that these exports declined to \$74,000,000 the year following the passage of that law but it was not until 1900 that our producers began to take a rapidly increasing interest in our trade to the south.

The Dingley protective tariff law was passed in 1897. There was not the same increase of exports to Latin America in 1898 that was observable with respect to other countries, due to the Spanish war and the consequent curtailing of our exports to Cuba. The total was \$74,000,000. In 1895, the year after the passage of the Democratic law, our exports to all the world dropped to \$807,500,000, or \$222,000,000 below the record for 1892 when the McKinley law was in operation. It will be remembered that Cleveland went in 1893, and Democratic tariff tinkering continued until August 27, 1894, when the Wilson bill was passed. In 1898, the year following the passage of the Dingley protective tariff law, our exports to all the world totaled \$1,231,500,000. In 1900 for the first time exports to Latin America exceeded \$110,000,000, from which time there was a steady increase in the stream of our products flowing to the Latin Americas, up to 1915, when they totaled \$324,000,000. Our total exports for that year were \$2,500,000,000.

Then came the Democratic devastation of 1914, with the Underwood near-free-trade tariff law in full swing. Our total exports to all the world fell off \$101,000,000 in nine months, and those to Latin America dropped \$42,000,000, the total value of our goods sent to those countries being \$232,000,000. In 1915, although our total exports to all the world were \$2,769,000,000, \$251,000,000, or \$78,000,000 below the 1914 record. Recently our export trade to the south has been picking up because the factories of Europe are closed to their requisitions. The official figures all go to prove that under the policy of free trade, consequent depression causes our export trade to dwindle.

Now, as for trade following the loan: About the middle of 1913 a proposition was put up to the United States to subscribe to a share of the six-power loan to China. American bankers sought assurances from President Wilson for government protection before subscribing to the loan, and he turned them down flatly because of "the obligations it imposed upon the government." Is there any connection between this fact and the fact that our export trade to China fell from \$25,000,000 in 1914 to \$16,000,000 in 1915? It can hardly be attributed to lack of freight carriers, for our imports from China increased in 1915. Now Wilson has changed his mind and the administration is trying

to get American bankers to subscribe to a new loan to China. It has become a matter of good politics. In addition to the past attitude of the administration respecting foreign loans, is its absolute refusal to protect American life and property in foreign countries, such as has been evidenced in Mexico. Our export trade to Latin America will not be on a healthy increase as long as the Democrats are in power.

CHAMBERLAIN'S SCARROW.

Our own Senator Chamberlain is back in Washington leading the fight for the extreme preparedness measures, and not a little of the credit for the success of several of these defense bills can be laid to his activity and to the story which he circulated in congress about the mythical army of Japanese veterans—"more men," according to our George, "than we have in our regular army"—said to inhabit the Pacific coast. Plunging into the center of a hot debate, this story more than once has done its duty to bolster up the wits which will bring prosperity to munition makers and builders of war ships after the war across the seas has become a matter of history.

It remained for the San Francisco Bulletin to show up the extent and the nature of Chamberlain's scarecrow. The last federal census, in 1910, reported 72,157 Japanese in the continental portions of the United States. The more accurate estimate of the federal immigration commission three years later was 95,000. At present there may be 100,000 Japanese, all told, in the eleven states in which they live in numbers large enough to be counted. Many of these are native-born Japanese children and many others are women. These have to be subtracted from the effective force of Senator Chamberlain's army. Others are well along toward old age, and thus unfit for the firing line. Only a few can have had any military training since 1907, when Japanese laborers ceased to enter California in large numbers. In the eight or nine years which have elapsed since Senator Chamberlain's recruits landed on our shores the military knowledge of 1907 has grown dusty and out of date, and the Japanese soldiers of 1907 have moved on in their life's journey toward the stage where even Orientals begin to prefer peace, comfort and family life to the glories of the battlefield.

When all these necessary allowances are made the Chamberlain "army" dwindles even beyond the proportions of a police problem. It would not have cost Senator Chamberlain much labor to see this for himself; and his apparent failure to do so leads one to suspect that his Japanese army was organized to invade the minds of official Washington, and that he knew as well as anybody that it did not actually exist upon the Pacific coast.

