

OREGON CITY ENTERPRISE

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BILLY SUNDAY.

Between those who believe him to be a man who has commercialized evangelism and those who view him as the greatest dyed-in-wool revivalist of the age, Billy Sunday, who, by the way, is a citizen and taxpayer of Oregon, has caused much discussion throughout the nation in the last five years.

The average American in his every-day talk does not speak perfect English. In fact, some wit has dubbed the talk of the streets, the baseball diamond, and of the shop as United States. Billy Sunday talks United States, and the average man or woman is able to "get" just what he means.

Billy Sunday was in Portland one day this week. He talked so fast that two stenographers gave up their assigned tasks by the time Sunday had spoken a hundred words. Billy was introduced and then told to shoot, when ready. He shot, and some of his hardest hits were:

"All that some fellows are good for is to help make up a crowd. They only furnish statistics for the census taker."

"Others go around disguised. They wear whiskers and breeches to make you think they are men."

"I like the chap that never fouls the ball or strikes out; the chap who with three men on bases and the score three to nothing against his team, will step up to the plate, take three balls and two strikes and pound out a home run without batting an eye."

"Don't be a nut, a piker, a molly-coddle, a curmudgeon, a four-flusher or a jellyfish."

"Some people only are carbuncles on the body politic."

"Too many preachers are preaching to wooden benches and varnish."

"Better be a Napoleon of boot blacks or an Alexander of chimney sweeps than a lawyer without clients or a preacher who can't get the ball over the plate."

"There are a lot of first-class mechanics rattling around in pulpits and some mighty good preachers working in machine shops."

"If you ever hand it to God in the neck, you can be sure that he'll hand it back to you, and then you can thank your stars that you are not a graffe."

"If you have had bouquets, give them to me before I'm dead. I'd rather have a funeral without a preacher, a coffin with out a flower, a grave without a tombstone, than to go through life without love or kindness or sympathy."

"Subtract \$50,000 and booze and fast women from some men and what have you left, eh?"

"What has Portland to be proud of because you are living here? Answer that question and see if it doesn't give you a jolt."

"The wives of some men that I know would be better off had they married a phonograph or an automobile. The phonograph could say a kind word to them once in a while, and the automobile might take them out riding occasionally."

"It is a dirty, cowardly trick to shoot the arrows of envy into the man who occupies the pedestal above GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP STILL."

The denaturing of the ship-purchase bill in order to gain for it the votes of the Democratic senators who helped defeat the measure last year has purged the proposed legislation of many of its most glaring errors—chiefly, however, in its operative features—but it has not cleansed it of

its fundamental fault, namely that of putting the government into competition with its own citizens in a field where private individuals can do a better piece of work than the government ever can and where government competition is bound to result in loss to the parties on both sides. Moreover, the fact that the bill has been shorn of some of its objectionable features will hardly be held as a complete explanation for the changed position of some of the senators whose best piece of work last year was done in opposition to the measure. The stern rectitude with which they then withstood the pressure of the white house and the threats of McAdoo add the cajoling of the men who had ships to sell or who otherwise stood to make something out of it will ever stand to their credit; and the pity of it now is that they have weakened for what seems to be no really valid reason. The principle of government-owned and operated ships is as vicious and harmful now as it was a year ago—and as fatally defective in an administrative sense. Yet this year the white house is to have its way—in form at least. We wonder why, you or the fellow who is leading the procession.

"Success consists in putting into life more than you get out of it. How many of you fellows are successful?" Whatever can be said of Billy, it cannot be denied that he can pound out truths with a percentage of about 1000. He knows Americans, their faults and their virtues, as well as the language which appeals to them the strongest. His power cannot be questioned.

A SET-BACK FOR WILSON.

The recent primaries in Texas furnish anything but cheerful reading for administration supporters. Five members of congress who were seeking re-nomination and trying to ride to victory on the president's coat-tails were defeated, and the most pronounced critic of the administration in Texas—ex-Governor Colquitt—had a long lead on his rivals for the nomination for the United States senate.

