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WILSON RUNS TRUE TO FORM.

Those people who are condemning Wilson for going off at half-cock in the matter of the so-called "eight-hour-a-day" law are losing sight of Wilson's record. Going off at half-cock is his natural habit of mind.

He went off at half-cock when he determined that the elms at Princeton should be abolished and when he made up his mind where the proposed graduates' college should be located.

He went off at half-cock when he assumed that American business men would bring on a disastrous financial panic for political purposes and when he drew plans and specifications for a modern Haman's gibbet—which has never yet been used.

He went off at half-cock when he turned drowsily on his pillow back in the spring of 1914 and ordered Fletcher to "take the Vera Cruz custom house," thereby committing an act of overt war without the authority of congress, which alone possesses the power to declare war.

He went off at half-cock when he concluded that Pancho Villa was the George Washington of Mexico and arranged to supply that amiable villain with arms and ammunition.

He went off at half-cock when he wrote to Germany about "strict accountability" before he had looked over the shot in the locker to see if we could back it up.

He went off at half-cock when he "turned away" from the question of preparedness as "academic" and declared it to be the product of the minds of nervous and excitable people; and again when he went to St. Louis and said we must have "inconspicuously the greatest navy in the world," later revising the phrase when the speech came to be printed.

He went off at half-cock when—why prolong the wretched recital? He can be trusted to go off at half-cock whenever any important matter is in hand. In going off at half-cock once more in connection with the railroad strike, he was merely running true to form.

WHAT WATTERSON THINKS OF WILSON.

Four years ago one of the most vehement and persistent supporters of Woodrow Wilson was the veteran Colonel Henry Watterson, of the Louisville Courier-Journal. Colonel Watterson soon found that his idol had clay feet, beginning with the Wilson cold turn down of Colonel George Harvey, the man who groomed Wilson four years ago for the White House. Watterson's faith in the "lone man in the White House" has been steadily slipping since that time, and while he is backing the present Democratic ticket, he is doing it in a perfunctory way.

In the Courier-Journal of Sept. 12 Colonel Watterson discusses Hughes and Wilson. After some of the good old worn out Democratic whaling of the Republican nominee, Colonel Watterson then refers to his fallen idol in the following terms:

"Mr. Wilson, on the other hand, is a clever, highly educated opportunist, who has studied the cue papers, girded his loins and gone after the interests hip and thigh. He reasons rightly that the age of force is gone—or going—and that the age of numbers is upon us. He intimates that they did not know everything in the days of Thomas Jefferson, and, having perceived a trifle cynically his Jeffersonian bombast, he would improve upon it. He is ambitious and would found a school of Wilsonian democracy in succession to Jeffersonian democracy.

"This the Courier-Journal contests, seriously doubting the sentimentalism of the new freedom, and wholly rejecting the cant and hypocrisy of the uplift."

Colonel Watterson also says that as

THE TEST OF LOYALTY.

"If you are not for me, you are a disloyal citizen." This, in effect, is the word sent by President Wilson to Jeremiah O. O'Leary, president of the American Trust society. Mr. O'Leary wrote the president criticizing his Mexican and foreign policies, calling attention to the election to congress of Wm. S. Bennett from the 23rd New York district with all the republican and 56 per cent of the normal democratic vote, and to the renomination for the senate of Martine against Westcott, Mr. O'Leary's candidate, in New Jersey, and asking when the president purposed to respond to these evidences of popular disapproval by action. President Wilson telegraphed in reply, "I would feel deeply mortified to have you or anyone like you to vote for me. Since you have access to many disloyal Americans and I have not, I will ask you to convey this message to them." To this message, Mr. O'Leary has replied, saying, in part: "In your telegram of yesterday you have evaded every question that I raised. In thus acting you have followed your usual method of carrying on a controversy with an opponent. You seek, by an indirect charge of disloyalty—a charge which you dared not directly make—to escape the questions which you cannot answer. I challenge comparison, both by heredity and environment, of my life and antecedents with yours. While three of my uncles were dying in defense of the Union, those of your kin who dared to fight were struggling to destroy it."

WHAT WOODROW WILSON REALLY THINKS OF LABOR.