It would be too cruel altogether to prohibit politicians from using non-existent facts in their arguments, concludes the Bulletin, yet in so delicate a matter as that of race relations on the Pacific coast, it is reasonable to ask them to guide the public's conclusions by labeling political facts as political facts and not giving them out as real facts.

THE BRYAN TREATIES.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat points to the fact that the far-famed Bryan peace treaties are mere hand-tying devices, which compel one country to suffer continuing violations of the rights of itself and its citizens by another country for a period of a year, before it can adopt a retaliatory policy. When this interpretation was first

hinted in the Washington dispatches the country was incredulous. It could not conceive how the state department could negotiate and the senate ratify such nonsensical pacts. But the hints have turned to direct assertions. Our state department, not speaking abstractly, but dealing with concrete offenses by Great Britain, confesses our inability to do more than write notes.

That this is the correct interpretation is borne out by an incidental reference to these treaties appearing in an article on "The Peace Problem" in the current North American Review, written by John Bassett Moore, our foremost authority on international law. Mr. Moore shows that the treaties do not as a rule stipulate for arbitration, as popularly supposed, but "merely provide for the submission of disputes to international commissions of inquiry for investigation and report within a year." The findings of fact are not binding on either nation. One theory was that the year would provide a salutary "cooling time."

Discussion of international controversies engenders heat, especially under modern freedom of the press. The other theory was that findings of fact by disinterested investigators would have great moral weight. If not fully accepted, they would at least form the basis of agreement. It is freely conceded that the treaties would facilitate amicable agreement on ordinary controversies. But, as Mr. Moore says, "their practical application to flagrant and continuing violations of substantial rights as to persons, property, jurisdiction or commerce might become difficult unless a modus vivendi could be arranged." This describes our present situation with Great Britain. The treaties are worse than useless. They merely give a year's license to trample on our rights with impunity. They should be abrogated at once. The wonder grows that such a palpable defect was ignored in their making.

OREGON MONEY FOR OREGON.

The taxed lands of all kinds in the state of Oregon amount to 25,931,276 acres.

The non-taxed lands in the state of Oregon amount to 25,275,204 acres. These include Indian reservations, national parks and monuments, national forests, military reserves, power sites, reservoir sites, coal reserves, unappropriated government lands, lands filed on but not patented, state school lands, and the Oregon-California land grant.

There are in the state, largely in the southern, central and eastern parts of counties, 32 projects for reclamation of desert lands. These cover 1,108,559 acres and the total amount of money which will be needed to complete them is \$54,644,000. It is not expected that such a sum of money can be realized through the 40 per cent of the sale price of the grant lands which will be devoted to the reclamation work, but whatever the sum may be, it will serve a valuable purpose in preparing these lands for the occupation of settlers. If all of the lands could be reclaimed they would furnish homes for over 15,000 families and add materially to the tax valuation of the state. It is probable that over 2,000,000 acres of such desert lands can be ultimately reclaimed and turned into prosperous farms in this state.

Oregon has already contributed \$10,717,000 to the reclamation funds of the United States, most of the money being used in the construction of projects in other states. Only \$3,761,000 have been expended by the reclamation service within the state of Oregon.

Because of these conditions, Oregon business men believe that the 40 per cent of the money derived from the sale of the lands in this state should be spent in this state. Oregon already has contributed enough toward the development of arid regions elsewhere, but unless the present Chamberlain-Lewis bill is amended, Oregon is likely to contribute still more toward irrigation projects in other states.

A letter writing campaign is being organized, business men of the state being requested to write to congressmen from other states asking for their support of an amendment by Mr. Sinnott, which provides that all of the 40 per cent shall be used within the state of Oregon.

The matter is an important one to the state of Oregon. The defeat of the Sinnott amendment will mean the loss probably of millions to Oregon, while its passage will result in the completion of long delayed and much needed projects.

AMERICA'S NEGLECT.

