MORNING ENTERPRISE
OREGON CITY, OREGON

E. E. BRODIE, Editor and Publisher.

"Entered as second-class matter January 9, 1911, at the post office at Oregon City, Oregon, under the Act of March 3, 1879."

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One Year, by mail	$3.00
Six Months, by mail	1.50
Four Months, by mail	1.00
Per week, by carrier	.10

ADVERTISING RATES

First Page, per inch first insertion	15c
First Page, per inch added insertions	10c
Preferred position any page, per inch first insertion	15c
Preferred position any page, per inch added insertions	10c
Run paper other than first page, per inch first insertion	12c
Run paper other than first page, per inch added insertions	8c

Locals 10c per line; to regular advertisers 5c line.

Wants, For Sale, To Rent, etc., one cent a word first insertion; one-half cent each additional.

Rates for advertising in the Weekly Enterprise will be the same as in the daily, for advertisements set especially for the weekly. Where the advertisement is transferred from the daily to the weekly, without change, the rate will be 5c an inch for run of the paper, and 10c an inch for special position.

Cash should accompany order where party is unknown in business office of the Enterprise.

Legal advertising at legal advertising rates.

Circus advertising and special transient advertising at 25c to 50c an inch, according to special conditions governing the same.

"Fire Sale" and Bankrupt Sale" advertisements 35c inch first insertion; additional insertions same matter 25c inch.

News items and well written articles of merit, with interest to local readers, will be gladly accepted. Rejected manuscripts never returned unless accompanied by stamps to prepay postage.

CITY OFFICIAL NEWSPAPER.

May 17 in American History.

1774—A continental congress formally proposed at a meeting of patriots in Providence, R. I.

1829—John Jay, statesman, died; born 1745.

1875—John Cabell Breckenridge, former vice president and southern Democratic candidate opposed to Lincoln in 1860, died; born 1821.

ASTRONOMICAL EVENTS.

(From noon today to noon tomorrow.) Sun sets 7:08, rises 4:29; moon rises 11:24 p. m.; 7 p. m., planet Mercury apparently stationary.

MADE IN OREGON.

The multiplicity and diversity of products made in Oregon are not as well known to the average resident, or business man for that matter, as they should be. Here in Oregon we manufacture perhaps ninety per cent of the average requirements of our citizens, but comparatively few realize the fact.

"Made in Oregon" should be the slogan of every citizen. *Every dollar spent for home goods remains at home, and the spender gets back at least a portion of his money in one way or another every time he buys a "Made in Oregon" product.

Oregon is destined to be one of the great manufacturing states in the Union, but the time it will require for her to be in the foremost rank of manufacturing states would greatly be shortened if our people would make it a portion of their daily duties first to inquire if the goods they are buying are "Made in Oregon."

We have factories in this state which today are struggling for existence, and which would be running along smoothly, employing many more men and women if each man, woman and child in the state would insist on having the home product. It is not asked that our people buy "Made in Oregon" goods in preference to goods made elsewhere, unless the home product is equal in quality, appearance and price to the same goods made elsewhere. But even the casual investigation of our citizens will show that our manufactories in most lines are turning out goods today the equal of any in the country, and the Manufacturers' Association only asks that when such goods are offered that they be given the preference.

This leads to another important phase of this question.

The support of home industry is the duty of every citizen. We live by the interchange of trade. There is small need indeed for the people of Oregon to go outside their state for everyday requirements of life, and if the Oregon people would insist on "Made in Oregon" goods being sold them, retail dealers everywhere would keep up their stock to meet the demands of their trade.

Cities and states are built up by the pay-rolls within the state. Property values are kept up by the pay-rolls of the factories. Farm values are kept up by the demands for farm products from the cities, the manufacturing centers. The whole problem is one which even casually studied will prove to any citizen and to every man, woman and child within the state that his support of "Made in Oregon" goods means that his own prosperity will be greater. It is a "wheel within a wheel" proposition. Insist on "Made in Oregon" goods.

The factories are the life of our cities. The more factories we have, the more people are employed, and greater becomes the prosperity not only of the cities, but of the rural districts, for the factory supported cities must depend upon the agricultural districts for their food supplies, and largely for their raw products. The home manufacturers depend upon the people and the people depend upon the home manufacturers.

The consistent support of home industries and the persistent demand for "Made in Oregon" goods means increased pay-rolls, which in turn will be to the advantage of the farmer and all other producers of the necessities of life.

