

# OREGON CITY ENTERPRISE

Published Every Friday.  
E. E. BRODIE, Editor and Publisher.

Entered at Oregon City, Oregon, Postoffice as second-class matter.

Subscription Rates:

One Year ..... \$1.50  
Six Months ..... .75  
Three Months ..... .40  
Trial Subscription, Two Months ..... .25  
Subscribers will find the date of expiration stamped on their papers following their name. If last payment is not credited, kindly notify us, and the matter will receive our attention.

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## A \$2,000,000,000 CONGRESS.

We denounce the profligate waste of the money wrung from the people by oppressive taxation through the lavish appropriations of recent Republican congresses, which have kept taxes high and reduced the purchasing power of the people's toil. We demand a return to that simplicity and economy which befits a Democratic government and a reduction in the number of useless offices, the salaries of which drain the substance of the people. Democratic National platform, 1912.

Nothing more clearly exemplifies the radical difference between the platform pledges of the Democratic and its performances than the plank quoted and the performance of the congress just ended, which has created innumerable new and useless offices and appropriated \$2,000,000,000 of the people's money. With only the first session of the sixty-fourth congress completed, the Democrats have appropriated, in exact figures, \$1,947,259,948. The Democrats have spent over \$5,000,000 a day for every one of the 245 days life of this session, including Sundays and holidays. The administration estimates the total revenues for the next fiscal year at \$762,000,000. They contend, however, that the deficit will not be quite as large as these figures would make it appear because payment of some of the government's bills can be deferred until later on.

It will, however, require an even more audacious exhibition of juggling with treasury figures than Secretary McAdoo has thus far displayed to conceal the fact that "Democratic economy" has produced substantially a million dollar deficit. After the election, the public will be permitted to know the extent of bond sales which the administration contemplates. Never before in the history of the nation has a single session of congress been so profligate in its expenditures of the people's money. Probably it will be long before the voters will permit Democratic inefficiency to perpetrate such colossal economic murders as has the present administration.

## GOOD-BYE ARBITRATION.

There have been volumes of matter written and published on the railroad strike situation. To an ordinary citizen, on whom the burden of footing the bill for increases will fall, it looks as if the time had arrived to establish once and forever the principle of arbitration.

Why in the name of all that is sensible should employers and employees be left to fight out their labor battles by force at the expense of the public, when other questions between individuals and corporations are settled in courts of law?

The world would soon come to a pretty state of affairs if some of the rest of us decided we would refuse to abide by court decisions and settle our own difficulties by force of hand. There would be just as much sense and right in it as for the railroad brotherhoods to refuse to arbitrate. The claim that no justice can be secured by arbitration is poor argument, for if we take that ground we are practically admitting that our judicial system is a farce and that there is no justice in anything. Any decision rendered by a judicial body is not likely to please both sides, but the mere fact that one side or the other is dissatisfied is no criterion that justice has not been meted out in as liberal a manner as the case warrants. If the most powerful leaders in this country began to use force simply because the courts failed to always give them all they demanded in their pleadings, what would we come to? Yet this is exactly the situation in the present strike, the brotherhoods refuse to arbitrate because they claim they didn't get sufficient

results in arbitration meetings held a few months ago. Such action as this is forcing the day when there will be a court of arbitration and these matters will be settled on their merits just the same as in any other case between individuals and corporations.

## POLICIES OF PROSPERITY.

"The republican party is the party that stands for a prosperity produced by the war, but for a prosperity produced by sound American policies—and those are what we propose to have."

These words are taken from a speech made by Charles E. Hughes at Detroit, August 7th, speaking to the workmen at a great automobile factory. They carry us back to the days when Henry Clay, advocating a protective tariff, spoke of it as "the American policy," for there can be no doubt that the "sound American policies" of which Hughes spoke at Detroit and which he proposes to have when he and his party are put in command of the legislative and administrative branches of the government are the policies which center in and grow out of a protective tariff.

These are the policies of prosperity which have never failed. Their success depends upon no conditions beyond our borders, for they are framed upon the theory—tested and proven true—that the widest, the richest and the most profitable markets of the world are the markets of the United States and that when those markets are preserved for the products of American workmen a widespread and bountiful prosperity is shared by all.