In December, 1914, while he was still governor and before the Mexican trouble had reached anything like its recent acute stage, Mr. Colquitt expressed his opinion of the Wilson administration, and in writing:

"The Wilson administration," he wrote, "has been the greatest failure in the history of the presidency. Its foreign policy has been imbecile. Its repeal of the Panama canal tolls exemption in violation of the party's national platform was another weak surrender to England. The Wilson-Bryan management of the Mexican affair has been an egregious failure. They landed an American army in Vera Cruz to force Huerta to salute the flag, and have brought it back without getting the salute. What did it accomplish? It set all Mexicans aflame against the Americans, not only in Mexico but in Texas. It brought on a reign of terror all along the Texas border. Wilson and Bryan have stood by encouraging one gang of bandits after another, while people were being butchered all over Mexico."

Nor did the governor confine his comments to the Mexican problem. "The administration's anti-trust laws," he wrote, "are bare-faced lies so far as protecting the people from trust oppression is concerned. I am fully convinced the national election of 1916 will end the Democratic regime."

Such language as this made Colquitt persona non grata to the administration, to put it mildly; and in the primary all that the president could do and all that his numerous cabinet officers and other prime favorites from Texas could do was done to beat

the timorous ex-governor. The administration's first favorite was Congressman Bob Henry; but when it became evident that he was lagging in the race, the white house changed its mind with usual facility and transferred its affections and its support to Senator Culberson. Nevertheless, Colquitt leads Culberson by more than 20,000 and Henry is a bad third.

In addition, five Democratic representatives who love the distinction of being fair-haired boys at the white house found themselves unable to get across for another term.

The result is not without its effect on Capitol Hill. Up there many a congressman who was planning to go back home and ask for another term on the ground that he had "stood by the president," is now wondering if he would be better off if he could find another slogan.

THE WAR-LIKE CONFERENCE FOR WORLD-WIDE PEACE.

The Ford peace expedition would almost be forgotten before now had it not been for the resignation of Dr. Aked the other day and the subsequent remarks of Henry Ford. Instead of being a peace conference, the men and women who made the historic and ridiculed trip across the Atlantic should be dubbed members of a personal abuse conference.

Dr. Aked announced in withdrawing from the conference that "Mr. Ford is not wealthy enough to hire me to go on working with some members of the conference. He says as much might be expected from a conference of haters and March hares. As an illustration of methods he points out that half the time of the daily conferences was taken up in the discussion of such subjects as Cochin-China, woman suffrage, the Philippines, free trade and the internationalization of the Panama Canal and the Straits of Gibraltar. But more distressing than this was the refusal of every belligerent government to treat with the peace missionaries. This does not necessarily reflect on the consistency of the conference, however, for each belligerent is rather busy just now.

Mr. Ford presents the characterization of the members of the conference as "nuts and fools." He takes advantage of Dr. Aked in the choice of comparison by asking him what he thinks of the Europeans who are killing each other off. He argues that the milder insanity at Stockholm is far preferable to the sort that prevails in the courts and camps of Europe. But the doctor may counter with the argument that there is no certainty that one form of insanity is milder than another. He had abundant opportunity to study the antecedents of his fellow crusaders before he accepted Mr. Ford's invitation. The rest of the world was familiar with their eccentricities and did not believe that their enthusiasm for peace would cure them of their general crankiness.

Yet Mr. Ford's final comment comes like a blow in the face. After expressing surprise that the conference "has been made up of cranks and dreamers," he adds: "But it is encouraging to find that this condition is rapidly being improved by the process of resignation." That is fighting language from a man of peace. We feel that Mr. Bryan should tender his friendly offices before the Ford-Aked controversy gets much hotter.

TRAPS FOR VOTERS.

Titles of Initiative measures are traps for voters. Official arguments, with every word carefully weighed, every inference and deduction thought out ahead, are states by which the backers or opponents of the bills hope to win their case.

On one hand the voter is confronted with a bill which would allow the manufacture of four per cent malt liquors and the sale of the liquor under existing prohibition regulations. Backers of this bill argue that we should keep in the state money now sent elsewhere for beer and that we should aid home industry. Yet, practically every plant, once a brewery, in the state is running at capacity, making loganberry juice, near beer and other products.