While Standard Oil has received a severe jolt from the United States Supreme Court, but we have no idea that kerosene and gasoline will take a big drop. After all the price to the consumer is the only thing we are all interested in. The dissolution of a "combination in restraint of trade" sounds good, but a reduction in the price we pay is much better.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Oregon City and Vicinity—Showers and westerly winds.

Oregon—Showers today and Thursday.

PEACE NEAR IN MEXICO.

EL PASO, Tex., May 16.—It is believed tonight that peace is near at hand. Judge Carbajal, the federal peace representative, says the war is virtually over. The signing of a peace agreement is expected to take place at Juarez in a few days. President Diaz will resign when peace is restored.

Heart to Heart Talks.

By EDWIN A. NYE.

A DOG STORY.

He was a common, "ornery" hound dog, with stumpy tail, awkward frame and beautiful eyes.

He lay on the pavement where the strong wind had blown him off his legs. Like Cassius, he had a lean and hungry look. His paws hung limply over the curbing. In the language of the street, he was "all in."

Some street urchins tried to stir him up by methods known to them. The dog looked his utter helplessness from pathetic eyes. The boys looked at the bony ribs showing through the muddy white skin and from sheer pity desisted.

A small crowd gathered.

Somebody got a beef sandwich and offered it, but the stumpy tail stayed limp and the cadaverous jaws dripped. The sandwich was untouched.

He was too far gone to eat.

The poor fellow was unable to use his skinny legs. His fine eyes blinked up at the muddy skies and down at the muddy street; he laid his head on his fore paws and shut his eyes.

He was too dirty to touch.

The crowd dribbled away. Pedestrians looked askance at the starving hound. By and by, if he remained there, some scavenger would dump him into a cart.

A tramp came down the street.

The tramp was as dirty and bedraggled as the dog. He looked at the latter a moment and then took him up in his arms.

The poor beast let his head rest against the shabby coat of his unshaven rescuer and gave a feeble show of satisfaction as to his tail. And the tramp and the dog disappeared down the street.

Which is a true dog story.

And I thought to myself—

The very poor and miserable are always best helped by those who are miserable and poor. Misery not only love company; it breeds sympathy and helpfulness.

Why do respectable, right feeling people do as the Levite did when, seeing the wounded man on the Jericho road, he "passed by on the other side?"

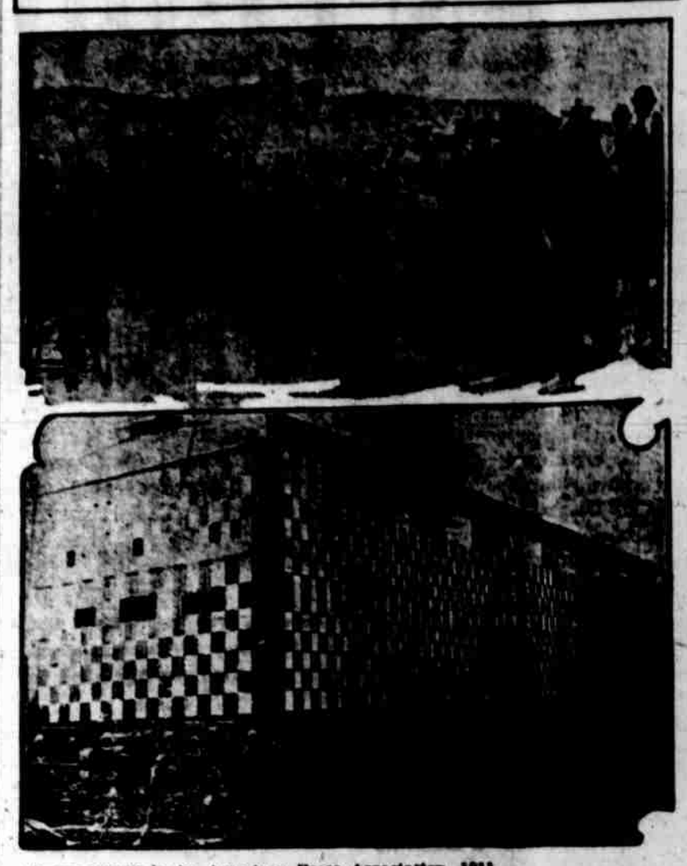
They do not know how to help.

Suffering has not taught them through its chastening how to assuage another's woes. They feel sorry for the poor victim who is wounded, but they do not feel sorry enough to put themselves out. They do not know the pity that stoops to minister.

