

OREGON CITY ENTERPRISE

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ROAD HOUSES.

The average saloon is a harmless institution when compared with the average roadhouse. The saloon, it is true, robs its patrons of their money, confounds their mind and throws them out when they are no longer able to stand. The roadhouse does more than that. It adds disgrace and dishonor to womanhood with its midnight orgies. It is the scene of the downfall of hundreds of our girls. It is surrounded with a spirit which begets sin and aids the devil.

And typical of all roadhouses was that institution which received an early morning call from the sheriff and his band of nine deputies early last Sunday morning. All was there for the corruption of souls—the catchy music, the suggestive dancing, the liquor and the girls. Whitewash and advertising apparently have not changed the character of that place below Milwaukie which once attracted the attention of the governor of the state so much that he sent the militia there to close it up.

The Friars' club is ideally situated for a roadhouse. Portland, within a few minutes ride by water, auto or car, offers a fertile field from which to draw business, while the club itself is located over the county line. The park gives excuse to fit that clever disguise, the swings so plainly marked "for the kiddies," the donkeys "for the children to ride," the swimming pool—and all that masquerade which was intended to fool those whose duty it is to enforce the law. And the management of the club evidently has used every means in their power to carry out the disguise.

Then there is the building, with its big dance hall; its handy little bar-room, its many bedrooms and private suites consisting of a dining room and a bedroom. What more could a roadhouse want whose aim it was to ignore the law?

Evidence points to Wilbur's guilt. The presence of the liquor itself, the statements of those caught in his place the morning of the raid and all the mass of evidence gathered by the officials before the arrest indicate that for the fourth time in as many years he will be convicted on a liquor charge. And in case he is found guilty by a jury of 12 honest men, may be given the limit of the law.

CLEANING UP AND MARKING OUR HIGHWAYS.

The traveler in Clackamas county, Wash., will not be lost in the intricate maze of roads, for the county commissioners have adopted a system of marking every crossroad. Black and white direction and mileage signs, not only for local, but for through travel, will be placed at all points of road diversion. Points of scenic interest lying off the main highways will be prominently noted on sign posts placed at detouring points, and a warning sign will be placed where steep grades or sharp curves are met.

But that is not all. Promulgations sign and bill-posting advertising must go. The commissioners reached the conclusion that trees, rocks and telephone poles along the road were not intended, either by man or nature, for bill posting, and no one has yet successfully refuted their stand. Advertising of this character has benefited no one except the advertiser. Certainly, no traveler delights to see praises of Spilts Pill or Smith's Tires mixed up with the scenery. Clackamas county has enough respect for the scenic district in which the county lays to protect its grandeur.

Here in Oregon we have enough road law to supply every state in the union, and we are not without a law compelling road supervisors to put up road signs—that is, the law is supposed to compel the road supervisors to put up road signs. The only way to get a real workable, practical plan

is, therefore, as vitally interested in industrial preparedness as the merchant and the artisan.

AN EXPENSIVE SCHOOL MACHINE

Oregon has the most complicated and expensive school machinery of almost any state in the union, and the end is not yet, declares the Pacific Coast Manufacturer.

The same machine is reaching out for more power, more laws and more institutions, and its net product is more professionalism.

It is a well-known practical fact that with an expensive state printing plant, the smaller text books could be printed for one-half.

With large expert forces at the higher institutions of learning the texts could be supplied adapted to the needs of the people.

At each session of the legislature ten to twenty new laws are ground out by the "machine" leaders, raising the taxes.

This legislation is often conceived entirely by impractical "educators" bent only upon higher salaries and getting softer jobs.

The Hillsboro Independent shows the conflicting and careless character of this legislation from the records of the county superintendent, as relating to high schools.

There will be no reform in high overhead cost of education until officials are made to serve the taxpayers and the people instead of logrolling for each other.

INCREASING TAX BURDEN.

The total appropriations made by the Republican party during its four fiscal years in round numbers to \$1,800,000,000, 1910-1913, inclusive. For this the Democratic party in its platform of 1912 denounced "the profligate waste of money wrung from the people, through the lavish appropriations of recent Republican congresses which have kept taxes high and reduced the purchasing power of the people's tax."

The total appropriations during the four fiscal years of Democracy 1914-1917, inclusive, was \$4,50,000,000, or \$1,050,000,000 greater than the four years under Republican rule. And the appropriations for the fiscal year 1918 are still incomplete. For preparedness \$400,000,000 was appropriated, included in the 1917 sum. Deducting this amount and even on the face of the incomplete returns, the appropriations made by the Democrats exceeded those made by the Republicans by about \$50,000,000 in four years.

The ordinary receipts for the fiscal year ended June, 1913, were \$723,000,000, of which 10 per cent were paid by importers in the way of customs duties. The ordinary receipts for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, with the Democratic tariff law in operation total \$777,000,000 of which 27.5 per cent were paid by importers by way of customs duties. Total receipts for 1913, excluding customs duties, \$406,000,000 or \$419 per capita; for 1915, \$566,000,000, or, allowing 100,000,000 of population, a per capita of \$5.66, an increase of 35 per cent in the taxation of every person in the country. How is that for keeping a promise? These are official figures.