The brewers' amendment, as it is justly called, is in one way a return to the old wet days. On the other hand, the prohibitionists, in retaliation, have prepared an amendment which would make the state absolutely dry, preventing the importation of liquor even in the limited quantities allowed under the present law.

These are only two of the measures before the voters in the fall, however. In a new form, carefully dressed up and disguised, we are again face to face with the single tax scheme which Oregon voters have before turned down in no uncertain way. Another town, this time Pendleton, wants a normal school to aid local prosperity, and an anti-compulsory vaccination bill will adorn the ballot.

Oregon voters in the past have a habit of voting against all measures they do not understand. With one or two exceptions, it is good policy for the voters this year to vote "no" on every measure.

COLLEGES THAT DO NOT EDUCATE.

There are those American colleges which are nothing but social circles, patronized by children of the rich. Of course, there are the professors and a certain routine of class and study, but the real purpose of the college is to amuse men and women too old to go to school and too rich

rich and too haughty to go to work. Oregon's two big schools, the Oregon Agricultural college and the University of Oregon, are out of this dancing school, rich-men-sons type, and cater to the sons and daughters of all classes. They reflect the spirit contained in a letter recently sent by President Willbur, of Stanford, to the parents of prospective students at his school. He says:

"A student's principal business is his studies. He needs enough money to buy food, lodging, simple clothes, books, stamps, and the like, and to pay certain fees and dues admission to a few entertainments, and special dental and medical bills. Any money supplied beyond these simple needs means that time will be wasted in spending it. A surplus of money is one of the biggest handicaps possible for the youth who expects to be a good student. It takes time to run an automobile and it often leads to life-off the campus, to extravagance and much foolishness.

"The student who cannot be content to lead the simple, clean, industrious life expected on the Stanford campus should go elsewhere."

President Willbur is not one of those who hates the rich, because they are rich, but he does insist that Stanford university shall not attract the young sons of the wealthy who are looking for a luxurious spot in which to loiter away their calf days. There are many colleges in these United States of ours which do well to follow President Willbur's footsteps, but thank heaven, there are none of these schools in this state.

MORE PROSPERITY BUNK.

A fatal weakness in the prosperity arguments now being made by the Democrats is that the statistics show unquestionably that the increased sales of goods to foreign markets are due entirely to the war. Here, for instance, is a Democratic editor who says that under the free wool schedule of the Underwood law, the exports of woolen goods alone rose from \$1,000,000 to \$54,000,000. There isn't a school boy in the United States but will know that such an increase could not have been brought about by any other cause than the European war, which called men from the woolen mills of Europe and created an enormous demand for clothes, blankets, etc. for the soldiers on the battlefields. And while that much is plain to persons unweary in commercial conditions, much more is apparent to the voter who takes the trouble to read government statistics. According to the department of commerce, we imported \$33,000,000 worth of woolen goods during the 18 months the Underwood law was in effect before the war, as compared with only \$13,000,000 in the corresponding 18 months under the Republican tariff. If our imports were increasing so rapidly before the war, and our exports increased even more rapidly after the war began, how can any man of sense reach any conclusion other than that the war alone is responsible for the salvation of our woolen industry?

IS IT RIGHT?

The Pacific Coast Manufacturer in its last issue tells of a queer fight on now in San Francisco.

Years ago the city granted to the United railways what was supposed to be an exclusive franchise on certain streets. Under this franchise millions of eastern capital were brought to the city and invested. A few years ago politicians in San Francisco decided to go into the municipal railway game. They started in and have been building competing lines ever since.

The city is now preparing to tear up the upper end of Market street and parallel the existing carline, where there is no need of additional service. From an industrial standpoint, the question at issue is this: Is it good business for a city to disregard the rights given to a private company by a franchise, especially when the existing company can furnish sufficient service?

If investors find that franchises can be set aside at will by politicians, will they be willing to invest their money in large municipal undertakings?

How long would a private firm stay in business if it began repudiating its contracts? Not long.

There is no argument but what a city has a perfect right to build all the streetcar lines it can go in debt for, but it is right to build on streets where by the very franchise it has granted it would be supposed to stay off from?

