

OREGON CITY ENTERPRISE

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COST OF LIVING GOING UP.

W. Frank Parsons of New York City a recognized authority on the economies of the poor and director of the general work of the Charity Organization Society, has made some investigations on the cost of living which make interesting reading to those people who permitted the Democratic platform of 1912 to fool them into voting against the protective tariff policy which for sixteen years held uninterrupted sway in this country...

So they put all farm products on the free list and assured the farmer they were doing it for his benefit. All fuel was made free of duty; textile manufactures and clothing were placed on a near-free-trade basis; shoes were made free of duty; hardware of all kinds was given severe duty cuts; lumber went to the free list. Now listen to Mr. Parsons:

"Because of the increase in living cost a \$17 income in 1912, a \$20 income in 1915 and a \$22.75 income in 1916 seem to provide the same standard of living for a family of five, consisting of a man, a woman and three children under fourteen. The division within the budget would be approximately as follows:

Table with 4 columns: Item, 1912, 1915, 1916. Rows include Rent, Food, Fuel and light, Clothing, Incidentals, Insurance, Savings, recreation, etc., and Totals.

Hardware has gone up 60 per cent in the last three years, and the retail price of lumber has materially advanced, yet large increases in imports of these products have been recorded, yet both before and since the war began.

ELECTION AS GOOD AS OVER.

In the last days of the campaign, the Democratic managers have been compelled to adopt a truly remarkable shift in order to keep their downhill fight alive. They have practically abandoned hope of carrying New York and devoted superhuman effort to the effort to create belief that they are going to elect Wilson by reason of great gains in the middle and far west.

This is always a sign that the managers see the end of their hopes. The thing that is happening, right now, in the 1916 campaign, marked the disruption of Democratic hopes in 1896, in 1900, in 1904 and in 1908. The fact is that presidents are not elected who do not carry New York. Some presidents have been elected who, if the result in New York alone had been reversed, would still have pulled through. New York is a barometer quite as often as it is a determining weight in the scale.

The question may be asked, why should the Democrats, at this stage of a losing campaign, throw up the New York sponge and put forth their fantastic claims about compensating gains in other parts of the

country, that never realize? The answer is perfectly simple to the political experts.

Of all the states that are traditionally doubtful, New York is the one in which judgment of results may be most accurately formed in advance. It is highly organized; its political factors are definite, big and effective. It is a full of sharp on politics, who cannot be fooled. It is under very much closer and more independent observation than any other state in the union, and the conclusions of these observers get more publicity, all over the country, than any other set of political forecasts, simply because the state's tremendous and deserved reputations for political potentiality compels it.

No campaign management nowadays expects to fool the people of New York. In the last ten days, about tendencies in their state. Refusing of course to admit defeat, they yet realize that they will mislead few people, and so it has come to be a regular phenomenon in the concluding fortnight of a campaign, for the managers of the losing party suddenly to put forth astounding claims of a political earthquake somewhere else that is going to sweep the country to them, no matter what New York does.

There is only one trouble with these last-minute claims. They never pan out. The side that reorganizes its statistics in the last days in order to show that it will win without New York, is merely admitting what by that time is universal knowledge, that New York is lost.

And the election always goes as New York goes.

It will do it again this year. Hughes will be elected.

DELIVERING THE LABOR VOTE.

In 1908 Samuel Gompers came out in support of Mr. Bryan for president, and tried to deliver the labor vote to him. That is one of the reasons why there is no "labor vote" in this country. It is a habit that Mr. Gompers has, to discover in the latter part of a campaign that a supreme crisis confronts labor, and that it is all but a religious duty for it to follow him in to the Democratic camp. It never does follow him, and the cry of woe has lost terror for anybody.

This year Mr. Gompers has been played again by the Democratic managers, along with some members of the Big Four railroad labor unions that know they can control President Wilson—if he doesn't change his mind. But the Gompers has not been so strong, because it has sounded so discordantly in the past.

The truth is that there is no "labor vote" in this country. There is no laboring "class," and it is one of the best things about this country. The laborer of today may be the capitalist of next year; so he decides how he shall vote, not from the viewpoint of a particular group, but with the whole national interest in mind. Plasterers, printers, iron workers, street car men, lonshoremans and all the rest of the organized trades, are exactly like other people; they differ among themselves in politics. There are Democrats, Republicans, Socialists, Prohibitionists, among them.

