MORNING ENTERPRISE, SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1911.



T was Easter Sunday. The streets were thronged with well dressed people on their way to church, and the spring air was full of joyous sound of hells.

"What a hollow mockery!" thought one sad faced woman as she stood amid the worshipers in the crowded transept. The sun shone dully through the painted windows, and the lilles sprang away from the pillars they enwreathed as though they yearned toward its warmth and radiance. The organ tones trembled through the scented gloom and then rose to a crescendo of glad, triumphant strains, The pastor stretched out his hands toward the kneeling flock and spoke of the butterfly and the chrysalls, the marvel of revivitied and blossoming earth. Yet his words were meaningless, cold and empty in the ears of the and, black robed woman who sought in vain for consolation. She looked longingly at the happy, prosperous people about her.

Were they indeed those mansions of God of which the rector spoke? Had these people found them? Why, then. were they barred to her? Ah, in her bitterness she doubted if she really cared for such joys. All she yearned for was the one tender, human smile which they told her was forever banished. Her heart rose up in a spasm of rebellion. It could not be true that anything so good was irrevocably

"Christ is risen-is risen from the dead!" sang the choir. But the sad and lonely woman turned and left the church

That afternoon she walked along country roads, through the delicious odors of the spring filled air. As she trod the brown meadows the sky was aglow with the dulling gold of the shine, and the wind bore to her the scent of fresh hyacinths.

Still she wandered on, unbeeding, abnorbed in the hitterness of her_own



"YOUR STORY IS ALSO MINE." heart, until she saw before her s ********************* AMERICA'S EASTER DAY. T no other period in its A eventful history has the. American nation approached the Easter holiday under conditions conducive to so large a measure of national gratitude as at present. Just now more than ever the United States is emphat-

ically the "good will" nation of the world, the nation that stands far more distinctly than any other for international peace, amity and worldwide fraternity. In almost every department of human industry, in almost every avenue of trade and commerce. at home and abroad, the year has/witnessed advancement and enlargement such as have not been known before. It has been a record breaking year in the volume of our exports, in the production of our mines, in the extension of our banking interests. In the development of our railroads and the settlement of our public lands. It has been an ever memorable year also in the history of American philanthro-

py and beneficence, with gifts for educational purposes. These things should cause us to turn with renewed hope, energy and enthusiasm to the great task of making the American republic more truly than ever the exponent of popular rights and liberties and the leader of the world in the better ways of peace and all the pobler. achievements of the highest civ-

ilization.

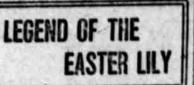
AN EASTER LOVE STORY.

Chapter From the Lives of Margaret of Austria and the Duke of Savoy.

Margaret of Austria, on a pilgrimage in the early part of the sixteenth century, stopped for a few days at the castle of Bron, set in the midst of the forests that surrounded the little village of Bresse. Not only did all the nobles and stately dames from nearby castles ride to the castle of Bron to pay homage to the beautiful daughter of the Emperor Maximilian, but the peasant folk as well planned extra games and festivities in her honor for the Easter Monday, which the prin-

cess was to pass with them. Margaret was gracious and lovely and, with her train of nobles, dames and maidens, came from the great castle to the village common and watched the simple games and happy dancing In that Easter Monday long ago with fittle thought . her heart of what it was all to mean to her. Soon the royal party, imbued with the happy hearted mirth and joility of the occasion, began to do more than look on and took part in the games as gayly as the owliest peasant lass in the village. Just as the eggs had been strewn over the fresh laid sand and all was in readiness for the egg dance a horn was heard blowing from the nearby forests, and forth from its depths issued a gallant troop of men at a run. led by the knightly figure of Philibert

the Fair, duke of Savoy. The years had not been many since Margaret of Austria, a slim slip of a child, had played in these same old forest wilds with a sturdy boy whom years of warfare and turmoil had changed into the soldier prince who was now before her. Margaret had not forgotten those early days of childish love and courtship, and her heart was throbbing with a sweet, wild joy as in answer to the entreaties of Philibert the Fair she joined with him the happy couples gliding and circling through the mazes of the egg



To flower has been more honored in song or story than the imperial lify. Its purity and its stately bearing have caused It to be chosen as the symbol of divinity and the badge of kings.

