

MORNING ENTERPRISE OREGON CITY, OREGON

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CITY OFFICIAL NEWSPAPER

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Nov. 30 In American History.

1782—Preliminary treaty of peace between Great Britain and the United States arranged at Paris by Benjamin Franklin. Franklin was then acting for the colonies as a diplomatic agent to France. 1819—Cyrus West Field, promoter of the first Atlantic cable, born; died 1894. 1861—Great Britain demanded the release from United States' custody of the Confederate foreign commissioners, Mason and Slidell, imprisoned at Fort Warren, Boston. 1908—Identical note regarding the fau...

ASTRONOMICAL EVENTS.

(From noon today to noon tomorrow.) Sun sets 4:34. Rises 7:05. Evening stars: Mercury, Venus, Jupiter, Saturn. Morning star: Mars.

More Flag Furling Proposed.

The Democratic leaders in Congress favor the enactment of a law, in the short session this winter, giving independence to the Philippines. They aim to get a measure of this sort out of the way before President-elect Wilson enters office, as they believe that he will have more than enough work on his hands during the time, short or long, in which the Democrats contrive to retain control of Congress. Independence for the Philippines was urged in the Baltimore platform, and, presumably, is favored by Mr. Wilson. Unquestionably it is not favored by the present president, and is not likely to get a majority in the Senate. If Philippine independence comes the Democratic party will be compelled to shoulder responsibility for it, and it will have to come in the Congress which enters existence on March 4 next.

Mr. Cleveland did a piece of flag furling in the early part of 1904, when he lowered it in Hawaii, after President Harrison, in the latter days of his term, set it up. This was one of the acts of the first part of Cleveland's second term which drove the Democrats out of power just as soon as the people could get at them, and Cleveland had a Republican Congress during his first two years in office. In 1898, while the Spanish war was

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under way, the country formally annexed Hawaii, and it has been ours ever since. Its possession by us has not only aided its people, but it has added much to our resources, and has given us an outpost in the Pacific which may be of large strategic value to us in the conflicts of the future. This Philippine elimination program by the Democrats may give rise to the query as to what they may do to other pieces of outlying territory. Will they restore Hawaii to its former status, and undo the work of development which has gone on with considerable activity in the fourteen years in which it has been under the flag? What will become of Porto Rico in the new dispensation? Will that island also be cast out? By treaty we have a protectorate over the republic of Cuba and Panama. Will this be allowed to stand through Democratic days? How about the Panama Canal? Will we be compelled to give up our lease on the canal zone and hand the control to the little isthmian republic, or invite Colombia to regain its hold on that region? Some picturesque possibilities in the way of "anti-imperialism" are involved in that Democratic victory the other day. Even our title to Alaska may be challenged.

FORUM OF THE PEOPLE

JOHNSTON STOPS CONTROVERSY.

OREGON CITY, Nov. 27.—(Editor of the Enterprise.)—Mr. Milliken and myself apparently could write from now until the end of time, and still be no nearer understanding each other. In justice to a long suffering editor this correspondence should close. However, it is only fair to Mr. Milliken to admit that I have not quoted any authorities,—save the Bible, for the following two reasons: Regarding the Church,—no defense is necessary but if Mr. Milliken will be honest, and I am sure he will be, he will admit that it would be possible to quote columns of authorities rightly or wrongly, contradicting every one of his positions; and as regards Socialism, my experience is first hand.

My initiation into Socialism was as a Fabian, and several times I lifted up my voice in the Union,—many years ago. Since then I have had experiences which include Germany, France and Belgium; and in this country the Debs Chicago strike; Industrial Workers; Milwaukee and San Francisco. Many a Tuesday night have I put in with Graham Taylor when the Chicago Commons was an experiment, and I am convinced Mr. Milliken would agree with me that the bitter language of the men who met in those open debates, easily discounted the academic utterances of men who viewed Socialism as merely another phase of that most unsettled of sciences—Political Economy. Hence, I do not see why I should accept the authority of any man whose

knowledge of Socialism is purely abstract.

My occupation as a miner brings me in contact with men of the raw; men who make up the vast majority of those who vote the Socialist ticket. It is on the direct, personal knowledge of these men that I have based the statements in my letters, so far as Socialism and Religion is concerned,—and not all the bibliography of Mr. Milliken's encyclopedias can alter those facts.

In conclusion, let me thank Mr. Milliken for his good tempered letters, and ask as a parting joke, does not he think his phrase in today's letter: "Protestantism is a spineless invertebrate", rather a waste of good language?