But there are no sheep.

That's why they have never been herded into the Democratic camp by Mr. Gompers.

These men, exactly like shopkeepers, writers, business men, investors and all the rest, have their own notions, widely differing, as to what is good for them and for the country. They vote accordingly. They are going to do so this year as in other years.

Mr. Gompers has been appealing to labor because he claims the president did something for labor as a class. In New York, where there is a great Hebrew vote, a Democratic effort was made to herd the Hebrews into the

Democratic corral with the claim that Mr. Wilson had given special and distinguished recognition to this race. In both cases the effort has been indignantly repudiated. Leaders of labor, leaders of the great Jewish community in this country, have denounced the effort to create class feeling, race feeling, religious prejudice; and the effort has reacted against those who undertook it, as always in the past. At best, it is a device of desperation. No political management ever resorts to it save as a drowning man grasps at a straw.

WHAT WOULD WILSON HAVE DONE?

One of the most amusing features of the present presidential campaign has been the attempt of the Democrats to compare the statesmanship of Woodrow Wilson, the last Democratic president to that of Abraham Lincoln, the first Republican who ever sat in the White House.

At heart Wilson has always believed in the southern Democratic policy of states rights. During the first years of his presidency, the White House, it seemed impossible to secure from him a favorable expression on woman's or equal suffrage. It was only after Mr. Hughes had clearly and concisely pledged himself to the cause that Wilson, at the eleventh hour, gave it his halfhearted approval, evaded the issue and took refuge behind the old doctrine of state's rights, pleading that each state should settle the question for itself.

The veterans of the 60's who upheld the flag with honor have suggested a comparison between Woodrow Wilson and one James Buchanan who also believed in state's rights and was elected upon a platform to that effect. They urge that Wilson's favorite policy of "waitful waiting" is not original with him but was invented and tried by another Democrat the same Buchanan, who stood idly by and permitted the southern leaders to prepare for the rebellion, offering no resistance while they seized United States arsenals and hauled down the Stars and Stripes.

It is self-evident that an administration that can command the respect of the world and that insists upon strict accountability will be respected and its warnings heeded.

If Abraham Lincoln could have taken office on the day he was nominated by the Chicago convention, Fort Sumter never would have been fired upon.

If Charles Evans Hughes had been president some two years ago, the Lusitania never would have been sunk and the bodies of hundreds and thousands of American "witnesses" to "half buried in the sands."

Viewing the question in the light of Wilson's policy and activities towards Mexico, the answer must be that if Fort Sumter had been fired upon during Wilson's administration, he would have dispatched a formal note of protest, that would have been all!

PUBLIC SCHOOLS WOULD SUFFER.

"If this amendment should be adopted," says Henry E. Reed, assessor of Multnomah county, "mortgages secured by land will not be worth the paper on which they are written." The amendment referred to is the Full Rental Value Land Tax and Homeowner's Loan Fund Amendment, the radical single tax measure on the November ballot.

One of the principal sufferers in this regard will be the common school fund of Oregon, which has \$5,200,000, or more than 97 per cent of its principal loaned on first mortgages on land.

"The common school fund has played a noble part in the upbuilding and support of Oregon's splendid public school system. In less than 40 years it has earned in interest over \$75,000,000, which has been apportioned to the counties for the support of the schools.

"The impairment of this fund will seriously effect public education in Oregon to the extent of a revenue now approximating \$100,000 a year. The proprietors will not pay their debts. They will say to the state: 'You now have the total value of the land. You keep the land and we will keep your money, pay you a ground rent tax, and borrow as much more as you will let us on our land improvements.'"

Oregon still owns 524,000 acres of school land. The single tax bill, as drawn by W. S. U'Ren to force all land out of its present owners' hands and into state ownership, specifically provides that the state shall sell so land. The measure would halt not only the progress of education but also the physical development of the state.

The single tax bill, now named the "Full Rental Value Land Tax and Homeowner's Loan Fund Amendment" is the first initiative measure on the ballot.