Although in this country we under stand by the word lily the lily of the valley, the stately calls or the wonder ful harrissil or Easter lily, these are only three varieties of a very great family, members of which are found in all quarters of the earth. Everywhere the lify has been honored and, held a sacred flower, whether by the banks of the storied Nile or Ganges. where, as the lotus, it received honors little short of those accorded to delty, or in heathen Greece, where it was consecrated to Juno, the spotless yet imperious queen of Olympus, or later in Christian countries, where the flower was dedicated to the Virgin Mary. No great artist when he painted the Holy Mother ever forgot to place near her the flower that was the symbol of her heavenly rank. It is also in art the symbol of saints, martyrs and angels.

The Easter Illy is a native of the east. Those now cultivated in Bermuda and popularly known as the Ber-



BANTER LILING

muda lily were originally imported there from Japan for commercial pur poses. The lily played an important part in Chinese history 1,000 years ago. It happened that the Flowery Kingdom was ruled by the Emperor Chow, a monarch universally feared and hated No one could depend on his favor, and at last his best friend, the prime minister, Ll Chung, began to tremble for his life.

Knowing well the bloodthirsty nature of the emperor, LI Chung devised a clever scheme to escape from his

power. One day when he fancied that the emperor was in a favorable mood he broached the plan. It was that 100 of the strongest young men and 100 of the most beautiful maidens should be sent with him on board ship to an island in the sea which he said had been revealed to him in a dream by the gods.

ties of saloon keepers, bartenders and other employees, of such places and of cigar stands and places where eigars are sold, and prohib-iting minors, females, vagrants, habitual drunkards, habitual loafers, and persons without visible means of support from entering or lotter-ing in any such places or from purchasing or carrying away any toxicating liquors therefrom and saloon keepers or their employers from permitting any such persons entering their saloons or from selling or giving to any such person or persons any liquors therefrom, and providing a penalty to any such pro-prietor of a saloon or bar room and to his employee and to minors and other persons for violating any of the provisions of this ordinance. Oregon City does ordain as fol-

lows-Section 1. Every saloon, bar room or other place in Oregon City. where spirituous, vinous or malt liquors are sold or kept for sale, or are in any manner disposed of. shall have an open front the full width of the room in which such business is carried on, which open front shall be constructed substantially as follows: From the level of the sidewalk to a heighth of 416 feet the same may be made of wood work. Above such heighth shall be transparent glass for a further heighth of four feet, and so constructed that a clear and unobstructed view of the interior of such place of business as aforesaid, may be, had by persons passing along the sidewalk in front of same. Such open front may be so set back from the property line, if desirable, that a cigar stand can be arranged in front of same, provided that no fixtures, shelves or display of goods shall be placed at a greater heighth from the floor than that allowed herein for the wood work of the open front as aforesaid. Goods may he displayed in such front, provided that they are not placed above the wood work as aforesaid. Provided by special permit of the Council, in buildings where it would be impossible to make the front the full width of the room as aforesaid, tearing out permanent without walls, a lesser width of front may be made. Any proprietor or other person in charge of a saloon, barroom or other place in Oregon City, whose duty it would be to provide his place of business with an open front as aforesaid, who refuses or neglects to make the same shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and punished as hereinafter pro-vided. Provided that every such proprietor or other person as aforesaid shall have thirty days' gime after the approval of this ordinance in which to construct said open front as provided in this section.