Just now we have a species of prosperity "produced by the war." When the war ceases, prosperity of that kind ceases also. But the prosperity which is the outcome of American policies endures so long as those policies are in force. That period will be prolonged, unless we are greatly mistaken. For it is evident that the lesson which 1913 and 1914 bore to this country has not been forgotten in the midst of a "prosperity produced by the war."

## A VICIOUS MEASURE.

Just about the time the wave of general prosperity began to extend to the Pacific Coast the People's Land and Loan measure was launched.

It provides, declares the Pacific Coast Manufacturer, on the single tax theory for the confiscation of all land rents for public revenues and proposes to loan a large part of the loot without interest.

It is gotten up with great ability and many cunning devices to catch the simple-minded and the socialistically-inclined and lift them up by the bootstraps.

There have always been people in the world who believed they could lift themselves by their own bootstraps, but these social uplift laws propose to do it for them.

In the mean time, while this revolutionary experiment is pending, everybody waits to see what will be done by the voters next November before backing his judgment on Oregon.

Until the system by which a little handful of theorists can force in the ballot any visionary scheme has been abolished there will be no normal and rational development in Oregon.

The single tax has been voted down three or four times but gentlemen with a mania for experimenting continue to tie up the future of the state with Henry Georgeism.

The People's Land and Loan bill will be voted down, but the "Oregon System" is expensive and too much open to abuse.

## THE CAUFIELDS.

The Bank of Oregon City has been as representative of the town as its name. Substantial, yet active, it has been one of those institutions which

has done much toward the upbuilding of the city, and its guiding spirits, Charles H. Caufield and E. G. Caufield have been identified with many progressive movements.

The two men responsible for the success of the bank have sold their interests in it to others, and will not be directly connected with it after the first of the year. The announcement of the transfer comes as a surprise to the people of Oregon City who regarded the Caufields permanently attached to their bank. Clean in their business methods, conservative in the handling of their depositors' funds and honest in all their dealings, these two men have won the admiration and respect of all.

The names of the new owners of the Bank of Oregon City have not been made public. The Enterprise hopes that they will be as successful in their work and as satisfactory to the public as those whose places they take.

## HUGHES IS LABOR'S BEST FRIEND.

Upon the retirement of Mr. Hughes from the governorship of New York, the following appeared in the "Legislative Labor News," recognized organ of the New York State Federation of Labor, published by John O'Hanlon at Troy, New York, in October, 1910:

"Now that Governor Hughes has been removed from politics and ascended to a place on the highest judicial tribunal in the world, the fact can be acknowledged without hurting anybody's political corns, that he was the greatest friend of labor that ever occupied the governor's chair at Albany. During his two terms he signed 56 labor laws, including among them the best labor laws ever enacted in this or any other state. He also urged the enactment of labor laws in his message to the legislature, even going so far as to place the demand for a labor law in one of his messages to an extra session of the legislature. Only 162 labor laws have been enacted in this state since 1777—in 135 years. One-third of these, exceeding in quality all others, have been enacted and signed during Governor Hughes' term of three years and nine months."

There has been a great deal of talk about conditions after the war. The Republicans believe there will come an era of the fiercest industrial competition and that unless the tariff law is amended the industries of the United States will suffer disaster. The Democrats, however, profess to believe that an era of prosperity will follow the end of the war, and they actually insist that the present prosperity is permanent. Facts and figures, however, speak louder than academic argument and here are facts and figures. When the European war broke out 55 per cent of the plant of the Carnegie Steel company was idle, and there was much distress among its employees. Recently 100 per cent of its plant was running full time and its employees are prosperous. But—and it is a big but—55 per cent of its recent output consists of ammunition, or some form of steel designed for use in making ammunition. The instant the war stops, that 55 per cent of the plant will again be idle, and so will the employees who are operating it.

## FORUM OF THE PEOPLE

### Rural Credits.

OREGON CITY, Sept. 12.—(Editor of the Enterprise)—Following my remarks in the last issue of the Enterprise on the national rural credits law I will take up the proposed Oregon rural credits amendment.