THE PENDULUM.

Samuel G. Blythe, a man of national and international fame as an author is probably the most careful political observer and impartial political writer that we have in the country today. He has made a lifelong study of political affairs and is an accurate judge of human nature and the trend of public opinion. His views on the coming presidential election as given in the latest issue of the Saturday Evening Post, are interesting and instructive.

He states that to date there have been three swings, the first to Hughes the second to Wilson and the last to Hughes again. Hughes was nominated at the command of the rank and file of the Republican party, and it never can be truthfully asserted that Justice Hughes sought the nomination. As soon as he was nominated and had

sent his telegram of acceptance there was a swing in his favor. This lasted until Wilson was formally notified of his nomination; this created some interest among the people and the pendulum began to turn and reached its peak with Wilson about the first of September. Then sentiment began to change, Maine was heard from, and the pendulum commenced to swing the other way and now, day by day, week by week, and always faster and faster, it is swinging towards Hughes. Mr. Blythe concludes his article in these words:

"There is one fact on this first day of October, and that is this. The swing today is for Mr. Hughes, and has been for some weeks."

WHAT THE PAST HAS BROUGHT —AND THE FUTURE.

October, 1866, was a busy month in Oregon City. The little wooden mill on the banks of the Willamette was working at capacity, and W. W. Wally and his associates in the Oregon City Paper Manufacturing Company were just putting the finishing touches on their paper mill. D. C. Ireland, pioneer journalist, October 27, 1866—just half a century ago today—pulled the first issue of the Enterprise from the press to show his fellow pioneers.

In that half century, Oregon City has grown from a village of a few hundred inhabitants, to a city of 7000. Oregon has increased her population many fold and the United States, then just recovering from the deep wounds of the Civil war, is now the richest, the greatest nation on the globe.

But it is not with the past that we are concerned. The future holds in store for us still greater advancement, greater surprises and accomplishments. The development of Oregon has only begun. Most of our forests are still awaiting the axe; water power is hardly touched; we are cultivating only a part of our farm lands and the manufacturing industry has been woefully neglected.

If Oregon will forget its constitutional tinkering and its experimenting in laws and settle down to business, this will be the best state in the union far less than half a century from now. We have the resources and, given a fair chance, nothing can stop this state.

FORUM OF THE PEOPLE

Oak Grove Road History.

OAK GROVE, Ore., Nov. 1.—(Editor of the Enterprise)—Please allow me a little space to answer Mr. Bronaugh. Now I believe in fair play and do not like to see anything slipped over on the taxpayers. He says he is a large taxpayer and he has the people at heart, well if he is (there must be others) and that he has watched the road question very closely. Now let us see, in the first place, I am not trying to die C. W. Riley. Let him go ahead and see if he can beat a good Republican for the office of county commissioner. In 1913 the people of Oak Grove precinct voted a 10-mill tax to be spent on the road and they appointed a committee of three to superintend it and that committee consisted of Judge Bronaugh, C. W. Riley and Harvey G. Starkweather. Now the first move was to allow O. P. Rothe road supervisor to do all of the grading by day work contrary to law and the wishes of the taxpayer and then they went ahead and let the contract to put on the crushed rock to make the water bound macadam to a well known contractor of which I will not mention and this same Judge Bronaugh as a committeeman for the taxpayers allowed a great amount of (gravel) to be used instead of crushed rock and some taxpayers believe because it was cheaper. Now taxpayers is that watching the road question and that one mile of road cost us about \$16,500.00. A pretty good road though, but it is all raveled out now and how is that for cheapness?

Now the next year we went at it again and levied another 10-mill tax and appointed another committee to watch it and it took the third attempt before we could force them to let a contract with the same O. P. Rothe as road supervisor, but we finally succeeded and we built one and three-fourths miles and that cost about \$20,500.00 and how is that for cheapness? That was an oil bound macadam and that went to pieces in two years. Now the taxpayers refused to vote another special tax the next year and so we just used the general fund, but last fall we went ahead and voted another 10-mill tax and elected three men to superintend, J. Price from the north one-third, H. G. Starkweather from the center one-third and Alex Gill from the south one-third and C. W. Riley is road supervisor. Now to date they have spent about \$16,107.00 in patching and building new roads. The contract on the Milwaukee hill was let to Archie Mason for about \$1,000.00 out side of that they have done it all by force account or day work for a total of \$53,107.00 in three years ought to build some roads had it not. Now Mr. Bronaugh have you watched all of that?