Section 2. It shall be unlawful for the proprietor of any saloon, barroom or other place in Oregon City, Oregon, where spirituous, vinous or malt liquors are sold or kept for sale, or are in any manner disposed of, or for his agent, bartender, or other employee, or for any other person, to erect, have or maintain in such place as aforesaid, any private boxes, rooms, or screens or partitions (except as hereinafter provided) or to have any door or entrances leading from such saloon, bar-room, or other place as afore-said, into any private boxes or rooms. Provided such saloon or barroom may have a tollet room and a store room in connection with the same and a door or entrance into There, for the welfare of China (and Such saloon, bar room or other lace as aforesaid may have a partition placed in such room, running at right angles with the front of same, and an open entry from the bar into the part partitioned off, and provided such part partitioned off as aforesaid, and every part thereof may be seen through the open front as provided in section one, herein, by persons passing along the side-walk. Provided however, by permit of the Council, in buildings where it is impossible to build a partition as aforesaid on account of the narrow space, a partition with wide entry may be made in back part of such saloon, bar room or other place, running parallel with the front of the Section 2. It shall be unlawful for the proprietor, his agent, bartender or other employee, or for any other person, to take into, have or in any saloon, barroom or keep other place in Oregon City where spirituous, vinous or malt liquors are sold or kept for sale, any cards, dice or other contrivances for playing games of chance, or to permit, or engage in any game of chance in such place for the drinks, cigars or otherwise or at all. Every person owning or conducting a cigar stand in Oregon City, his agent or employee, and every person selling cl-gars in Oregon City is hereby prohibited from playing or from allowing the playing of dice in his place of business or otherwise for cigars or at all. Provided by getting a per-mit of the City Council the playing of cards for amusement may be allowed in saloons, barrooms and other places as aforesaid. Section 4. It shall be unlawful for the proprietor, his agent, bartender or other employee of any saloon, barroom or other place in Oregon City, where spirituous, vin-ous or mait liquors are sold or kept for sale, to place or display upon the walls of any such place as aforesaid any nude or suggestive pictures or images, or to permit or have in such place or places any statues, animal freaks or such attractions for drawing crowds Section 5. It shall be unlawful for the proprietor, his agent, bartender or other employee of any saloon, barroom or other place in Oregon City, where spirituous vinous or malt liquors are sold or kept for sale, to keep open or permit to be kept open, or to allow or suffer any person or persons to go into, or to remain in any such place as aforesaid, or to sell or offer for sale, barter or deliver, or to in any manner whatso-ever give or dispose from such ************** Put Yourself in the Ad-Readers Place... An Ordinance wo. An Ordinance regulating saloons, bar rooms and other places in Oregon City, where spiritnous, vinous or mait liquors are sold or kept for sale, and defining the way such places shall be constructed or ar-ranged, and the duties and liabili-

place, or places any spirituous, vinous or mail liquors, or for any per-son to receive, buy or in any manwhatsoever, obtain from any ner such place or persons as aforesaid any spirituous, vinous or mait liqany apiritudia, vindus of mait he-uors, between the hours of Eleven O'clock P. M. of any day, and Five O'clock A. M. of the following day, except on the day preceding the first day of the week, all holidays and every day when an election is held when such saloon, barroom or other place as aforesaid may keep open till midnight.

Section 6. It shall be unlawful for the proprietor of any saloon, bar room or other place in Oregon City. where spirituous, vinous or mailt liquors are sold or kept for sale, or for his agent, bartender or other employee, to keep or maintain in any such place as aforesaid, openly and displayed upon a table or otherwise, where the same may be taken freely by patrons, any free lunch or eatables:, provided, however such proprietor or employee as aforesaid may provide for his patrons a lunch to be sold to them, provided the said lunch is under the care and control of a waiter and gotten up in a clean and sanitary manner, and provided the same shall be handed to the patron or patrons by such walter, and provided such lunch is not set on a table where the patrons can help themselves.

Section 7. It shall be unlawful for the proprietor of any saloon, bar-room or other place in Oregon City, where spirituous, vinous or malt liquors are sold or kept for sale, or for his agent, bartender or other employee, or for any other person or persons to enter any such place as aforesaid, or for such proprietor or any of his employees to open or admit any person or persons into the same, or to sell, barter, give or deliver, or to in any manner dispose of, from such saloon, barroom or other place as aforesaid any spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, to any person or persons on the first day of the week, commonly called Sun day, between the hours of 12 O'clock midnight of the preceding day and 5 O'clock A. M. of the Monday fol-lowing: provided, however the Mayor may give a permit to such proprietor or to his employee to enter any such place on said day, and provided such proprietor may enter such place on said day without such permit, in company with the chief of police, and provided such entrance in either case shall not be for the purpose of drinking any liguor or carrying the same away for personal use or for the purpose of giving or selling the same to any other person, or persons, and pro-vided that no other person or persons, except said proprietor or his employee and such officer shall be allowed to enter any such saloon or barroom on said day for any reason, whatsoever, and that the time when such permit may be had shall be between the hours of \$ O'clock A. M. and 6 O'clock P. M. of said day.