And I thought also—

Appearances are deceitful. Under the rags of a tramp may beat the impulses of a sympathetic savior.

Armored Freight Car Is Used Against Mexican Insurrectos



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WHILE many inventors have been trying to make war horrible by increasing the destructiveness of weapons, the Mexican government is trying to make it picturesque. One of the methods adopted is the use of armored freight cars painted like checkerboards. These cars, covered with sheet steel that will resist even the steel jacketed rifle bullets, are equipped with machine guns of wide range. The cars are painted with the black and white squares so that the insurrectos, many of whom are good marksmen, can't select the porthole through which the muzzle of the machine gun protrudes and fire at it. The porthole will look black, like a black square, and therefore does not serve as the center of a target. The other picture printed above shows a group of insurrectos on the northern border who have quit fighting for the time to scramble for oranges thrown into the Rio Grande from the American side. They are devoting themselves to the task with much enthusiasm.

45 YEARS AGO

Advertisers will be interested in the following reprinted from the first issue of the Weekly Enterprise, Saturday, October 27, 1866:

"A Truth—The new advertisements in this issue is one of the evidences that business men see the advantage of advertising their wares.

"If you would find a liberal dealer, look for his card in the ENTERPRISE. He who encourages the building up of a local press is most invariably honest, and you can rely upon what he sells you."

Interesting is it not? In the first issue were more than seven columns of advertisements. All of the names are familiar to the older settlers and many to the present generation.

What did they have to advertise? Today people are amused at this heading that meant so much forty-five years ago:

"Oregon Stage Company, U. S. Mail Line, Through to Sacramento in Six Days."

The following published in the first issue is a copy of a bulletin posted in a western postoffice:

"Lost a red Kaf he had a white spot on 1 of his pehind leggs. I vill giff dree tollars to evripody as vill pring hym home. He was a she Kaf."

This was one of the jokes in the first issue.

STAR PLAYER IS OVERLOOKED

George Harding Member First Clackamas Baseball Club

Owing to an oversight the name of George Harding, was omitted from the lineup and score of the Clackamas Baseball Club which played the Pioneer Club of Portland in this city forty-five years ago. The story was reprinted from the first issue of the Weekly Enterprise published on October 27, 1866. Mr. Harding played left field for the Oregon City team and during the historic game made four runs, one of them a home run. A number of items from the old files of the Enterprise will be reprinted from time to time.

Few mineral products can show so rapid an increase in output as Portland cement. The production for 1909, according to the United States Geological Survey, was the greatest in the history of the industry, being 65,399,889 barrels, valued at $52,797,973. In 1900 the production was only 17,231,150 barrels, in 1902 it was 25,753,504 barrels, in 1905 it was 31,675,257 barrels, in 1906 it was 51,000,445 barrels, and in 1908 it was 52,910,925 barrels.

POULTRY AND EGG MARKET IS FIRMER

NORTHERN SPECULATORS INVADE VALLEY AND PRICES ADVANCE.

The poultry and egg market is firmer with a tendency toward advancing prices.

Northern speculators are again invading the Willamette valley and are said to be offering the top price in order to get supplies away from the Portland market. As a result prices offered by outside are being more than met by home interests.

The receipts of eggs recently have been more limited here and at Portland and this has aided the advance. Storage operations are showing no movement at this time although it is said that northern speculators have started to store again.

Quotations for Oregon City.

POTATOES — Best, $2.50, good $2.25; common, 2. Buying, carload, select, $2.10; ordinary, $1.90.

FLOUR AND FEED—Flour is steady, selling from $5 to $5.50; very little of cheaper grades. Feed is higher and rising slowly. Bran brings from $26.50 to $27.50, shorts $29 to $30, rolled barley $31.50 to $32.32, process barley $33, whole corn $31 to $32, cracked corn $32 to $33. Wheat $32 to $33.

HAY—(Buying.) Timothy $16 to $18, Clover, $12 to $14; oat hay, $14 to $16; mixed, $12 to $14; alfalfa, $15 to $16.

OATS—(Buying)—Are higher, gray from $26 to $28, white from $27.50 to $30.50.

BUTTER — (Buying) — Ordinary country brings from 15c to 20c, fancy dairy from 20c to 22c, creamery 22c to 25c.

EGGS—(Buying)—Are ranging from 18c to 20c, according to grade.