To illustrate how they have complied with the wishes of the taxpayers according to the budget on Concord road we voted \$50.00 and they have spent about \$450.00 or \$500.00. I think because that is the Oatfield, Riley and Starkweather cross road. Now Mr. Bronaugh have you watched that? If he calls that kind of work cheap and watching the road question all well and good. I have still some more things up my sleeve that I can spring at him and I believe it will cut hard but I do not wish to spring it. Now in conclusion Mr. Bronaugh do not forget that there is other people in 47 that have eyes and ears that has not the title of Judge attached to them.

E. D. OLDS.

First Issue Of This Paper, One Of Oldest In The State, Appeared October 27, 1866

Half a century ago today D. C. Ireland brought from his little shop the first issue of The Enterprise to show his fellow pioneers. His was the third paper founded in Oregon City, but the only one to survive, and The Enterprise is today one of the oldest papers in the northwest.

The first issue of The Enterprise was four pages and seven columns, all set by hand. The amount of news and advertising, soon forced Mr. Ireland to make his paper eight columns, although the number of pages was not increased until several years later.

Mr. Ireland, the founder and first editor of The Enterprise, went to Astoria after several years here and in 1872 founded The Astorian. His son, C. L. Ireland, followed the calling of his father and today is editor of the Sherman County Observer at Moro.

While the half century of The Enterprise's existence has brought many changes in the state, a study of the first issue of the paper shows that the same issues which confront the people of today were being discussed then. Dogeared, torn and yellow with age, that first issue is a storehouse of the most interesting information to the person interested in the early history of the state.

The problem of granting lands to promoters of the Oregon Central Railroad company—the Oregon & California grant lands problem of today—has come to the development of Oregon resources, the paper mills, then just established, and, strangest of all, the shipment of American munitions of war to France are all discussed in that first issue.

The Oregonian stood for the construction of a railroad into the state and advocated the co-operation of the legislature with the individuals behind the plan. Mr. Ireland reprinted in the first issue of his paper a two-column discussion from The Oregonian on the issue.

On page three of the issue a news story tells of the defeat of the Clackamas baseball team by the Pioneers with a 77 to 45 score. Accompanying the game were a banquet at the old Harlow house and a concert by a brass band. The lineup of the pioneers included Joseph Buchtel, then in the height of his athletic career, who died in Portland only a few weeks ago. Others on the Pioneer nine were W. K. Witherell, captain; T. F. Miller, James Steel, J. Upton, Wadhams, Quackenbush, P. DeHuff and P. M. Warren. The Clackamas team was composed of N. W. Randall, S. P. Pope, George Sheppard, G. Briggs, George A. Harding, P. Barclay, A. M. Ziegler, C. Mason and F. Charman.

Newspapers of that day played up their news in much different manner than the papers of today. The front page is filled with short clippings, the

editorial reprinted from The Oregonian, a few jokes and here and there a humorous paragraph, such as:

"Say what you will of old mabbs, their love is generally more strong than that of the young milk and water creatures, whose hearts vibrate between the joys of wedlock and the dissipations of the ballroom. Until the heart of the young maid is capable of setting firmly and exclusively on one subject, her love is like a May shower, which makes rainbows, but fills no cisterns."

Hidden at the bottom of page two without a head is a seven-line item about a child being killed in a runaway, while just above it, in a position not much more prominent is a paragraph telling of the adjournment of the legislature, the passing of the railroad bill, under which the state agreed to lay the interest on bonds to be issued by a railroad company, the enactment of a bill providing for the sale of school lands, and the transaction of other important business by the state's lawmakers.

The state fair had just ended when the first issue of The Enterprise appeared and Mr. Ireland prints half a column in which a correspondent deplored the lack of exhibits.