In the voters' bulletin, issued on November 7, 1914, it will be noticed that there are no arguments advanced against the rural credits amendment. This may give the impression to many that this law has no bad features and is practically perfect. Thereby gaining many votes that it does not deserve.

To cover the whole question of rural credits at one time would require a very long article, so I will confine myself to only one or two points at this time. Later on I will show the weaknesses of the arguments in the voters' pamphlet.

The first step to make in a reform of any kind is to consider the conditions that call for a change and determine what has caused these conditions.

It is not necessary to cite separate illustrations of the depressing rural conditions that should be changed. Any person can see hundreds of these illustrations in almost any rural section, and practically every one has some friend or relative living in these conditions.

The cause of these conditions is almost as plain as the conditions themselves. There is practically no difference in my views regarding the cause and the views of those supporting rural credits excepting that I do not lay the blame all on one or two things as some of the supporters of this amendment do.

Doctor Hector MacPherson of the O. A. C. made the following statement regarding the cause of these rural conditions in the April 29, issue of the "Oregon Farmer," and I also believe it to be the main cause. He says: "Following a land boom people came here, paid whatever was asked for land, spent all they had, went into debt, and find it a desperate struggle to exist, let alone make money."

Generally speaking, in order to really cure any unfavorable condition it is universally admitted that the cause must be removed. Binding a cloth over a cancer may make it presentable for a time, but it will not relieve the person. The cancer itself must be removed in order to obtain a cure. Taking Doctor MacPherson's words, "Following a land boom," we have the main cause of these depressing rural conditions stated in the words "land boom." Every one knows that rural credits deals with the interest rate proposed to lower it. Now, surely,

# REORGANIZATION OF G COMPANY PLANNED TO PREVENT POSSIBLE LOSS TO THE TOWN

Oregon City is again in grave danger of losing its militia company.

Orders were received at Clackamas to administer the new national oath to the Third Oregon Tuesday morning. The new oath requires three years of actual service in a militia company and three years in the reserves.

Only seven men of company G, Oregon City's contingent of civilian soldiers, took the oath. The other men refused.

O. D. Kly, president of the Commercial club and Captain H. E. Williams were called to Clackamas to hold a conference with the men of company G. They found that a few of the men would not take the new oath, because of their duties, which they felt would keep them from serving. The balance informed the committee from Oregon City that they would not join the company again, unless there was a reorganization.

At a meeting of the Fallsarians held in the Commercial club parlors Tuesday night, Captain Williams explained the situation to the members of the Commercial club who were in attendance. Captain Williams declared that Mr. Kly and himself had secured the pledges of enough men, who would sign the new oath, under certain provisions, to insure the retention of the company. If the Commercial club would lend some real support to the company.

Captain Williams was asked to tell the real cause of the trouble, as many had heard it was over Captain

Blanchard, who is in command of company G.

"I have investigated all reports carefully," said the captain, "and I find that Captain Blanchard had a pretty hard row to hoe. Early this spring when an effort was made to recruit this company, there was a great deal of talk about 'roughnecks' in the company. I find this to be true. From reports that I have received from other sources than company G, I find that there were probably more company G men in the guard house than all the men of the entire regiment put together. Some got drunk. One company G man struck an officer. Another ran the guard down and went to town. Several others ran the guard down, and the corporal of the guard ordered them to halt and was told to go to hell. I do not think that Captain Blanchard should be misjudged. I have soldiered for many years with him, and I always found him to be an efficient officer. I think from report that I hear, that he lacked diplomacy. Captain Blanchard means well, but he can not handle men."

The boys of G company have nothing but praise for the two officers of the company and declare Lieutenants Logan and Blanchard to be the finest officers in the regiment. "An article appeared in one of the local papers signed by 'Ex-Soldier.' I have not found out who this man is. It was a direct slap against me, as it asked where the company fund had gone to and I had charge of this fund. As you remember we raised over \$900.