A prominent agricultural journal says it would like to see some state take up systematically the duty of developing music as a means of enriching and socializing our country life. The argument sets forth the fact that the old-fashioned singing school has vanished, with nothing to take its place. American boys and girls on the farms get but little training in music. Yet it is an art, when rightly cultivated, that is one of the chief pleasures of life. Youth in our towns and cities are but superficially instructed in music, and one of the best opportunities for enjoyment is lost. Among English-speaking communities only that in Wales illustrates what the study of music ought to be. The Welsh have singing societies

in every village and rural neighborhood, and their contests are events of constant interest. What pleasure could be more wholesome or unflagging? If a farming population slighted music it is deeper in mere drudgery than is good for it. Music taken up and followed up intelligently is a refreshing recreation for the mind, and restful physically. It promotes social intercourse of the most excellent type. Some are so gifted in it that it provides a field for distinction. But it must be studied with method and perseverance. A mere smattering is of little worth.

Americans undoubtedly have a natural love of music. They pay, with exceptional liberality, for what they get of it. America is the best gold mine for the great singers and instrumentalists. It is to American credit to show musical taste to this extent, but it does not go far enough to touch the greater subject of the study of music thoroughly and permanently popularized. This progress will come later. It may be regarded as a certainty of the future. It cannot begin too soon. Past delay is no doubt due to the pressure of active laborers in opening a new world. But as we are now the wealthiest people the call of art in any of its best forms must not find us unresponsive. The cultivation of music by all is a duty. Fortunately, it is also a delight when recognized as an essential in the joy of living.

The pioneers caught the idea in their singing schools. To have even less now is not a mark of advancement in rural places.

THE LAND AND LOAN BILL.

The Oregon ballot is again cumbered with a radical single tax measure under the disguise of giving the people land and loaning them money, says the Pacific Coast Manufacturer. The constitution is to be amended by a self-operating law to do away with all other forms of state taxes and confiscate all land rents.

The bill of about 1,000 words, nearly as long as the constitution itself, provides that taxes shall be levied only on land and such land taxes shall equal the sum for which the land would rent in the open market without considering improvements. Two-thirds of the tax revenues shall be devoted to current needs of government; one-third shall become a fund which shall be lent in amounts not exceeding \$1,500 to owners of land for the improvement thereof, such loans to draw no interest for the first five years and to be available only to persons or families whose wealth does not exceed \$2,250. Personal property and improvements may be taxed for local needs, but only by affirmative vote of the people affected.

With the state labor federation, the single taxers and other reform organizations backing the campaign for this revolutionary system, there is no likelihood of investments in Oregon lands until after election. It is a very bad legislative system that allows the development of a state to be arrested by groups of reformers with special fads to promote, that threaten to unsettle the value of all property.

No one can tell what would be the effect of such a change to a single tax on land absorbing all the rental value, but to destroy the credit on the state and of property owners in general.

ROADS IN MEXICO.

Agents of the United States army corps of engineers are endeavoring to obtain the services of 1,000 Mexican laborers to aid in the construction of a graded road from the border town which is the American supply depot of General Pershing's present headquarters at Colonia Dublan, in Mexico, according to the San Antonio Express.

The road is to be so constructed, it is advised, that it will not only serve the present purpose of the army for the transportation of men and munitions by motor trucks and other vehicles, but it is to have such a bed as crossties and steel rails can be laid upon with dispatch if the need of a railroad in that quarter should be deemed imperative.

The employment of a thousand Mexican laborers by the United States army in road building ought to have a very marked effect in the pacification of the inhabitants in that quarter who, if general report may be relied upon, are greatly in need of the good wages which this government would pay them and of the food with which they would be supplied upon the Mexican mind the idea which prevails in all American minds—that the United States army is not in the territory below the border for the purpose of destroying, but rather to build up and improve. It appears, however, that the natives are "leary" of the Americans, and much as they may desire the profitable employment and the feeding that goes with it, they are not offering their services quite as freely as might be if they were unafraid.