The paper carries advertisements from the pioneer stage companies of the 50's and 60's. The fare then from Portland to Salem was \$5, to Albany \$8; to Corvallis, \$10, and to Eugene City, the Eugene of today, \$12. H. W. Corbett, proprietor of the Oregon Stage company, announces that his line, equipped with new coaches, makes daily trips.

Steamers making direct and regular trips between Portland and the Sandwich Islands, New York and California ports are announced in advertisements. Other advertisers of that early day who will be remembered by pioneer Oregonians are the People's Transportation company, C. W. Pope & Company; William Barlow; Mitchell, Dolph & Smith, Portland attorneys; John Schram's harness shop and E. H. Kelly.

The editor foresees the speed reduction of the nation in spirit and patriotism. Advised by messages from recent ships direct from New York, he says, "The hotels are crowded by buyers from every section, those from the south and southwest predominating. The solid, substantial business men are thus rapidly cementing the union, in spite of the politicians and demagogues and it is somewhat surprising to note the general good feeling which is everywhere manifest on the part of 'northerners' and 'southerners'." From the manner in which they transact business, and the mutual respect which is shown, it would scarcely be believed that the two sections were so lately at war."

DUTY NECESSARY TO KEEP MILLS RUNNING

(Continued from Page One.)

per, landed at our ports for less than home mills could make it, and England, shut off like us from Norway, saw to it that the product of Canadian mills went direct to her, instead of the United States. Reserve socks were used up, and the paper trade began to pick up. The war across the sea, paralyzing the ordinary channels of trade, took the place of a protective tariff and the papermakers went back to work at full time.

Depression Not Local.

The depression in the paper market during 1913 and 1914 were not local. Wisconsin, Michigan and other parts of the middle west and east felt the pinch. Mills there were shut down completely or running on reduced shifts. It was reported here on good authority at one time in 1914 that unless there was a change for the better one or both of the local mills would shut down.

During those months of free trade before the war, Norwegian paper could be laid down in American ports for less than the cost of the domestic product. Wheat ships accepted cargoes of paper as ballast, charging importers little. Women labor in the mills in northern Europe and their wages are small. Up to two years ago Norwegian mills supplied the greater part of the world. Japan and Australia are buying pulp and paper from Oregon City mills now, because they cannot secure it from Norway, but those Norwegian mills are not idle. Immense stocks of paper are ready to ship paper to any corner of the globe as soon as the conflict in Europe ends.

The day the treaty of peace is signed in Europe and tonnage is available, American paper manufacturers must begin again their old fight to hold their home market in the face of foreign, cheap labor competition.

Because of the Democratic tariff law, Oregon City will be particularly hard hit unless protection is restored. All paper, under existing tariff laws, valued at less than 5 cents a pound is on the free list, and all over 5 cents pays a 12 per cent duty. Oregon City mills manufacture news, wrapping and tissue papers, all of the cheaper varieties and admitted duty free.

These are the circumstances which lead local students of things political to believe that Oregon City millmen will vote Republican. They know the theory of protection and they have tasted the bitter, bitter dose of free trade doctrine.

Worms Sap Your Child's Strength.

Is your child pale and fretful? Does he cry out in sleep or grind his teeth? These symptoms may mean worms and you should obtain relief at once. Kickapoo Worm Killer is a pleasant remedy that kills the worm, and by its mildly laxative quality expels it from the system. Worms sap the vitality and make your child more susceptible to other ailments. Your Druggist sells Kickapoo Worm Killer, 25c a box. (Adv.)

MEDFORD WOMAN DRAWS LARGE CROWD

(Continued from page 1)

bonists are idle and that the Republicans of Clackamas are united for the unqualified support of the Republican ticket and for the principles of its platform.

E. L. Johnson, chairman of the local branch of the Hughes alliance, assisted by Lily Stipp and T. P. Randall, took charge of the details of the affair, and a number of Oregon City women acted as a reception committee. Mrs. Hanley, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. E. G. Sheldon, Miss Leone Cass, Harer, and Mrs. L. W. Therkelsen were escorted from Portland and returned by Willard P. Hawley, Jr., of the Hawley Pulp & Paper Co.

Bill Makes the Farmer a Goat.

