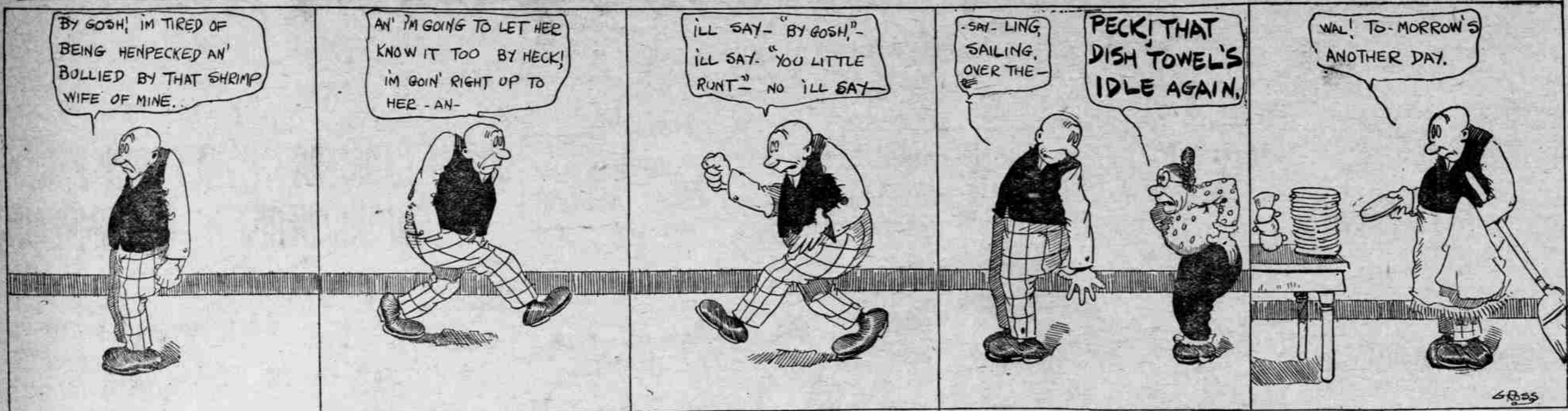


MR. HENRY PECK AND HIS FAMILY AFFAIRS

By Gross

HENRY JR. SAYS



PAW HAS MORE PRESENCE OF MIND THAN NOIVE HENRY PECK JR.

MORNING ENTERPRISE OREGON CITY, OREGON

E. E. BRODIE Editor and Publisher

Entered as second-class matter January 9, 1911, at the postoffice at Oregon City, under the Act of March 2, 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

CITY OFFICIAL NEWSPAPER

CANDIDACY OF FELIX DIAZ The announcement that Felix Diaz, nephew of the FELIZ DIAZ former president, has ambitions to become the Mexican chief executive does not come as a surprise to those who have closely watched the situation in that restless country.

Felix has long had the presidential bee in his bonnet. He has been for years a commander in the Mexican army and has been a potent factor in several of the activities that have made history for our sister republic. He has always played an important part in his country's political history and has been in the lime light on more than one occasion since his uncle was shorn of power.

Diaz is very much the kind of a man that his uncle was. He is, above all things, a military leader. He is a commander of men and probably has behind him the support of a large part of the army division. His training has been along military lines and his prominence has always come through the powers of his military foresight.

If the Mexicans, when they have the opportunity, place their confidence in the colonel, they will turn over their government to a chieftan only a little less powerful and ambitious than his uncle, to a man who, give him the chance, will make himself just such a dictator in the nation's affairs for which Porfirio Diaz was famous.

The government of that country will thereafter rest in the hands of military despotism, its republican forms will become more of a farce than they now are, an such measures as are necessary to retain the commander in power will be taken just as unhesitatingly and unscrupulously as the older Diaz took them when he was chief executive and was at the height of his power.

To place that man at the head of the government of Mexico will be but to extend the Diaz regime. It will mean that the country will return to that form of government that the old commander thought his people must have in order to maintain the national peace.

Diaz, during his administration of 30 years, maintained general peace and quiet throughout the country at the price of military dictatorship. He came time and again the target for the sharpshooters of his personal regiment, vated his friends and shot his enemies. A prominent revolutionary leader when it came to a question of maintaining his power and authority, his hold on the people of his country, there was no method that he would not try and no step at which he would hesitate.

His nephew is just a man. Military above all things, his reign would be that of a military despot. The forms of republican government would be abolished. Armed guards would again stand at the ballot boxes and the enemies of the commander would meet their death in the same mysterious way that ended the life of Francisco Madero.

CITY ROCK PILE Chasing a violator of the law outside of the city FOR HOBO PEST limits does not solve the problem that his presence places upon a community. It merely passes the puzzle up to the next city for solution and puts upon another corporation the burden that should be borne by the one that faces it.