Actions like this tend to discourage the investor from putting his money in this kind of enterprise, not only in San Francisco, but in smaller places and from that standpoint the San Francisco fight is of interest to other communities.

ARMY RED TAPE.

It now appears that guardsmen who are discharged because of dependent relatives will not be obliged to pay their own fares or walk home from the Mexican border as it has been learned that under an order which went into effect July 1, the men receive travel pay of 3 1/2 cents a mile. It is apparent that there is more or less army red tape in this matter and doubtless this will crop out in other ways. There is one sensible and easy way to cut the red tape and that is by putting in force an order to have the men who have dependent families discharged from the guard at their home camps and giving them so many

EDITORS OF STATE GATHER AT MEDFORD

TRIP IS MADE TO CALIFORNIA LINE AND DINNER IS SERVED AT LITHIA PARK, ASHLAND.

MEDFORD, Ore., Aug. 4.—Members of the State Editorial association arrived at Medford at 10:15 this morning in buoyant spirit, ready for a few days of royal frolic and annual business session.

The first meeting was held at Public library hall for registration of members and payment of dues. After luncheon, the visitors reassembled to give an important program of business features of session. The new paper men were welcomed by Mayor V. J. Emerick in a brief, but sincere expression of joy at the opportunity to entertain the state's scribes. A happy response was made by President E. K. Brodie, of Oregon City.

At 3 o'clock (this afternoon there was an excursion by auto to the California line over the Pacific highway, over mountains and through vales of scenic grandeur. Returning, the visitors accepted the invitation of the people of Ashland to dine with them in Lithia park, and enjoy special features of entertainment.

The party returned to Medford for the evening entertainment and preparations for a strenuous day of business and sight seeing Saturday.

Medford is much pleased with the representative character of the newspaper people here, and the newspaper people are apparently pleased with Medford.

PAMPHLET OF STATE ROAD LAWS ISSUED

STATE ENGINEER SAYS 557 SECTIONS OF STATUTE INCLUDE DUPLICATES OR CONFLICTS.

SALEM, Ore., Aug. 5.—Announcing that it is intended to facilitate the study of Oregon road laws for the purpose of revision and to facilitate administration, State Engineer Lewis has issued a pamphlet.

The chaotic condition of Oregon's road laws is shown in the 64 page pamphlet, which, it is explained, was issued upon request of Rufus C. Holman, of Portland, chairman of the state organization of county judges and commissioners.

"There are 557 sections in the compilation of Oregon laws relating to roads," says the pamphlet. "Some of these are in direct conflict with each other. Others are exact duplicates either in word or intent. All sections relating to the same subject are not brought together in one place. There is thus much confusion, uncertainty and conflict as to existing road laws in Oregon."

Many specific instances of duplication and conflict are pointed out. The bulletin contains an outline of existing road laws with a brief abstract of each section, bringing all matter dealing with one subject together.

RESERVOIR WORK IS PROGRESSING RAPIDLY

PROJECT NOW UNDER WAY WILL PROBABLY BE COMPLETED IN SEPTEMBER.

Work on Oregon City's 5,000,000 gallon reservoir in the Mountain View district is progressing rapidly and the project will probably be completed sometime next month.

Excavation will probably be finished next week, and the work of laying concrete, which will require about 30 days, will start at once. The site for the new reservoir is a four-acre tract recently bought by the water department and adjoins the site of the present reservoir.

The completion of the new reservoir will provide great enough storage capacity to last the city several days in case of a break in the pipeline.

Kaffir Banking.

The Kaffirs have a simple method of banking. Before setting out to trade they select one of their number as their banker and put all their money in his bag. When an article is purchased by any of those who are in this combine the price is taken by the banker from the bag, counted several times and then paid to the seller, after which all the bank depositors cry out to the banker in the presence of two witnesses selected. "You owe me so much." This is then repeated by the witness. The general accounting comes between the banker and his several depositors when all the purchases have been made, after which all the natives go home.