Section 8. It shall be unlawful for any person to purch we or to receive into his possession, or for any person to sell, barter or give to another, whether from a saloon, barroom, drug store or any other place any spirituous, vinous or malt flq-uors, in Oregon City, upon the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday and on every election day, between the hours of Midnight Sat-urday and 5 O'clock A. M. of the following day.

Section 9. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation



chyard, where a black robed like herself, beat sobbing above a new made grave. Drawn by some intangible chord of sympathy, she walked over to where the other kneit at the tomb.

"It is Easter," said the second woman, mechanically lifting her heavy eyes, "and he is dead." A sudden comusion came to her glance. She reached out her hand and touched the stranger's gown. "You understand!" she cried. "You, too"-

"Yes, I understand," answered the first woman monotonously. "Your story is also mine. He is dead."

"They are gone from us forever," cried the woman at the grave, with a burst of wild weeping. "Ah, for one sign of immortality, for one hope, one dream that it is not forever-that they but sleep to live again!"

And then for both these sorrowing souls was wrought a miracle. Life for the instant threw aside its mask of death and revealed itself in its se rene majesty of reality. The sky be came more vivid and opaline, the wind blew more freshly, bearing a thousand scents; hepaticas were blooming at their feet; a bird soared, singing, from the ground.

· For the moment they seemed to feel the swiri of the earth on its axis, the stars revolving in their spheres, the mighty heave of the great oceans of life and knew that there was nothing in time nor space nor existence but change, motion and vitality.

In that one brief moment they felt and knew the presence of their dead infinitely uear and comforting and were assured beyond all doubt that theirs was-

The freer step, the fuller breath, the wide horizon's grander view. The sense of life that knows no death, the

life that maketh all things new.

And then the vision passed, the scales fell upon their eyes, their ears once more grew dull, and yet its memory remained. They stood together in the world as they had known it. alone, but nevermore desolate.

Easter Eggs in Egypt. Back in old Egypt, long before the Christian era, eggs were worshiped as the symbol of nature rousing from the sleep of the winter months, and in accordance with this worship each spring Egyptian artists would vie with each other in embellishing ostrich eggs with rare designs, gorgeous in color and unique in design. So decorated the eggs were fitting gift for royalty Itself.

dance. Loud rang the cries of the peasantry as the princely couple without mishap stood breathless and flushed at the end of the dance.

"Austria and Savoy forever!" rang clear the cry, and as simply as a peasant lass might have accepted her rustic lover did the stately Margaret lay her hand in that of her princely suitor in answer to his words: "Let us, too, follow the custom of

Bresse.

THE MERMAID'S EASTER HAT.

By R. K. MUNKITTRICK. DOWN beneath the swirling sea Watch the mermaid in her gies, While her heart goes pitapat, Trying on her Easter hat.

In the iridescent shell See her charms ecstatic swell As the merman basks awhile In the Eden of her smile.



Who the fairy architect That this dream hat, bud bedecked Builded, white and blue and red, For the sea queen's golden head?

'Twas no fairy. Her supreme Beauty makes the hat a dream, For 'lis woman's beauty that Is the glory of the hat.

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its conditions could not have been much worse), these people were to be sacrificed to the deities for the benefit of their native country. There was a sanguinary touch about the plan that particularly recommended it to the bloodthirsty mind of wicked old Chow, and he immediately gave cheerful as sent to the project, even showed his interest by throwing in a royal prince and princes

The ship in which Li Chung and the hundred young men and maidens sailed was the very finest that China af forded. The larder was filled with dainties, and every provision was made that the victims should be kept in first class condition until the time for the sacrifice. The best tomtom musicians in the kingdom were loaned for the voyage to charm the ears of the passengers with sweet sounds. But in vain the artists tried their most pleasing compositions; nobody would sing or dance, while the prevalence of red eyes indicated that a good deal of weeping was going on.