A greater part of this is in the bank where we deposited it. I gave Captain Blanchard \$10 before the company's departure. While on the border Captain Blanchard drew on the fund for \$200. Today I gave him \$100. The relief committee borrowed some from the company fund but are now almost in a position to pay this back. Captain Blanchard told me today that he would give the Commercial club all the receipts which he holds and have them audited and a report made."

Individual members of the Commercial club discussed the question and declared in favor of lending all the support possible to up-building of the company. It was explained by Captain Williams that a company under the new federal law would mean about \$7000 annually to the town. The government under the new law also builds an armory.

It was also explained by Williams that the new company, by the wish of the boys would be mustered in by Lieutenant Logan and that Captain Blanchard would not be connected with the company.

Theodore Osmond, president of the Fallsarians declared that the Commercial club was already on record as favoring the company, and had voted the company its support and a motion was made and carried that President Eby and Captain Williams inform the members of company G that the Commercial club was behind it and that the Fallsarians would do all in its power to aid in recruiting the company to its required strength, 65 members.

## Loganberries Are Moneymakers

Marion County Farmers Find Crop is Profitable, Particularly When Berries Are Grown On Small Tracts And Careful Attention Is Given. According to Salem Capital Journal.

Loganberries offer a profitable crop to farmers of the Willamette valley, especially when raised on a farm of diversified products, where there is no danger of securing pickers at critical times. The Salem Capital Journal, published in the heart of the loganberry district, has the following to say about the experience of growers in Marion county:

While several tracts of loganberries have averaged more than five tons to the acre, these are really phenomenal yields and frequently on the same tract never happen. Loganberry growers in making their estimates as to yield place it at two and one-half tons an acre as a general average.

Several tracts this year went way under this estimate and these may be called the unfortunate ones who had but little to show for their years' work. Then again, where conditions have been about 100 per cent in favor of the grower, there has been yields that almost equal that of Hrice Fox, living near Liberty district who netted \$200 on 800 bills.

The big grower of loganberries who perhaps will carry off the blue ribbon for this year's crop, is Dr. Chapman with his twenty-acre tract not far from Silverton. The doctor averaged about five and three-fourths tons to the acre. The total weight of logans raised on his tract as shown by the receipts was 239,929 pounds.

The average man with small tracts run about as follows:

W. D. Mahoney, living on rural route three out of Salem, has four-acre patch this year and his total weights were 35,000 pounds, 17½ tons, which puts him near the top of the class for this year.

P. J. Chapman, on rural route eight out of Salem, struck about average luck this year, as he raised 28,351 pounds on his five-acre tract. This gives him a little over two and three-quarters tons to the acre, placing him slightly above the estimated average of two and one-half tons to the acre.

M. Dorman, living east of Liberty, has five and one-half acres planted in loganberries and he sold 40,523 pounds

This is 20½ tons for his five and one-half acres, or about three and three-quarters tons to the acre, bringing him pretty well above the average.

J. E. Ellison, living on rural route seven, Salem, was one of the fortunate ones, as his record shows that from his five acres, he sold 14,456 pounds of logans, an average of about four and one-half tons to the acre.

William Kostenbender on rural route seven, Salem, owns a three-acre patch and sold 13,799 pounds at the regulation price of three cents a pound, bringing him \$411. If the family picked most of his berries, that left him pretty fair average for his three acres.

H. C. Zellinski, living near Salem, did about as well. On his three acres he sold 13,328 pounds at three cents a pound. There is nothing unusual about this yield, yet if the work was all done by the folks at home, the three acres brought in \$398.41. Mr. Zellinski lives at Hazel Green.

George N. Thompson got in above the average, as from his eight acres, he sold 16,254 pounds, which is almost three tons to the acre. Mr. Thompson lives on rural route eight, Salem.

G. H. Grabenhorst, on the Jefferson road, has a four and one-half acre tract from which he marketed 22,057 pounds and had a lot more on the vines, but could not find pickers. Anyhow, he got almost four tons to the acre.