Crane—At this terminus 1,800 people celebrated the coming of the railroad.

days to reach those camps. The government would then look after their return as it looked after their departure and as it should. It is not now felt necessary to keep these men longer in Texas and they would be sent back as rapidly as possible in order that they may assume their usual vocations and look after their families. And the red tape of the war department should not stand in the way and delay their return. Cut the red tape.

Leo Burdon Takes Up Duties In Big Canadian Mills

From an apprentice in the finishing department of the Willamette Pulp & Paper company at 16 years to assistant superintendent of the Pacific Mills, Limited, at Ocean Falls, B. C., at 26 years is the story, in brief, of the rise of Leo S. Burdon, until recently a resident of this city. Determination, hard work and long hours spent over books at home after a day's work in the mill are the corner-stones of his success.

With a common grammar school education, Leo Burdon went to work when 16 years old under his father, F. A. Burdon, superintendent of the finishing department of the old Willamette Pulp & Paper company. Soon after beginning work, he took up the study of shorthand by mail and about eight years ago went into the office. He staid with the company through its consolidation with the old Crown-Columbia Pulp & Paper

company. As soon as he became proficient in shorthand, he took up the study of law, working at home after his day's work in the mill was done. At the time of his appointment as assistant superintendent of the big Canadian paper corporation, he was ready to take the state bar examination.

Mr. Burdon is a native of Polk county and has spent practically all of his life in this state. The Pacific Mills, Limited, were recently organized and own extensive interests along the coasts of British Columbia. This corporation is said to be closely allied with the Crown-Willamette Paper company, owning mills in Camas, Wash., Oregon City and Labanon.

Mr. Burdon, his wife and child have moved to the British Columbia city. Probably the person most pleased with Mr. Burdon's unusual advance is his father. "My son is certainly going ahead," was his comment.

\$25,000 FUND TO BE RAISED FOR LIVELY CAMPAIGN

(Continued from Page 1.)

for it could not sell to habitual drunkards, or to minors. This amendment reads: "It shall be lawful to manufacture and sell and deliver in this state by the manufacturer to any person or individual."

Non-Partisan Plan Liked. Mr. Dimick, of Maple Lane, one of the organizers of the Prohibition party in the state, and Rev. A. J. Ware, county chairman of the Prohibition party, both expressed their accord with the non-partisan nature of the committee, and pledged themselves to work with it, as did George C. Brownell, M. J. Lee, of Canby, thought it was time to put the third party Prohibition movement out to grass, and all parties get together upon this movement, as is being done here.

Mrs. E. B. Andrews emphasized the necessity for union in this matter. She spoke of the necessity of getting everybody registered.

Chairman Dye, Simon Macdonald, Dr. Milliken and other speakers were heard from. The meeting was the largest, most representative, and most enthusiastic gathering in the history of the dry movement in Clackamas county. It is planned immediately to organize every precinct of the county, and to begin a campaign which will not close until the night before election in November.

ASK THIS PAPER FOR FACTS ABOUT DAHLIAS

THE ENTERPRISE ARRANGES TO ANSWER QUESTIONS ABOUT GROWING POPULAR FLOWERS.

As many are becoming enthusiastic over the growing of dahlias, The Enterprise has arranged with those experienced in growing these flowers to answer inquiries regarding them. This service is entirely free. Inquiries will receive prompt attention.

Since Mr. Barlow has exhibited daily these blossoms in his store, and announcements have been made of the same, Mr. Barlow says he is surprised at the large number who have become interested in their growth.

On exhibit now are the "La Fenton," a variety that was a winner of the second prize at the Panama-Pacific exposition at San Francisco, taking a prize in the peony class. This is one of the newest varieties, and is the first time that has been shown in this city. Another is the "Amazon," this being of the cacti variety. "The Salmon Queen," resembling the "T. W. Fellows" variety, but smaller blossom, is pretty, and is bound to be one of the popular dahlias in time to come. The "Flora Wells," the only dahlia known to close its petals for the night, is of the cacti variety. While Dorothy Barlow, the little granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Barlow, was admiring these blossoms a few days ago at the Barlow home, she exclaimed, "This should be called the 'Hooby' dahlia, as it is the only one that goes to sleep."