The building of a road from the border to General Pershing's headquarters in, of course, a military measure rendered necessary by the transportation exigencies, but it probably would be a permanent improvement that would be of much value in time of peace, as well as in time of war. It is to be hoped that Mexican laborers to the number of a thousand or more, as may be needed, will avail themselves of the opportunity of rendering themselves and their country a valuable service that is all for their good.

85 TEACHERS ARE ATTENDING 1916 SUMMER SCHOOL

OPENING DAY REGISTRATION OF PREVIOUS YEARS ARE BROKEN MONDAY.

J. H. ACKERMAN, J. A. CHURCHILL AND OTHERS TO SPEAK HERE

Mrs. M. L. Fulkerson, Expert in Primary Work, Will Teach Class of Children—Members Faculty State Schools Will Talk.

Eighty-five teachers registered at the annual teachers' training school at the Bareilly building Monday, exceeding the first day's registration of any preceding session. Superintendent Calavan is much pleased with the interest shown by the teachers, and predicts a material increase in the registration within the next week.

The school will end August 15. All teachers who expect to teach in Clackamas county this year and have not had 27 months' teaching experience, eight of which must have been in this state, or have not attended a six weeks' summer school at one of the state institutions this year, or are not graduates of an accredited normal school, are required under the state school law to attend.

Three days' attendance at this school will be necessary for every teacher who wishes to take advantage of the professional certificate, even though he has taught the time necessary for exemption.

The teachers settled down to business the first day, and studies were begun in earnest. The faculty of the summer school is composed of experienced teachers, several coming from outside of the county. They are Mrs. M. L. Fulkerson, Miss Lena Ulen, F. B. Guthrie, Brenton Vedder and T. J. Gary.

Leaders in educational work from all parts of the state will appear at the school. J. H. Ackerman, president of the state normal school, will speak at 3 o'clock this afternoon and tomorrow J. A. Churchill, state superintendent of public instruction, will talk. Speakers will be here during the session from the University of Oregon, the Oregon Agricultural college, Reed college and from several of the city school systems.

Every branch of school work is covered in the courses offered at the summer school. Mrs. M. L. Fulkerson, of Salem, who has charge of the primary department, is considered one of the state's best primary teachers. A class of boys and girls who have not received instruction in reading or writing will appear before her a limited time each day. Through her advanced methods of instruction she will have these children reading before the end of the summer school session. This class will be organized this morning.

CHANGE IN GLADSTONE CITY LIMITS SOUGHT

OAK GROVE RESIDENTS ASK THAT STRIP OF ROAD BE PUT IN THEIR DISTRICT.

A delegation from Oak Grove attended a meeting of the Gladstone city council Tuesday night to petition for a change in the city boundaries. A special election will probably be held soon to give the voters opportunity to pass upon the issue.

The county road running from the Portland Railway, Light & Power company's bridge across the Clackamas at Gladstone toward Portland for some distance now is within the city limits, while the property west and south of the road is in the Oak Grove district. Citizens of the Oak Grove district believe that the road is not given sufficient attention by the city, and ask that they be allowed to take over the strip of highway and care for it.

PRAYER IS POSTED ON WALL OF JAIL

RELIGIOUS COUNTY PRISONER USES ORIGINAL METHODS OF SPELLING.

The Lord's prayer, painfully lettered on a card, has been found on the wall of one of the cells of the county jail. John Haumer, recently sent to the state penitentiary, is believed to be the prisoner who transcribed the famous prayer for the benefit of those who would be imprisoned after his own departure.

The prayer, just as it is written, follows: The Lord Prair Our Father Who are in heven Hallowed be Thy name, Thy Kingdom come, Thy will be done on Earth As it is in Heaven. Give us this day our Daily Bread, And forgive us our Debts, As we forgive our Debtors, And lead us not into temptation, But deliver us from Evil For Thine is the Kingdom, And the Power and the Glory For ever. Amen.

Billy Sunday Will Speak In Portland

Billy Sunday has promised to go to Portland to make the opening speech in the campaign of the Anti-Saloon league for a measure to make Oregon absolutely dry, said R. P. Hutton, superintendent of the league, who was here Thursday.