Within the last few nights, the police have captured in the yards and freight cars and the depot dozens of hobos who had collected here from all points of the compass and were on their way south into California when they were picked up by the officers on duty.

After spending the night in jail—a place much more comfortable

The Dunce In School Is Often Superior In Other Ways

By Professor M. V. OSHEA, University of Wisconsin

EVERY person in the world differs from every other person in body, mind and character, but because there are certain dominant traits common to large groups of people it is usual to separate persons into classes.

The child who happens to belong to the class of human beings who find it difficult to get along rapidly in school, memorize slowly and don't see through things easily is often considered a DUNCE by his parents and teachers. In reality he may be JUST AS BRIGHT AS OTHER CHILDREN, only the average school is organized along lines that offer little chance for his particular kind of ability.

THE DUNCE IN SCHOOL WORK OF THE BOOKISH KIND MAY BE SUPERIOR IN EVERY FORM OF EXECUTIVE ACTIVITY. THE BRILLIANT FELLOW IN BOOK WORK MAY BE UTTERLY DEFICIENT IN PRACTICAL EXECUTIVE ACTIVITIES.

This last type is much favored in schools. The other type usually has a hard time, though it is better now than ten or fifteen years ago, when his kind of ability was not recognized at all. The introduction of manual arts into the schools and the teaching of subjects in a dynamic way helps him out.

WE OUGHT TO DO MORE FOR THIS TYPE OF BOY THAN WE DO. We ought to conserve his native ability and develop him to the highest extent. WE OUGHT TO LET HIM GO THROUGH SCHOOL, even if he cannot do well in grammar or cube root. Sometimes the other type is urged too far along his special line without getting a balance in practical activities.

than a bed under the canopy of heaven—the tramps were escorted to the limits end ordered never to return with the usual threat of thirty days in the jail if they were ever found here again.

Such a threat is more than empty for the city gets the worst end of every such campaign. The tramp, even if he is caught on his second appearance, is housed in a comfortable jail, given better food than he has ever had before in his life, and allowed to lounge about at the city's expense for one month. Such a jail is no very dreadful place for a tramp. It must be more satisfying and comfortable than a bed in the open and no prospects of anything to eat for a week.

It places the city in a bad light. It makes threats that carry no terror, that have no weight, and, worse than that, are not enforced. What officer in this city or any other city would recognize a tramp, if he did reappear, as the one that he had ceremoniously escorted to the corporate limits?

The tramps are not given the careful study and inquiry that are devoted to other forms of criminals. They are thrown into the city jail and left there until the police can take them outside of the limits and tell them to go on their way. The municipality that follows such a program merely gives itself the worst end of the deal and instills no fear into the tramp or sends no warning among his comrades that this is a place to be avoided.

In fact, the tramps, by that system of underground wireless that communicates almost instantly between insulated groups of law violators, send out the word that Oregon City will furnish a sleepily tramp with a home and a hungry "bo" with plenty of good food to eat. No wonder that the police force has to make frequent trips to the corporate limits with a large number of the prisoners who are caught during the night hours in some spot where the officers will be sure to run into them.

The only solution to the problem that faces the chief of police and the city council in such a case as this is the provision for an adequate rock pile. The Enterprise is rather in favor of several rock piles for several kinds of diseases. It is a magic cure that works wonders in certain emergencies and that has nearly any patent medicine put into the shade on the number of efficiently testimonials that it could produce.

No better method could be devised as a cure for the tramp in Oregon City than the knowledge properly disseminated through the underground channels that hoboes are ALWAYS sentenced to 30 days on a pile of rock. It would work charms with the problem and would, within a remarkably short time, clear the city of the pest more readily and quickly than any other plan that could be worked out.

Besides the police problems that it would solve, the plan would be of an economic value to the city. The work of a tramp could be made to produce city revenue—at least to pay for the cost of the experiment. The cost of the plan would be little and the benefit that would accrue to the city, both financially and from a police stand point, would be material.

The Bank of Oregon City OLDEST BANK IN CLACKAMAS COUNTY It is necessary to economize in order to be liberal.