R. V. D. JOHNSTON.

PLEADS FOR ELEVATOR.

A gentleman of my acquaintance was thinking of purchasing property for a home on the hill in this city; but he said he would not buy the place though of under any consideration if he knew the talked of elevator would not be built.

And I have heard many other home-seekers express their objection to a location which would mean so much stair climbing. We lose to Gladstone and other places even more distant many good people whom we might have as citizens of our town, if we had the proposed elevator. As to the question of debt about which a correspondent recently tried to alarm our citizens, let me say that what should have been the limit a quarter of a century ago need not be the limit now. A man worth \$50,000 may assume obligations which the man worth only \$500 would not dare to consider.

If I owned a building with top floors as high above the ground as is the top of our bluff from the street near the railroad station, and had provided no better mode of ascent than the old time stairway, I would regard it as good business policy to have something more modern. I would know that an elevator would be a good investment, even if I had to go in debt for it. It would enable me to get better prices for my floor space. And if I didn't provide the elevator, everybody who would like to make that asset of six or eight stories, either daily or only occasionally, would think of me as utterly lacking in humane consideration for the comfort and convenience of others.

Where is the building on this continent six or eight stories in height so much used that 2000 or more people go to its top floor every day, that does not have an elevator? and yet, what nobody would think of in case of a building, we are requiring in case of this bluff.

To the aged and infirm, to the lady with a baby carriage, to the weary workman at the close of his day's toil, to these and to others, if we vote against an elevator, we would thereby say, "Get up to the eighth floor the best way you can, or else move to some other locality. We haven't room for you on the lower stories, and rather than provide anything so modern as an elevator, we will let you go to places where they care more for you."

S. P. DAVIS

CORRECTION.

Mrs. J. W. Norris in a letter published in this department a few days ago wrote: "Now that we are workers with our brothers and just liberated from our creepers, wouldn't it be wise not to undertake to run before we can walk steadily?" A typographical error changed the meaning of the article which the Morning Enterprise regrets.

Heart to Heart Talks.

By EDWIN A. NYE.

A GIRL FARMER. Miss Jack May, former London society girl, says she is the happiest girl in the world.

She would rather plow than go to opera, plant corn than attend a pink tea. She much prefers carrying a horse to posing at a society function in an evening gown.

She is a real farmer. Miss May, who is the daughter of Admiral May of the British navy, is the successful worker of 320 acres of land in Alberta, Canada. She does the work with the assistance of a girl of eighteen.

She did not go to her farm unprepared. When this favorite of society went to South Africa as a nurse during the Boer war not much comment was made. It was in the field of war that she gained her absolute lack of fear.

Then she entered the Swanley Agricultural college in Kent, where she took a full course. Society said she was "queer."

But her friends were really startled when, after her graduation, she took up the management of a dairy farm. She milked her cows, delivered the milk, did all the rough work—and enjoyed it.

Later she amazed her London friends by going to Canada and buying a half section of land. She is a genuine farmer. She plows, seeds, reaps, binds and markets her grain. Last spring, after she had finished her own plowing, she plowed a large tract for a neighbor, for which she was paid \$2.50 per acre.