During the last few years many new varieties of dahlias have been originated. Within a few days the dahlia garden of Mrs. F. T. Barlow at Gladstone will be a bower of beauty with over 200 varieties and 300 plants. Mrs. Barlow has secured bulbs of these plants from many sections of the United States, and has made a careful study of the growing of this plant, has become thoroughly posted on the subject.

119 TEACHERS ARE AT SUMMER SCHOOL

ATTENDANCE INCREASING STEADILY—F. J. TOOZE WILL LECTURE TODAY.

Interest in the annual teachers training school is increasing steadily, finds County School Superintendent Calavan. The enrollment has increased to 119 and is expected to go still higher.

F. J. Tooze, city superintendent of schools, will speak tomorrow to the teachers assembled at the Barclay school building. His talk will be one of the daily lectures by men experienced in educational work. Tuesday Dr. McPherson, a member of the Oregon Agriculture faculty, will speak and Thursday and Friday H. C. Seymour will be here.

TEACHERS TO VISIT COLUMBIA HIGHWAY FRIDAY, AUGUST 11

OVER 100 ARE EXPECTED TO MAKE TRIP—SUPT. F. J. TOOZE SPEAKS.

Teachers attending the annual Clackamas county teachers' training school in this city will take an automobile trip up the Columbia highway Friday.

The party will leave Oregon City at 8:30 o'clock. Over 100 teachers are expected to make the trip in automobiles donated for the day by Oregon City motorists. Teachers will furnish lunch and entertainment for the excursion.

"Oregon City automobile owners are loyal in supporting the plan," said Superintendent Calavan. "The trip is an educational one, as it will give the teachers opportunity to see one of the best known scenic highways on the coast."

Enrollment by last night reached 132, surpassing the high marks of previous years. Yet, the enrollment is expected to increase still further. F. J. Tooze, superintendent of the city schools, spoke Monday afternoon on "Adolescence," a subject of which he has made a deep study. He declared that the teacher should watch the development of the children under his care and take into consideration at all times the mental and physical growth. Dr. Hector McPherson, of the Oregon Agriculture college, is another one of the state's leaders in educational work who will speak at the teachers' training school. He will talk this afternoon.

PORTLAND MAN WANTS TO RENT CITY HALL

SPECIAL MEETING OF CITY COUNCIL WILL BE HELD THIS AFTERNOON.

The city hall may be rebuilt so that the city can rent the lower floor for a storeroom, Mayor Hackett suggested that the building be reconstructed at a meeting of the council Wednesday night and Friday a Portland merchant, whose name is withheld, came to Oregon City promising to rent the room if the city carries out the mayor's suggestions. A special meeting of the council will be held at 5 o'clock Saturday afternoon to consider the matter.

The city hall is two stories high, the upper floor being used for the council chamber and for a meeting room for the volunteer fire department, while the lower floor is used to house the fire equipment.

It would be necessary to lower the building and remove a partition or two before the lower floor could be used for store purposes. Mayor Hackett suggests that the city build a structure near the city jail for the fire-fighting apparatus.

WILLAMETTE MAINS BROKEN BY PRESSURE

OLD PIPE IN WEST LINN SUBURB ARE BREAKING UNDER HEAVY STRAIN.

Main in the Willamette water distributing system, recently bought by West Linn, are unable to carry water under the higher pressure of the new system and since the transfer has been made almost an even dozen breaks have been reported.

While the Willamette system was privately owned and supplied from a spring, the pressure was low and the pipes were able to withstand the strain. But as soon as West Linn bought the plant, the mains were connected with the West Linn distributing system, supplied from a reservoir high on Sunset hill.

It is thought probable that a large part of the Willamette system will have to be reinstated.

IT'S THE POLICY OF THIS BANK to accord all its customers every facility and convenience afforded by its capital, equipment, and efficient organization, for the prompt handling of all business whether large or small. The value of a checking account to all is very great, and the "I'll give you a check" gives an added feeling of respect and confidence. GERMAN IS SPOKEN HERE. 4 PER CENT INTEREST Paid on Time Certificates. The Bank of Oregon City OLDEST BANK IN CLACKAMAS COUNTY