"He turned down an offer of \$150,000 to appear before the movies while the committee was there without so much as a pause. 'I'll never commercialize the gift of the spirit,' was his comment," said Mr. Hutton.

An effort is being made to induce him to go to Baltimore, which city votes on prohibition the same date as the Oregon election. Officials of the Canadian Temperance Union are at Hood River today seeking his help across the international line, according to Mr. Hutton.

"He has promised to go to Portland and will probably not go to any other place," declared the Anti-Saloon league leader. "He comes here be-

cause he is an Oregonian and wished to participate in our civic activities." Billy Sunday received the committee from the Anti-Saloon league in his garden where with "Ma" Sunday he was picking peas for dinner. They both industriously shelled peas on the back porch while business was being talked. They are sunburned as Indians, said Mr. Hutton, after putting in their hay crop. He showed the committee through his new pig pens which he has installed to specialize on Poland Chinas. His swimming tank, with nine feet of water in it, is his delight and the neighbors come for miles to enjoy it.

While the committee was at the Sunday home, Hood River pastors discussed with him a proposal that the ministers challenge the bankers to a game of baseball. Last year the preachers with Billy beat the bankers.

FIRE DEPARTMENT IS ESTABLISHED BY ACT WEST LINN COUNCIL

FIVE COMPANIES WILL BE ORGANIZED—WAR ON THISTLES IS DECLARED.

An ordinance authorizing the organization of a fire department was passed on its second reading at a meeting of the West Linn city council Wednesday night. The measure will take effect as soon as signed by the mayor, John Leithwaite, Jr.

The ordinance provides for five companies, each to consist of not more than 20 members. Company No. 1 will be located near the western approach of the suspension bridge, company No. 2 at Bolton; number 3 at the top of the West Linn hill; number 4 on Sunset avenue and number 5 at Willamette.

Each company will elect its own officers, and the mayor will appoint the first of each year the chief and the assistant chief who will serve for a term of one year. The fire chief will have full charge of all fire fighting in the city and shall take care of the apparatus. All boys and men, over the age of 18 years, who have lived in West Linn for a period of 90 days or over, are entitled to become members of the department. Each company has the power to make its own rules, but the council must approve these rules.

The first apparatus arrived in West Linn several weeks ago, and the organization of the department will soon be completed. A firehouse is built and equipped at Willamette.

The West Linn council Wednesday night declared war on thistles. The city will employ a man to cut all thistles on streets and public property and all property owners are asked to cut thistles on their own land.

Two thousand yards of crushed rock will be laid on West Linn streets this month.

WELFARE EXHIBIT IS BIG DRAWING CARD

MRS. LOLA B. BALDWIN, PORTLAND'S POLICEWOMAN, GIVES INTERESTING TALK.

(By Eva Emery Dye.)

The social service exhibit from the San Francisco exhibition, now attracting so much attention in the banquet room of the Masonic hall, can remain but two more days before it must move on for exhibition in other cities. Two men from Salem are expected this afternoon, one to speak on the boy's industrial institution and the other on the home for the feeble-minded. Good crowds have attended the lectures thus far.

On Saturday afternoon the distinguished policewoman of Portland, Mrs. Lola Baldwin, gave an account of the origin and development of that useful branch of civil service in Portland from the time that Miss Helen Gould gave \$1,000 to start it at the time of the Lewis and Clark fair in 1905 to the present. Women's clubs, the Elks, Masons and other lodges financed the work until it was regularly incorporated into the police system of Portland with Mrs. Baldwin policewoman in charge.

Protection to girls and women, assistance of every sort, is the work of this useful department. Position for 855 girls have been found in one year, as maids, clerks, stenographers and nurses. Since saloons closed cases in court have dropped from 155 in a month to 27. Thousands of homeless, homeless girls have been met and in many cases furnished with clothes, shoes and lodging until work could be found. Erring girls have been restored to their homes, and wayward girls have been saved from mistakes. Mrs. Baldwin has several assistants and the entire police force report all cases of women to Mrs. Baldwin's office, that has become one of the busiest points in the city.