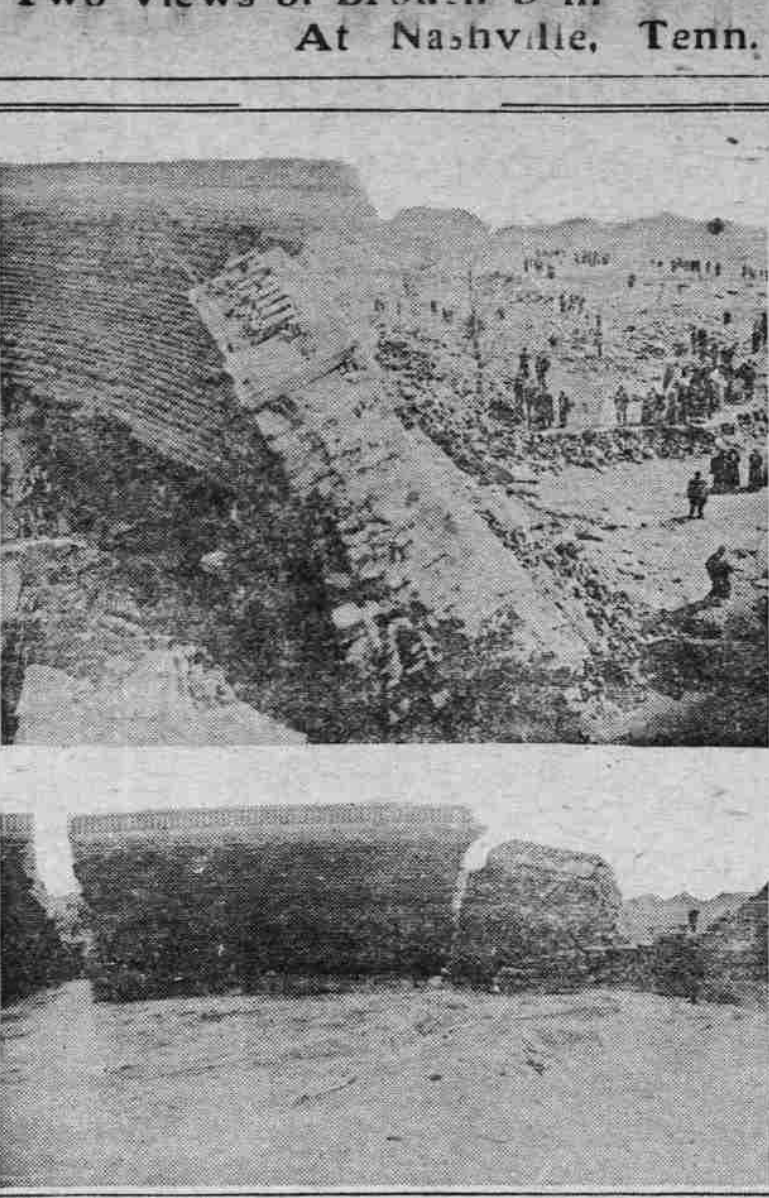
She likes the freedom of the fields. "Give me the bright sunshine and bracing cold in preference to a butter fly society existence in damp and foggy England."

Miss May believes in mixed farming and stock raising. She derives a good income from poultry. "A good stock of pigs," she says, "will lift the most sage on any farm."

Says this girl farmer: "Any woman can be as successful as I if she makes up her mind to it. She must go to bed early and get up early in the winter, besides feeding any stock, I do a lot of carpentering both inside and outside."

Miss May is thrice a pioneer—a pioneer of Alberta, a pioneer in the "back to the farm" movement, a pioneer at the new woman era and all these progress toward the greater freedom which our daughters of the future as well as our sons will surely enjoy.

Two Views of Broken Dam At Nashville, Tenn.



Photos by American Press Association.

UNDERMINED, the great stone dam of the big reservoir at Nashville, Tenn. gave way, and with a roar the water rushed down upon dozens of houses, denting death to several persons and causing considerable property damage. The wall of the dam was broken and cracked like so much paper as can be seen in the illustrations. The break came in the dead of night and without warning. One family was saved by climbing into a tree from the roof of their home, as their dwelling was swept to destruction by the unchecked force of the unleashed waters.

FELTON A GREAT KICKER.

Remarkable Punting of Harvard End Is Talk of the Experts.

While the youthful square toed Charley Brickley kicked a hole in the door of football fame large enough to admit the entire town of Everett, Mass., where he holds, one finds that it was the No. 14 boot of another young man in the Princeton-Harvard game which really loosened the panels. He is Sam Felton.



Photo by American Press Association.

FELTON, HARVARD'S GREAT PUNTER.

Felton, Harvard's left end, whose leggy lifts were the chief subject of a rufous discussion among the Tigers after the catastrophe. "Felton seemed able to place the ball wherever he wanted to, and that was usually where we wasn't," commented a young Princeton man with a swollen nose and no great grammatical finesse after the game. "He lifted it at the most amazing angles, and it was the hardest ball to handle I ever saw."

PLAN BIG YACHT RACES.

America and England to Contest in 1914.

Arrangements are being perfected for team contests in the summer of 1914 between England and America for the thirty-one mile race class of yachts. An international meeting across the water was proposed by Charles P. Curtis, owner of the sonder yacht Ellen, which won the Quincy cup last summer. Mr. Curtis announced that Secretary of the Navy Meyer is assisting in negotiations with the English yachtmen.

The establishment of the sonder yacht races with Germany, the fifth series of which will be sailed at Marblehead next September, and the failure of the English yachtmen to send another challenge for the America's cup have contributed toward arousing interest in an Anglo-American contest for a smaller type of boat.