WAR AND THE FARMER.

Does the farmer profit by the European war? Has it affected his prices, or is it only the manufacturers who have greatly prospered thereby? Of course, everyone knows that when times are good and the factories are running full time and paying good wages, there is a good demand for the products of the farm, but few realize the amount of food stuffs which it takes to feed the great European armies and those industrial armies whose entire time is devoted in Europe to manufacturing munitions of war. The figures throw some light on the question. During the first two years of the war the United States sold to the belligerents gunpowder, cartridges, explosives and firearms to the value of \$52,000,000. But sold to them food stuffs to the value of \$1,938,000,000, or nearly four times as much, measured in value, as of actual munitions of war. Can anyone fail to appreciate what this means to the farmers of this country? Why, the value of the exports of food stuffs was sufficient to pay a net profit of \$300 a year on 6,500,000 farms. When the war ends the 30,000,000 men now fighting and making ammunition in Europe will return to their normal pursuits. Now they are only consumers of food stuffs. Then a large percentage of them will be come producers as well. The farmer

In building anything the first thing and perhaps the most important one to consider is the foundation on which it is to stand. With rural credits it is proposed to lower the interest rate by loaning money carrying a lower rate of interest than is customary at the present time. Now in order to loan anything it is usually necessary, providing you do not have it on hand, to secure it from some source first, and do the loaning second. With rural credits it is necessary to have a capital established by some means. The point to consider now, is what kind of money, or perhaps better, from what source should the state secure the money it intends to loan.

There are three ways open for the state to secure money to operate rural credits: first, by taking money it already has on hand, as the inevitable school fund; second, by taxation; and third, by bonding. Of course two or even all of these ways might be used in certain cases but the first and second are by far the best, and the third, under which this amendment would work, should not be used.

In rural credits one should aim to help the poor man. The best way to actually help any person is to help him to help himself. While raising the capital by taxation would be placing a burden on the poor man at first, it would be very small and the profit that would then be made by lending this capital would in the end offset this many times by being reinvested or by being applied to reduce taxation. In borrowing money from a rural credit system where the capital is raised by taxation, the poor man would be borrowing money from himself.

In a bonding rural credits, while the state would help the poor man, it would help the rich man a good deal more. A bonding rural credits places the poor man in debt to the rich man with the state acting as agent and collector. If there is a profit and it is guaranteed, it goes to the rich; if there is a loss in operating, and there may be, it falls on the state. It practically puts the man with money and the state in a partnership. If a government of the people, by the people, for the people" goes into a partnership, it should be with the poor or the rich? Fundamentally, the state or all the people have a better right to collect toll from the industry of an individual than any man or group of men.

Exempting these bonds from taxation does not make the poor man better off. It may possibly give him money a little cheaper but what he saves in interest he will have to pay

out in taxes. If any one's taxes are to be made lighter should it be the poor man's or the rich man's?

I will state again that the kind of money, or the source from which it is drawn, is of vital importance and should be given a great deal of thought. If you believe it is right for the state to do the business, take all the risks, which may actually mean losses that would have to be made up by taxation, and turn a guaranteed profit over to a group of men who are already well off, then it is your duty to vote for a bonding rural credit, such as the proposed Oregon rural credits amendment, when ever you have a chance. For my part, I believe that the poor man and the taxpayer should give bonds systems, whether for rural credits, roads, or anything else, the cold shoulder at every opportunity.

L. S. YOUNG.

CAREFULLY LAID PLANS
FOUND TO BE OF NO AVAIL

(Continued from page 1)

peared, although the officers thought they had a guard at every door. Every one of the dozen bedrooms in the place, the cellar and the attic were searched for the missing manager, but without avail. No trace of him was found until Sheriff Wilson discovered a door at the end of a long crooked hall which he had probably left open in his flight.

The merrymakers were rounded up about 3 o'clock and loaded into the automobiles in the Friars club park. Each deputy was assigned to a machine, although there were more machines than deputies. As a result three of the machines which started from Milwaukie with the party did not arrive in Oregon City.

As soon as the party arrived at Oregon City Frost, French and Jayner returned to Milwaukie. Wilbur, thinking that the officers had gone for good, had returned, but as the automobile with the deputies approached he climbed over the fence in the back yard and started to run for Portland.

Wilbur Is Captured.

The deputies started in pursuit. Halt," yelled French at the top of his voice, but Wilbur only increased his speed.

French pulled his revolver and shot into the air. Wilbur stopped suddenly. "What's the matter with you?" French asked.

"I'm after my ball," replied the panting resort keeper.

Each member of the party taken to Oregon City was taken before District Attorney Hedges. Deputy District Attorney Burke and Sheriff Wilson at the courthouse and examined and then released. Several admitted that they secured liquor at the Friars' club before, and many said they had secured drinks of gin and ale. Bottles labeled gin and ale were found to contain a liberal shot of whiskey.