Woodrow Wilson, candidate, is suddenly posing as a great friend of labor and a great believer in labor unions. Woodrow Wilson, before entering national politics, held decided views on the labor question which do not square with his professions of today.

Which Woodrow Wilson will occupy the White House after the 4th of next March, if the electorate this fall should confer upon him another term as president? What would be his attitude toward labor then, when he had no further favors to ask of the voters?

The labor views of Woodrow Wilson, private citizen, are interesting. On February 25, 1905, at the People's Forum in New Rochelle, New York, Mr. Wilson said:

"Labor unions reward the shiftless and incompetent at the expense of the able and industrious."

At the same meeting he further said: "The objections I have to labor unions is that they drag the highest man to the level of the lowest. I must demur with the labor unions when they say, 'You must award the dull the same as you award those with special gifts.'"

The following is taken from Woodrow Wilson's "History of the American People":

"The Chinese were more to be despised as workmen than as citizens, than most of the coarse crew that came crowding in every year at the eastern ports."

Then he goes on in the same history and has this to say: "And now there came multitudes of men of the lowest class from the south of Italy, and men of meaner sort out of Hungary and Poland, men out of the ranks where there was neither

skill nor energy nor any initiative of quick intelligence."

That is what the Woodrow Wilson of yesterday thought before he became a candidate for the presidency. Again in an address at the Waldorf Hotel, New York, March 18, 1907, he said:

"We speak too exclusively of the capitalizing class. There is another as formidable an enemy to equality and freedom of opportunity as it is, and that is the class formed by the labor organizations and leaders of the country."

TAX LIMITATION MEANS LOWER TAXES.

If there has been doubt in the mind of any voter about the wisdom of the tax limitation amendment, it should have been removed by the events of the past few days.

The budgets of proposed expenditures for next year have been made out by the state and by the city of Portland. The budgets call for expenditures way in excess of anything which has been attempted before. Every state institution has asked for big increases in appropriations, except one. The one institution which does not ask for an increase is the East Oregon Insane Asylum, located at Pendleton. Every other institution asks for big increases. Do our public officials feel that the tax-payers can afford to pay unlimited taxes? What is to become of the state if this annual increase does not stop? How can anyone afford to pay the tax bills? It is an outrage to ask the tax-payers for big increases in appropriations when it is so hard to get money. Taxes should be decreasing these times, not increasing.

But there is one big consolation for the tax-payer. It is unanimously agreed that tax limitation will carry by an overwhelming majority. Every one admits it. This simply means that regardless of how high the state institutions or the legislature try to increase our taxes they will fail. There is a highwater mark above which they can not go. They cannot make our taxes for next year more than six per cent over this year's taxes. The same is true of the city of Portland. If the tax limitation amendment carries, and it surely will carry, then the commissioners of the city of Portland will have to reduce their proposed expenditures 10 per cent.

Tax limitation is a measure which has been initiated by the State Tax-payers league for the protection of the tax-payers. It will carry by a big majority.

SPENCE CALLS IT CONFISCATION.

A few days ago The Enterprise published an interview of C. E. Spence, master of state grange, in which he was quoted as being unalterably opposed to the Full Rental Value Land Tax and Homeowners' Loan Fund amendment (single tax), which is to be submitted to the Oregon voters on next election day, November 7th. He was quoted as saying that this bill provides for the confiscation of private ownership in land, and, as most farmers' property consists principally of land, naturally they are opposed to it.

The Tax Liberator for October contains an excellent article on the subject of Mr. Spence. It is a strong and unanswerable argument against the measure. He closes his article by saying: "I believe that the Full Rental Value Land Tax will take the land and with it will go the improvements, and with the improvements will go the toil, and savings, and capital of thousands of honest, industrious people who are living on the 'using' the land, and who are not monopolizing nor speculating in it."

"If I am correct in my conclusions, this measure will injure the home owner and home builder more than it will the speculator, and I shall vote 307 X—NO."

Charles E. Hughes stands for a protective tariff, shielding American industry and American labor. Woodrow Wilson stands for free trade, subjecting American industry and American labor to the unrestricted competition of foreign cheap-labor goods.

WEST LINN HONOR ROLL.