When they were far from China. however. Li Chung took the passengers into his confidence. He had not intended to kill them at all; instead they were going to the most beautiful island in the world, where they would settle and where they would live happily ever afterward, far from the power of the wicked Chow.

This island was Japan, and bere they did settle. But they had brought with them great quantities of hily bulbe as food. Nobody had been able to eat much on shipboard. and quantities of these bulbs were left over. They were planted, and in the baimy climate of the Flowery Kingdom they attained a beauty unknown in Chins.

Years later some Europeaus, discov ering the beauty of this flower, imported it into their own countries and called it the Lillum longiflorium. But as an American named Harris was practically the first to discover the flower and make it popular in two continents it is now called the Lilium harrisalf.

Where the 'Lilies Grow. The Bermudas, where the beautiful

Easter flowers grow, are a group of is lands about 700 miles from New York and about 500 miles almost due cast of Cape Hatteras, on the Carolina coast. The group is almost fifteen miles long, averaging two and one half miles in width, and comprises in all about 365 islands, some of them be ing very small and insignificant and most of them being of coral formation Only five of the islands are inhabited.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

The following are those registering at the Electric: Daniel Lafgren, Colton; Carl Peterson, C. A. Willey, Canby: Sig Lipman, San Francisco; N. Blairs, W. W. Mattoon, R. L. Notting-ham, Portland; W. K. Nottingham, Portland; J. E. O'Brign, W. A. Simp-son and wife, Portland.

who manufactures, or any whole sale merchant or jobber, who deals in or sells, or who in any manner handles or disposes of any intoxicating beverages, to give, sell, barter or in any manner dispose of any such liquors in any quantity, what-ever, to any minor, vagrant, habitual drunkard, intoxicated person or female, to be drunk or personally used by any of the persons aforesaid, or be carried away for the use of any other person or persons, whatsoever, or at all; provided that any female having a license to sell such liquors in Oregon City, shall be ex-empt from the above inhibition.

Section 10. Every saloon, bar room or other place in Oregon City, where spirituous, vinous or mait liq uors are sold or kept for sale shall keep displayed in a conspicuous place in such saloon, or barroom or other place, the license granted such place together with a copy of this ordinance, where the same may be seen and inspected at all times by the public.

Section 11. It shall be unlawful for any minor, female, intoxicated person, vagrant, habitual drunkard or habitual loafer, or person without any lawful means of support to enter in, frequent or to loiter in or about any saloon, barroom, or other place in Oregon City, where spirituous, vinous or mait liquors are sold or kept for sale or to purchase or attempt to purchase from such place as aforesaid, any such liquors, to drink or to carry away, either for personal use or for another any such liquors as aforesaid; and any proprietor, his bartender or other employee of any saloon, barroom or other place as aforesaid, who shall suffer or permit any of the persons above designated to do any of the things above forbidden shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and punished accordingly as herein provided. Any such proprietor or his employee as above designated is hereby authorized and empowered to eject from his saloon any minor, female or other person above enumerated, provided only necessary force is used in doing the same.

Section 12. If the bartender or other employee of any licensed liq-uor dealer in Oregon City, shall violate any of the provisions of this ordinance, and against the positive instructions and without the knowledge of his employer and where such licensed dealer can show to the satisfaction of the court that such offense was committed without his knowledge, connivance or consent such bartender or employee, only shall be deemed guilty and punished, but in a second offense by such employee, both employer and employee shall be deemed equally guilty, and upon conviction thereof shall be pun-ished accordingly.

Section 13. Any person violating any of the provisions of this or-dinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, before the Mayor or Recorder, shall be punishable by a fine of not more than \$100 or by imprisonment in the cify jail, not more than 50 days or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Read first time and ordered pub lished at a special meeting of the City Council of Oregon City, Or., held on April 13, 1911. L. STIPP, Recorder.

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