The general opinion of those interested in the loganberry industry favors the planting of small tracts, with diversified farming. With the rapidly increasing business of the two plants in Salem, the future of the loganberry is assured. The price of three cents a pound is fairly well established, as it gives the grower, the manufacturer and the retailer a fair profit. In fact, all the business of the loganberry is based on the price of three cents a pound. This year the picking cost 1 cent a pound, but with the larger tracts, the difficulty arises of securing pickers just at the right time. All of which is an argument for diversified farming. It is an ideal crop for those who own but small tracts.

## POINDEXTER NAMED BY WASHINGTON VOTERS

LUMBER COUNTIES DISAPPOINT HUMPHREY, OPPONENT FOR U. S. SENATE.

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 13.—United States Senator Miles Poindexter, who was elected as a Republican six years ago and who joined the Progressive party four years ago, was renominated as the Republican candidate for senator in yesterday's primary election, defeating Will E. Humphrey, now Representative in congress from the First district, by a plurality of first-choice votes estimated at 7000.

Humphrey's campaign managers had counted on a much larger plurality in King county than he was able to obtain, and his small pluralities in other lumber counties and the adverse majority of Pierce county were a surprise to them.

Henry McBride, of Seattle, who was governor of the state from 1901 to 1905, was nominated as the Republican candidate for governor with first and second choice votes.

Lieutenant Governor Louis F. Hart, Republican, appears to have been renominated, and Mrs. Josephine C. Preston, state superintendent of public instruction, also seems to have been successful.

### Garfield Young Man Dies.

ESTACADA, Ore., Sept. 13.—Emil Miller, 26, son of Frank Miller, of Garfield, Ore., died Saturday after a lingering illness. The burial took place Saturday.

## SCHOOLS ARE PUT IN SHAPE FOR OPENING ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 18

IMPROVEMENTS MADE IN BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS—NEW LABORATORIES.

Oregon City public schools will open next Monday morning, September 18.

Everything is in readiness for the opening day, all buildings having been thoroughly renovated, repaired and many improvements made that will mean much to the convenience, comfort and increased efficiency in the work of both pupils and instructors.

The Eastham building has been painted and grounds improved; the Barclay building resingled, new cement walks built, grounds graded and new interior changes made.

At the high school new and modern laboratories for chemistry and agriculture and for physics and botany have been installed, thus furnishing facilities for science work second to none to be found anywhere.

Manual training equipment has been installed in the high school annex and lathes and other up-to-date equipment added to this department.

The high school campus has been graded and beautified.

During the summer the courses of study for both high school and grades have been improved, the former having been rewritten and published.

A new course in public speaking has been added to the high school courses and industrial drawing to the grades.

The high school faculty is composed of college and university men and women, seven members having taught here during the past, the other seven are new.

The school will close next Wednesday—juvenile day at the Clackamas county fair, to give opportunity for attendance of both pupils and teachers.

The board of directors has authorized the purchase by the school of a piano for the Barclay school.

## HEAVY SHOWERS DAMAGE WHEAT AND OTHER GRAIN CROPS THROUGH COUNTY

HEADS OF WHEAT TURN BLACK IN WEATHER LIKE THIS—SOME GRAIN IS SAVED.

Rain of the last week has cost Clackamas county farmers thousands of dollars. Grain is turning black in the fields, hops are molding and other crops are being spoiled by the untimely showers.

Every section of the county is suffering. In some parts the grain has been threshed, but in other localities the heavy showers have beat down the grain. The rain came in the heart of the harvesting season, probably at that time of year when it would do the most damage.

With pickers gathered in the hop-fields and the proprietors of the yards cheered by the prospects of one of the best yields of recent years, the rain has suddenly washed away their hopes. Early this week mold developed in yards in southern Clackamas and northern Marion counties and several owners announced that they would not pick this year.

Around the Molalla and Macksburg countries much grain has been gathered in, the farmers harvesting good crops, but in other districts the rain came too soon, or the thresher too late; at least the crops are spoiling. Some few farmers with their crops still out, however, will not suffer a total loss.

## DEFINITE ROAD PLANS NECESSARY TO GET AID FROM THE GOVERNMENT

STATE HIGHWAY ENGINEER ASKED TO FURNISH OUTLINE FOR FIVE YEARS' WORK.