The following pupils of the West Linn schools were neither absent nor tardy during the first month of school: Gerald Burns, Jefferson Dunnagan, Jack Humphreys, Harold Miller, Betty Marie Wright, John Karlik, Francis Freeman, Evelyn Ziebel, Bertha Ziebel, Frank Pickle, Ray Pickle, Donald Salomons, Joseph Salomons, Lee Wood, Orville Charles, Ralph McCoy, Geo. Papoon, Elwood Thompson, Marion Wood, Marie Bittner, Eveline Hall, Lavinia Kanak, Jennie Karlik, Edna Montgomery, Lester Farmer, Herman Taylor, Charles Winkel, Herman Ziebel, Dorothy Downing, Viollette Ford, Clara Watts, Leonard Green, Chester Wood, Mildred Charles, Rena Fisher, Amber Ford, Ruth Robinson, Mary Zadinkar, Charles Day, Fredrek Hegdale, Elmer Simpson, Michael Zadinkar, Flora Karlik, Julia Lytsell, Margaret Papoon, Lavilla Todd, Winifred Humphreys, Florence Karlik, Mildred Anderson, Thelma Montgomery, Mary Salomons, Florence Bewick, Lillian Meister, Raymond Saltee, Eldin Ford, Robert Wright, Leo Bittner, Joe Planton, Mildred Kanak, Eleanor Hall, Ross Saltee, Pearl Crumblley, Goldie Josephine, Charles Karlik, Otha Wood, John Meister, Leonard Hall, Willie Elliott, Lola Dobbins, Gladys Wright, Charlotte Hugen, In, Eileen Nixon, Dorothy Dobbins, Gordon Hammerle, Ethel Smith, Fred Boerner, Louis Glidden, Marvin Hickman, Ruby Hoagan, Zeima McDonald, Elta Boerner, Opal Mozan, Mark Lowry, Harry Promons, Merle Davidson, Willie McLarty, Frank Snow, Fern Shields, Harriet Glidden, Emily Nixon, Bella Howell, Doris Smith.

FORUM OF THE PEOPLE

NEW YORK HEARS BERLIN READY TO CONSIDER PEACE

Bill Has Faults, He Says. WILSONVILLE, Ore., Oct. 10.—(Editor of The Enterprise)—Section 4 of the Oregon rural credits amendment reads as follows: "Sec. 4. Said state land board is authorized and directed to loan the money in the said rural credits loan fund to owners of farm land in Oregon upon notes secured by mortgages or deeds of trust constituting first liens on such farm lands in amounts which shall not exceed fifty per cent of the value of such lands, nor less than \$200 nor more than \$5000 to any individual, etc."

Rural credits is offered as a cure for the land and money problem we are facing today. Now in taking up its field of operation the first thing we find is that the loan fund will be loaned to owners of farm lands. These men are the only group of men the state land board will do business with.

Evidently the land and money problem in our towns and cities has already been solved, if there ever was one? I suppose the voters are to believe the alms and tenement conditions in our cities are ideal for the development of that being the politicians about so vigorously about just at present, and they may be; they refer to that "100 per cent American" who is clear full of "Americanism" to the top of his ears and nothing of importance from there on up. Do all of the city laborers own their own homes and if they do not can they borrow money at a low interest rate to buy or build them? If the city laborer pays the same interest rate on his land or lot as the country laborer, the framers of this amendment must know that, either he is a good deal better paid for his work or he is a worthless good-for-nothing fellow and does not deserve any help.

Sometimes the farmers desire to build roads and schoolhouses, why not make it so they can borrow this rural credits loan fund for these purposes? It would help the poor man just as much in proportion to give him money with a low interest rate to build his roads as it would to build his homes with.

Going a little further in section 4, it says that no man will be able to borrow more than 50 per cent of the value of his land nor \$500 an acre. Here we find the framers of this amendment still unsatisfied with their work of class legislation, having turned down the city workers they proceed to eliminate a large group of farmers.

In order to see how it eliminates certain farmers just consider the following situation: Farmer A has a 50-acre farm worth \$100 an acre or a value of \$5000. Under the Oregon rural credits amendment he would be able to borrow 50 per cent or \$2500 an acre, which would mean in either case \$250 an acre. On the 50 acres he would be able to borrow \$12500. He would give \$2 security for each one dollar he borrows. Farmer B has a five-acre farm of beaver-dam just across the fence an it is easily worth \$1000 an acre, or he has a value of \$5000 the same as farmer A. He would be able to borrow 50 per cent or \$250 an acre. Under the 50 per cent limitation B would be able to borrow \$500 an acre, but the \$50 an acre limitation cuts the size of his loan to one-tenth of that or on his five acres with a value of \$5000 he would be able to borrow only \$250. He would have to give \$20 security for each dollar he borrows.