"I wouldn't have missed it for the world," was the comment of many who listened to this wise, resourceful level-headed little woman who is doing as important a work as any officer in the city of Portland.

The lectures are free.

New road proposed from Eugene to Klamath via Crater Lake.

VOTE ON SEXTON IS THE CAUSE OF BITTER REMARKS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

Aside from this, however, the council did transact much business. At the instance of Tompelson when the report of the finance committee was read \$2.50 was cut from the sum allowed R. McDonald, superintendent of parks, for two half days he spent at chautauqua. Routine reports were read and approved.

The council was told that two benches on the Southern Pacific overhead crossing at Fourteenth street were endangering traffic. The company will be notified to repair them.

L. N. Fuller, vice-president of the Portland Railway, Light & Power company, was at the council meeting and took part in the discussion of a plan to change the grade of the track at the north end of Main street so as to conform with the street grade. The matter was referred to the city engineer.

Mayor Hackett suggested that the city lay Richmondite, a paving surface of which E. D. Olds is state agent, on Madolia avenue. No action was taken.

Mayor Has Novel Idea.

Mayor Hackett had another idea. He suggested that the city rebuild the city hall so as to provide room for a store on the first floor. He also declared that the city should own the water front on both sides of the suspension bridge and a committee composed of Metzner, Cox and Van Auken was appointed to find out why the city did not own the strip of land.

The owner of the Kitty Moran, a boat plying between Oregon City and Portland, secured permission to build another set of steps under the suspension bridge.

City Attorney Schueler discovered in the book of city ordinance a measure empowering the fire chief to compel property owners to clean up rubbish.

Assessment Work Wiped Out.

The council passed a resolution wiping out all previous work in assessing property in sewer district No. 10 because of flaws in the proceedings. The work will be begun over again from the first, and again City Engineer Miller will make an assessment of the property.

The city declined to allow John Vinney, a vegetable raiser of Falls View, to run a wheelbarrow over the sidewalk where the street was not improved.

An ordinance giving Harry M. Shaw a jitney franchise passed on second reading.

FELLOW PRISONER SAYS LASSEN HAS TOLD HIM STORY

(Continued from Page 1.)

they would get a thing out of him when I saw the way they were going about it. Lassen's no man's fool. He isn't going to talk to officers. He's afraid of them. The only way to get him started is to go about it like I did."

Lassen has had time enough to make the trip up from San Francisco after the bomb explosion and local officials believe that the case is worthy of the closest investigation. He will be held in jail until there is opportunity to determine definitely whether or not Lassen was in any way connected with the San Francisco outrage.

Probably Partly Insane.

Deputy Sheriff Riley arrested Lassen because of a strange story he told of the effect that an Oakland dentist has worked on his teeth, and because he did not tip, the dentist had made him a social outcast. Lassen repeats the story of his experience with the dentist with the calm earnestness and sincerity of an insane man, but on all other subjects appears to be normal.

One unusual feature of Lassen's story, as repeated by Christ, is that the man held in jail here has told details of his actions before planting the bomb which have not appeared in the newspapers. To the stranger he carefully avoids mention of San Francisco.

"There appears to be something that is always worrying him," said Sheriff Wilson Friday. "It is a peculiar case. Beyond his story about the dentist, he appears to be rational." "He's got more sense than many of us," was Christ's comment when asked if Lassen was, in his mind, crazy.

Does Sloan's Liniment Help Rheumatism?

Ask the man who uses it, he knows. "To think I suffered all these years where one 25c bottle of Sloan's Liniment cured me," writes one grateful user. If you have Rheumatism or suffer from Neuralgia, Backache, getting a bottle of Sloan's. It will give you such welcome relief. It warms and soothes the sore, stiff painful places and you feel so much better. Buy it at any Drug Store, only Soreness and Stiffness, don't put off 25 cents. (Adv.)

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GERMAN IS SPOKEN HERE.

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