The United States department of agriculture will insist on a comprehensive five-year plan of road improvement being worked out before appropriations for federal aid under the Shackleford bill are made available. This Engineer John H. Lewis from Secretary of Agriculture Houston.

The secretary asks that with the plan proposed there be submitted at no stage showing the routes, and that reasons for the selections of various routes be given in full.

The letter follows: "There are transmitted herewith rules and regulations made pursuant to the act of congress entitled, 'An act to provide that the United States shall aid the states in the construction of rural post roads, and for other purposes,' approved July 11, 1916.

Your attention is directed to regulation 2, section 1, which refers to information to be furnished to the secretary. It is highly desirable that the road construction under the terms of the federal and road act shall conform in such state to some definite scheme or program rather than that individual projects should be submitted in haphazard and aimless fashion. I feel sure that you will agree with me as to the necessity for such a scheme or program at the outset, and therefore ask that, prior to the submission of any individual project or incident with the submission of your first project, you submit, in as complete detail as may be practicable, your scheme of work under the federal aid act for the entire five-year period covered by the act, or for such portion of the five-year period as you may be in position to set forth at this time.

In addition to setting forth the scheme or program of work proposed for your state, please outline what action it is proposed to take to meet the requirements of the act. This information should set forth the sources and method of making available the state's proportion of cost of each project, the authority of the state and local officials in reference to the construction and maintenance of roads proposed for construction under the act, the facilities which the state possesses for carrying out the duties participation in the benefits of the act will involve, the maintenance funds to be provided, and the responsibility which will be assumed for maintenance.

If available, it is suggested that you submit with your program of work a map of the highway system in your state, and indicate thereon the highway you contemplate recommending for construction or improvement under the act. The accompanying text should set forth fully the reasons for your selections and the purposes which the proposed highways will serve.

In brief, such information is desired as will insure a complete understanding between the federal officials and state officials as to the conduct of this important work."

## WILL LOGUS MAY BE CAPTAIN OF G COMPANY, O. N. G.

(Continued from page 1)

will take offense at our means of defense."

Captain Williams Explains. OREGON CITY, Sept. 13.—(Editor of the Enterprise)—I wish to correct the impression the men of company G have received concerning my talk before the Fallsarians at the Commercial club Tuesday night. In referring to roughnecks I did not intend to imply that there were any roughnecks in the company at the present time, but was referring to men who caused the captain a considerable amount of trouble, and I understand have since been discharged from the company. If the Commercial club felt that G company was composed of roughnecks they surely would not have raised a company fund or taken care of the families of the fallen men in the manner in which they have. I wish to state further that the members of the Commercial club who were present at that meeting were very much in favor of the return of the company to Oregon City, and pledged themselves to help build the company up to full strength in every way they possibly could.

CAPT. H. E. WILLIAMS.

## WEST LINN STREETS ARE READY FOR CRUSHED ROCK

COUNCIL MEETS AND CONSIDERS WIDE VARIETY OF CITY BUSINESS.

A mile and a half of West Linn streets, graded during the summer, are ready for crushed rock, which will be applied soon. The town across the river has begun a comprehensive plan of street and road improvement.

At a meeting of the West Linn council Wednesday night W. M. Burton, proprietor of a skating rink, was given a license to operate a rink near the suspension bridge. He will pay a quarterly license tax of \$25.

A committee was appointed to buy a site for a firehouse at Willamette. The old firehouse at Willamette was built by private subscription, and a plan to pay for it by a series of dances and entertainments failed.

Fire Chief Clark and Assistant Chief Friedrichs were instructed to put back handles on the fire apparatus. These handles are needed to hold back the carts in making runs down hills.

Ten cents make one dime,  
Ten dimes make one dollar--  
and dollars grow when  
deposited in this bank.

Don't hoard your money. Hoarding money means loss interest, makes times hard, and throws people out of employment. Put your money in a bank where it will benefit the public.

GERMAN IS SPOKEN HERE.

4 PER CENT INTEREST Paid on Time Certificates

The Bank of Oregon City  
OLDEST BANK IN CLACKAMAS COUNTY