AURORA, Ore., Oct. 27.—(Editor of The Enterprise)—If we get the "single tax law" or "full rental value law" who is to say what is full rental value, and if on a certain tract of land it should be \$250 on year and the next year \$300 less than nothing, after deducting wages and necessary expenses; would the county or state make it up to the farmer? If not then the labor unions in putting out such a measure, or endorsing it, are unfair and unjust and would rob the farmer of his wages and take it for taxes while they (the unions) are unwilling to pay a poll tax. Yours truly, R. A. WRIGHT.

NEWBERG HIGH TAKES RAGGED GAME, 9 TO 0

The Newberg high school defeated the Oregon City high school on Canemah field Saturday afternoon, 9 to 0. A crowd of about 200 saw the game. Both teams played a ragged game, the lack of teamwork being evident. Oregon City improved slightly during the last half, but both teams demonstrated that they needed more coaching.

RURAL CARRIER EXAMINATION

The United States Civil Service commission has announced an examination for this county to be held at Oregon City and Portland on November 25, to fill the position of rural carrier at Eagle Creek and vacancies that may later occur on rural routes from post offices in the Clackamas county. The examination will be open only to male citizens who are actually domiciled in the territory of a post office in the county and who meet the other requirements.

PHYSICIAN MOVES OFFICE.

Dr. W. E. Hempstead, county coroner, will move his office the first of the month from the Electric hotel annex building at Sixth and Main streets to Weinhard building on Eighth and Main. His offices will adjoin those of Dr. L. L. Pickens. (Paid Adv.)

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure Made from Cream of Tartar NO ALUM—NO PHOSPHATE

BOY OF 12 WRITES G. D. P. CAMPAIGN POETRY

Campaign doggerel possessing considerable merit has been written by Clarence H. Stagers, 12-year-old pupil at the McLaughlin Institute. He contributed the following to the literature of this campaign:

Henson is a bad man, Wilson is worse, Vote for Hughes—Safety first.

MASS WRITES POETRY.

E. T. Mass, ex-sheriff and ex-chairman of the Clackamas County Democratic Central committee, is also a poet. After the Democratic parade last Tuesday night, some Republican wit indicated a few lines of verse to the parade and Mr. Mass, who rode on a stoolie at the head of the line of march, Mr. Mass, not to be outdone, has written the following:

On November 3, The same man Mass, With that same red sash, Will ride that same Democratic ass.

LOCAL HIGH SCHOOL IN STATE DEBATING LEAGUE

THIRTY-TWO TURN OUT WHEN THE WORK IS TAKEN UP—HEALTH LAW QUESTION

Thirty-two students of the Oregon City high school, with ambitions to be on the school debating team reported Friday to John Mason, head of the department of English, who will coach the team. The school will enter the Oregon High School Debating league this year, as in the past, with two well-coached teams.

Sixty-five Oregon high schools have now become members of this year's debating league. Last year's membership was fifty-one. The membership has doubled in three years.

The subject for debate this winter is: "Resolved that Oregon should adopt a health insurance law embodying the essential features of the 'Standard Bill' of the American Association for Labor Legislation."

Health insurance was chosen because of increasing public interest in it, because of the newness of the proposal in the west, and because it is expected to become an issue in Oregon within a year.

Stop the First Cold.

A cold does not get well of itself. The process of wearing out a cold wears you out, and your cough becomes serious if neglected. Hacking coughs drain the energy and sap the vitality. For 47 years the happy combination of soothing antiseptic balsams in Dr. King's New Discovery has healed coughs and relieved congestion. Young and old can testify to the effectiveness of Dr. King's New Discovery for coughs and colds. Buy a bottle today at your Druggist, 50c. (Adv.)



W. C. HAWLEY

Republican and Progressive Direct Primary Nominee For CONGRESS A vote for Mr. Hawley is one for a Clean, Able, Faithful and Effective Public Servant who by hard work has won a place of influence in Congress. Please read his record in the pamphlet sent to every registered voter by the Secretary of State. Republican Congressional Committee, W. J. Culver, Chairman, Chairman (Paid Adv.)

Don't be old fashioned. Be modern, progressive, up-to-date. Start an account in this bank and do business as do the best business men. THE BANK OF OREGON CITY Oldest, Largest and Strongest Bank in Clackamas County.