Married Women Caught.

Several women refused to tell their names until District Attorney Hedges promised them to keep their names out of print. They said they had gone to the Friars' club with men other than their husbands. The list of those found in the resort includes several prominent persons in the business life of the coast.

District Attorney Hedges has made public the following names of those whom he had examined:

D. W. Jenkins, Arctic club, Seattle; Pacific coast manager of Henry D. Dillon & Sons; Eric Elde, 623 Marshall street, Portland; automobile driver; Fred F. Raymond, Portland; N. M. Strite, 728 Johnson street, Portland; A. J. Willis, automobile driver, with offices in Pantazos theatre buildings, Portland; D. S. Newman, insurance salesman, 304 Corbett street, Portland; R. Murphy, lumber salesman, Centralia, Wash.; Mable Greyson, Washington Hotel, Portland; H. H. Johnson, department manager and buyer for Lang & Company, of Portland; Gertrude Morehouse, California and Macadam road; E. C. Habel, secretary Dulmase Manly Auto Co., 710 east Sixty-fifth street; Jane Roberts, 490 Forty-second street, Portland; J. H. Rohr, Palace Hotel, Portland; Mrs. C. C. Carlson, Salem; Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Anderson, LaFayette, Ind.; H. Goldsmith, traveling man, Centralia, Wash.; William A. Lemont, broker, Coalman building, Seattle.

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The court allowed Benavasuki to change the spelling of his name to Benashki.

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CLACKAMAS PUPILS WIN

BIG SHARE OF HONORS

AT RECENT STATE FAIR

HOWARD C. ORMISTON QUALIFIES AS MARKSMAN—WINS MARKSMANSHIP BADGE

SCHOOL SUPERVISOR VEDDER COMPILES LIST OF AWARDS BROUGHT HOME.

Clackamas county children came home with a big share of the prizes offered at the Oregon state fair, which ended last week at Salem, according to a list compiled Monday by Preston Vedder, county school supervisor.

Children from this county won seven first prizes, five seconds, six thirds, three fourths and seven fifth, a total of 28 prizes. The total of the individual prize money was \$28.15, while the second prize awarded the pineapple display for the best exhibit was \$10. Clackamas county, for the second time in three years, carried the sweepstakes for the best general display and appearance.

Henry Jaeger, a Wilsonville boy, won a free six-weeks' course to the Oregon Agricultural college through the first prize awarded him for his agriculture club exhibit.

Clackamas county boy and girl prize winners are:

Club projects: Rudolph Mullenhoff, Damascus, second in seed grain selection; Albie Kraxberger, Mackburg, fifth in farm and home handicraft; Annie Mullenhoff, Damascus, third in baking; Lucile Wohrmann, Clatforn, fifth in baking; Henry Jaeger, Wood River first in agriculture club.

Open contest: Eugene Vedder, Gladstone, fifth; Edward Drengie, Barlow, fourth, and George Rainey, Lone Elder, second, in class B, field corn; Fay Hein, Canby, fifth in class B field corn; Arden Harms, Mackburg, fourth, and Ivan Haines, Canby, fifth in class B potatoes; Rudy Harmus, Backsburg, fifth in class A potatoes; Howard Hein, Canby, second in class B birdhouse; Eugene Vedder, Gladstone, first in class B, best exhibit of native woods of Oregon; Selma Olson, Union Hill, first in class B darning; Fern Yexley, Mount Pleasant, first in class B canned fruit and vegetables; Gordon Delok, Willamette, first in class B pumpkin pie, third in onions and third in table beets, first in Hubbard squash, fifth in pumpkin pie; Harold Hammerer, Dryland, second in class B Hubbard squash; Raymond Lein, Canby third, and Corwin Helm, Canby, second in class B pumpkin pie; Lloyd Tiedeman, Stafford, fourth in class A stock squash; Forest Baby, Canby, first in class B onions.

Line meeting October 7.

There is to be an important meeting held at Corvallis, Oregon, on Saturday, October 7, at 10 o'clock in which every farmer in the Willamette valley is vitally interested. It is the line convention, called by State Grange Master Spence and representatives of the grange, Farmers' Union, Equity societies and tax payers, for the purpose of organizing the farmers of the Willamette valley looking toward the best means of procedure to procure lime at a price within the reach of farmers. That there is a great need for lime on most soils in the Willamette valley is beyond dispute.

The only difficulty has been the price asked by dealers. There is an abundance of lime tributary to the valley that can be obtained if legislative action is taken. This meeting promises to be one of the most important held for many years in the valley.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following real estate transfers were filed in the office of County Recorder Dedman Saturday.

Charles N. Lewis to F. G. Buchanan, all of blocks 6, 15, 20, 29, Holmes addition to Oregon City, being in section 22, township 2 south, range 2 east; \$1.

W. V. and Bertha Horton to Pearl E. Morrison, lots 1 and 2 in section 26, township 2 south, range 2 east; \$10.

Gus Sommerfeld to Charlie and Henrietta Frentzel, land in section 22, township 2 south, range 1 east; \$1.