POULTRY—(Buying—Firm with little good stock offered. Hens will bring 14c, if in extra good condition more. Old roosters are poor at 8c to 10c, broilers bring from 22c to 24c, with good demand.

WOOL—(Buying)—Wool prices are ranging from 12c to 14c.

MOHAIR—(Buying—Prices on mohair have been way up, some having brought as high as 39c locally. Quotations are 37½c and demand is strong.

HIDES—(Buying—Green hides, 5c to 6c; salters, 5½c to 6½c; dry hides, 12c to 14c. Sheep pelts, 25c to 75c each.

DRIED FRUITS—Local prices are firm at from 8c to 10c on apples and prunes. Peaches are 10c.

SALT—Selling 50c to 90c for fine, 50 lb. sack, half ground 40c; 75 for 100 lb. sacks.

Portland Vegetable Markets.

SACK VEGETABLES — Carrots, $1.25@$1.50 per sack; parsnips, $1.25@$1.50; turnips, $1.25@$1.50; beets, $1.50.

VEGETABLES—Asparagus, 90c@$1.75 per crate; cabbage, new, $2 per hundredweight; cauliflower, $1.50@$1.75 per dozen; celery, California, 75c@90c per dozen; cucumbers, $1.50@$2.25 per dozen; eggplant, 15c per lb.; garlic, 10c@12c per pound; lettuce, 50c per dozen; hothouse lettuce, $1.50@$2 per box; peas, 9c@11c per pound; peppers, 30c@35c per pound; radishes, 15c per dozen; rhubarb, 2½c@3c per pound; sprouts, 9c; tomatoes, $2@$3.25.

POTATOES—Oregon, jobbing price, $2.50 per hundred; new potatoes, 7c@7½c per pound.

ONIONS—Jobbing prices; Oregon $2.75 per 100; Australian, $3.50 per 100; Texas, $2.25 per crate; California, $2 per crate.

Oregon City Stock Quotations.

HOGS—Hogs are quoted ½c lower. From 125 lbs. to 150 lbs. 9½c, from 150 lbs. to 200 lbs. 8½c.

VEAL CALVES—Veal calves bring from 8c to 10c according to grade.

BEEF STEERS—Beef steers for the local markets are fetching 5½c to 6½c live weight.

SHEEP—Are firm at 4c to 5c live weight.

BACON, LARD and HAM, are firm

FLOUR FOR ALASKA ROUTED BY FRISCO

MERCHANTS OBJECT TO TREATMENT RECEIVED IN DEALINGS WITH SEATTLE.

PORTLAND, Or., May 16.—(Special.)—Shipped by the Corvallis Flouring Mills Company a consignment of [illegible] barrels of flour will leave Portland via San Francisco for Fairbanks, Alaska, tomorrow morning, going out on the Bear, operated by the San Francisco & Portland Steamship Company. On the same steamer several other shipments of miscellaneous freight will be destined for the Far North.

This will be the first freight ever sent from Portland to Alaska in such a roundabout way, although there have been heavy shipments forwarded through Puget Sound. An official of the Harriman steamship line said that numerous inquiries have been received by that concern recently relative to the routing of Portland freight to Alaska via San Francisco.

"Merchants in Alaska do not like the treatment they have received in their dealings with Seattle," he declared, "which probably explains the reason that so many inquiries have been received of late concerning the facilities for sending them goods from Portland."

That the Alaskans have a most serious grievance against the Seattle method of doing business, it is asserted, is shown conclusively by the fact they have taken to obtain freight from Portland, even when it involves the added expense of routing it by way of San Francisco. By this route it has to be hauled more than [illegible] miles further than if it had been ordered shipped direct from Portland to Seattle and forwarded by steamer from the Sound.

Measuring Social to Be Given.

A measuring social will be given Friday evening of this week by the young people of the Baptist church. The affair promises to be unique.

Patronize our advertisers.

Parents Should Teach Children Economy

By SAMUEL W. ALLERTON, Economist

MY boys are to inherit wealth, but they will be the sadder for it. They are missing the real blood training of self making.

The boy who is up AGAINST MAKING HIS OWN WAY is far the most SELF RELIANT. The scions of the wealthy are satisfied, for the most part, to be NONENTITIES.

IF EVERY MAN AND WOMAN IN THE WORLD DOES HIS AND HER DUTY EVERY CHILD WILL BE TAUGHT TO SAVE. THEY WILL THUS BE TAUGHT TO BUILD CHARACTER AND CREDIT.