What reason have the framers of this amendment for showing the farmers in the class with farmer A such favoritism as compared with the men in farmer B class? Why is \$5000 of farmer A's money worth ten times as much as \$500 of farmer B's money?

In its field of operation the Oregon rural credits amendment, which is offered to solve the land and money problem, legislates against the city workers who may desire to buy or already own a lot that is mortgaged, then not satisfied with this it legislates against the farmers who are practicing intensified farming which is being taught at the present time by ever agricultural college in the United States. Either the colleges are a long way from where they should be with their instructions or the framers of the Oregon rural credits amendment have strayed a "wide bit" from the right path.

Next week I will take up the arguments in favor of this amendment in the Voters' bulletin for November 7, D. S. YOUNG.

Douglas county Pomona grange is working for the establishment of some cheese factories.

NEW YORK HEARS BERLIN READY TO CONSIDER PEACE

ALLIES, HOWEVER, MISTRUST PROPOSAL AND SUSPECT TEUTON PLOT.

CONFERENCE AT SHADOW LAWN IN NATURE OF PEACE MEETING.

Germany Offer Evacuation and Restoration of Part of Belgium as Evidence of Good Faith—Wilson May Be Medium.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—Word both from Shadow Lawn and from abroad was received here today indicating that the conference now in progress between President Wilson, Secretary of State Lansing and representatives of foreign governments had taken the nature of a peace conference. The meetings have to do with recent moves by the Germans to force peace upon the allies and with the submarine menace.

Germany, it is reported here, is anxious to secure an armistice, preliminary to peace negotiations. As an evidence of good faith in connection with the proposal, Germany is ready to evacuate part of Belgium and restore the government of that country to the Belgian people.

The allied powers, which are aware of Germany's plans, will not agree to an armistice even if Belgium should be evacuated.

It is their view that Germany merely desired to shorten her lines, which the allied troops in Northern France, by constant attack, have prevented; to replenish her munitions supplies and to prepare for an offensive at the expiration of the armistice.

Moreover, it is pointed out, that should peace be restored as a result of negotiations following the armistice, Germany would remain the military menace which the allies have been endeavoring to remove from Europe.

Just how far President Wilson figures in the German plan cannot be accurately learned.

ORAL SPELLING BEES WILL BE REPLACED BY SERIES WRITTEN TESTS

Superintendent Calavan Finds Bees Produce Too Great Strain on Girls.

County-wide oral spelling bees to determine the spelling champion among the school children of the county are to be a thing of the past, according to County Superintendent Calavan, although the bees were highly successful in reviving interest in the study.

Superintendent Calavan announces the reason for his step is that the oral bees produce too great a nervous strain among the girl pupils. Boys can, as a rule, go back to their seats with a smile after missing a word, he says, but with girls it is different. The average girl will study for weeks and when the day of the spelling bee arrives she has worked herself into a high nervous pitch. In her excitement she falls down on a word she probably could have spelled without hesitation the day before and she goes to her seat with tears in her eyes.

Superintendent Calavan heard from mothers and teachers of these girls that they often did not recover from the effects of one of these bees for a week or 10 days.

The oral spelling bees, however, resulted in a big improvement in spelling. Instead of a dry study, spelling had the attraction of a game, and children who despised the study before the plan was tried out took to the work eagerly.

In order to insure the good results of the oral bees, and yet eliminate the nerve racking strain, Superintendent Calavan has worked out a schedule of 175 schools of the county will work under this plan for diplomas which Superintendent Calavan will award to those making a certain grade.

"I find that a touch of competition acts as a strong incentive in work of this kind," said Superintendent Calavan yesterday. "If a child has something to work for like the honor of being the best speller in his district or in the county, or a diploma, he will take a much deeper interest in his work."