It is planned to send three American boats to British waters for a series of three or five contests under the international yacht racing rules. The yachts will be of about eight meters racing length, corresponding to thirty-one footers.

Convinced, Mr. Spongely (slightly related)—Splendid! Magnificent! Do you know, Uncle Eli, I believe I shall never get tired of seeing the sun set behind that hill; Uncle Eli—That's what me an' mother's beginnin' to think—Puck.

Right, Teacher—Who can tell me what sailors live on? Willie Bright—Water, most of the time.

A small classified ad will rent that vacant room.

LAYING TILE IN QUICKSAND

Reply to M. E. Barton, Mishawaka, Indiana: "Will you please give me a little information on laying tile on a firm that has a quicksand bottom, also a little advice on killing out smartweed?"

This is quite a difficult proposition and we believe the only way that results can be obtained is to use some durable timber and have board in bottom of the ditch on which the tile can be laid to keep it from getting out of line. You would need a 12 inch board about the same width as the tile, 12 in. for 4 inch tile a 14 inch board would be sufficient. At the points where the boards join, a short piece 12 or 18 inches long should be placed below so that there would not be a possibility of the tile becoming dislodged by one end of the board settling.

If you can get a considerable fall the sand will probably not bother in filling up the tile, but if you cannot get a fall of three or four inches per 100 feet, it would be best, if possible, to fill in about the tile with clay or some other soil through which the water would seep and at the same time keep out the sand.

As to smartweed, we believe if you get your land properly drained you will not be bothered with this pest, as it only grows in soil that contains too much water for the proper growth of ordinary crops. If draining does not do it, we are sure that you can get rid of it by cultivation. A few crops of corn will help rid your land of this pest.

Yours very truly, I. H. C. SERVICE BUREAU.

Shoe Superstitions.

Never place a pair of new shoes higher than your head, says an old superstition, or you'll have bad luck wearing them, and never black one before putting the other on for a similar reason.

Wants, For Sale, Etc.

Notices under these classified headings will be inserted at one cent a word, first insertion, half a cent additional insertions. One inch card, \$1 per month; half inch card, (4 lines), \$1 per month. (Cash must accompany order unless one has an open account with the paper. No financial responsibility for errors; where errors occur free corrected notice will be printed for patron. Minimum charge 10c.)

HELP WANTED, Female.

WANTED—Girl for general house work in small family, address box 32 Willamette, Ore.

WANTED—Position by experienced stenographer, address "D" care of Enterprise.

LOST

LOST—At W. E. Mumpower's at Clear Creek, large black Cocker Spaniel dog, long curly hair and ears, answers to the name of "Sport", has barb cut across front shoulder. Return to Dr. C. A. Stuart and receive reward.

LOST—Leather wallet containing a few papers, also a union withdrawal card, issued to H. E. Willson. Finder please return to this office. ***

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Money System of America a Failure

THE modification and revision of the banking and currency laws of the United States are far more important than any question which has been discussed during the presidential campaign.

OUR PRESENT BANKING AND CURRENCY SYSTEM IS A RELIC OF CIVIL WAR DAYS. IT HAS SERVED MANY USEFUL PURPOSES, BUT TIME AND AGAIN IT HAS SHOWN THAT IT CANNOT STAND UP UNDER STRESS, AND, ANOMALOUS AS IT MAY SEEM, THE MORE PROSPEROUS WE ARE THE GREATER IS THE DANGER OF A BANKING AND MONEY PANIC.

The United States has no such thing as a banking system. There are 25,000 independent banks, with a reserve fund of about \$1,600,000,000 against a total deposit of \$16,000,000,000, or a reserve fund of 10 cents on every dollar deposited. All of these reserve funds are in little separate piles. By dividing this great reserve we weaken the force and powers and dissipate the strength of this great amount.

More than 90 per cent of the business of this country is carried on not by cash transaction, but on the credit of banks, and only when we realize that business is largely carried on through credit will we find how important that the banks be given facilities for the extension of credit to business men.

OUR BASIC SYSTEM IS WRONG. No other nation in the world bases its currency on debt as we do. Why, if we paid off our debt now we would cut the amount of money in the country by some \$750,000,000.

To remedy this condition we must PROVIDE SOME SAFE CUSTODIAN OF THE GREAT RESERVE FUND HELD BY THE INDIVIDUAL BANKS, a union of the banks.



Photo by American Press Association.

By Former Congressman ROBERT W. BONYNGE of the National Monetary Commission