DIVORCE SUIT DISMISSED. The divorce suit of Augusta Kirchem against Attness M. Kirchem, of Logan, was dismissed Monday by order signed by Circuit Judge Campbell. The suit of A. D. Young against Eva Griffin was also dismissed.

There is more Catarah in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease which produced local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarah to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarah Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., is the only Constitutional cure on a market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

There is a Real Difference. Cream of tartar, derived from grapes, is used in Royal Baking Powder because it is the best and most healthful ingredient known for the purpose. Phosphate and alum, which are derived from mineral sources, are used in some baking powders, instead of cream of tartar, because they are cheaper. If you have been induced to use baking powders made from alum or phosphate, use Royal Baking Powder instead. You will be pleased with the results and the difference in the quality of the food. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO. New York

STATE UNIVERSITY IS USING LOCAL SILICA IN CLAY MODELLING. PORTLAND ART SCHOOL FINDS C. PRODUCT IS GOOD—DEMAND IS STRONG.

Silica dug from the mines of the Silica Kings Mines company near Oregon City bids fair to be used to the exclusion of all other modeling clays on the Pacific coast. The University of Oregon has bought 450 pounds of the clay from Charles Terrill, manager and president of the company, after highly satisfactory tests with the material.

Mr. Terrill has also sent samples to the Portland Art school, which will buy silica from the local mine as soon as the present supply is used up. Other colleges on the coast will experiment with the silica with a view of using it.

Silica taken from the soil of Clackamas county, however, is fit for a hundred uses. Mr. Terrill is supplying paint factories, paving plants and chemists with silica, and tests have demonstrated the practicability of the silica in making vitrified brick, fire brick, rubber castings, talcum powder and a score of other articles.

Mr. Terrill predicts that his plant will run at capacity all next spring and summer to keep up with paving orders. Silica gives asphaltic surfaces a toughness which adds greatly to its durability.

NEED OF TARIFF ON FARM CROPS EXPLAINED

PRESIDENT ASSOCIATION FARMERS' UNION ISSUES MEMORIAL TO CONGRESS.

FT. WORTH, Texas, Oct. 7.—(Special)—In a memorial to congress issued today entitled the "American Farmer and His Government," H. N. Pope, president of the association of state farmers' union presidents, favors protection on all agricultural products, declares that no country can thrive half protected and half free, insists that there is no such thing as a hyphenated tariff and asks that cotton be protected by a 12 cent minimum loan from government.

The memorial, which goes into an exhaustive analysis of the subject says in part: "Policy of universal protection is in the interest of the American farmer for he sells more than he buys." Protecting the factory without protecting the plow is an unpardonable discrimination and should not be tolerated by the farmers of the nation neither should any agricultural product receive protection unless all agricultural products receive protection.

"It matters not whether a tariff is levied for protection or for revenue it offers to industry the same assistance there is no such thing as a hyphenated tariff no matter what one's view may be that no country can reach its highest degree of prosperity half protected and half free. This country should assist all industries or none. No productive industry can thrive on selling in a free market and buying in a protected one."

WILLAMETTE MAN TO WED. County Clerk Iva Harrington Wednesday issued a marriage license to Lottio Schroder and Harry Colson, of Willamette.

WED IN VANCOUVER. Oscar F. Behringer, aged 28 years, and Miss Frida M. Moser, aged 29 years, secured a marriage license at Vancouver, Wash., Wednesday.

Why Should Oregon Vote Pendleton \$125,000 and one-twenty-fifth of a mill for a normal school only 21 miles from where the state owns a good plant at Weston which requires but one-fourth of a mill annual maintenance to put it in successful operation? Read page 28 of the voters' pamphlet; and if you want to avoid needless taxation, vote 309 X No. Paid advertisement—F. D. Watts, Weston, Ore.

CAN you tell where the money is that you have been earning all these years? Some of it got into this bank. Did you put it there, or did some one else deposit your money? GERMAN IS SPOKEN HERE. 4 PER CENT INTEREST Paid on Time Certificates The Bank of Oregon City OLDEST BANK IN CLACKAMAS COUNTY



C. W. RISLEY Democratic Candidate for County Commissioner. Has been Road Supervisor of District No. 47 several times during past eight years. Has best roads in county in his district at lowest possible cost. Believes in economy in county government and in good roads with all monies properly expended. (Paid advertisement.)