An Oregon Policy No. 33724 issued on the life of James Holman of Grants Pass, Oregon, by the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company for \$1,000.00, April 29, 1868, at age 24 on the Ordinary Life Plan. Annual premiums, \$19.34. Dividends used to reduce premiums. Forty-five annual premiums \$870.30 Dividends to reduce same 369.47 Net cost to date \$500.83 Average annual cost but 11.13 1912 premium, \$19.34; dividend, \$11.35, cost only 7.99 you... ESC TH MAR FOD WIL YNUPNUU Cash value end of policy year \$598.07 Total net cost as above 500.83 Gain over cost \$ 97.24 OR— Paid-up policy value end of policy year \$871.00 Total net cost as above 500.83 Excess over cost \$370.17 After furnishing forty-five years' insurance for \$1,000.00, \$7.99 per \$1,000.00 at age 68! Start right, in the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company. S. O. DILLMAN Local Agent

His Great Scheme, "Why don't you buy something at my table?" demanded the girl at the charity fair. "Because I only buy from the home-ly girls," said the man. "They have a harder time making sales." The girl was not offended, and he worked this right down the line.—Louisville Courier-Journal. Right Up to Date. "Is the young man all right who is going to marry your daughter?" "I have every reason to believe so. He has been audited by the audit company, assayed by the local chemist, tested by the state bacteriologist, certified by the genealogist and appraised by the medical and surgical staff of the county hospital."—Life.



PIERRE BAUDIN, Minister of Marine in the new French Cabinet, succeeding Del casse.

Heart to Heart Talks

JUDGING YOURSELF No man or woman yet in all the world's history made a success of a life-work unless he or she felt that it was good, that it was worth doing.

The painter cannot lay on his pigment properly unless he feels that the canvas will stir the world to admiration or rouse it to higher feelings. The sculptor cannot hew his marble; the architect cannot draw his plans.

The writer cannot choose his words and frame his sentences unless he feels that the thing he is writing will find lodgment in his reader's heart and understanding. Here is the testimony of a successful author, Sir Gilbert Parker: "Unless a thing has seized a man, has obsessed him and he feels that it excludes all other temptations to his talent, his book will not convince. Before all else he must be himself overpowered by the insistence of his subject."

In all branches of work the rule holds good. In a shabby side street of the big city there is an old German cobbler. He is an intelligent man, wise in the ways of the world, but unlettered.

When he puts on a heel he takes pains to round it to the proper shape. When he mends a sole he brings it as nearly as possible to its original state. He buys the best leather he can afford. In no department of his work does he skimp. "I must do the best I can for my customers," he says. "They trust me with their shoes. I will do for them as much as I can."

He has the right spirit. He is seized by his work. Suppose your work is not appreciated? Well, the best form of approval is the approbation of self.

If you feel that you are doing the best you can you are doing all that any one may demand of you. You will find your level, never fear. All honest labor is worthy. There is a sonnet in a street crossing well swept; there is a poem in a meal well cooked; an epic in a household well conducted and orderly. There are sermons in the doing of a good day's work and whole volumes in a life lived fairly and truly in the doing of an honest share of the world's necessary toil.

Willing to Give His Opinion. "We shall be delighted," said a French journalist, interviewing George Bernard Shaw, "to know your opinion on the modern French literature and drama."

"I dare say you would," was the reply. "My terms for a comprehensive answer to this modest question are 1,000,000 francs."

So far as we know, the French interviewer never cared to give such a sum even in exchange for Mr. Bernard Shaw's literary opinion.—T. P.'s London Weekly.

The Coop. "This flat is a mere coop." "Yes, John," said his wife sweetly, "and the cook has just flew it."

AMONG THE CHURCHES Mountain View Union on Molalla Avenue (Congregational) — Sunday School at 3:00 P. M., Mrs. A.

ELECTRICAL WORK Contracts, Wiring and Fixtures WE DO IT Miller-Parker Co.

S. Martin, superintendent, Bible study Thursday afternoon at 2:30. Prayer meeting Friday evenings at 7:30. Preaching, morning service at 11; evening service at 8.

First Church of Christ, Scientist—Ninth and Center streets. Services Sunday 10:45, Sunday school immediately after.

St. John's Catholic Church, corner of Water and Tenth streets, Rev. Father A. Hillebrand, residence 912 Water street—High mass at 10:30 a. m., with sermon; vespers and benediction at 7:30 p. m.; low mass Sunday 8:30 a. m., week days mass 8 A. M., Sunday school 10 A. M. Holy Communion, 11 A. M. Evening prayer and sermon 7:30.

First Presbyterian Church—Rev. J. B. Landsborough, minister. Sabbath worship at 11 o'clock; Y. P. S. C. E. at 7:00 p. m.; evening worship at 7:45; union services with Methodist church.

Parish Congregational—Rev. C. L. Jones pastor, residence Clackamas; Christian endeavor Thursday evening 7:30. Sunday school 10, Emery French superintendent; preaching services each Sunday, alternating between 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Willamette M. E. Church—Regular preaching at 3 p. m., Sunday school 3:15 p. m., Mrs. Fromong superintendent.

Zion Lutheran Church—Rev. W. R. Kraxberger, pastor. United Brethren—S. S., 10:00 a. m., preaching 11 A. M., C. E. 6:30 P. M., preaching 7:30 P. M. Welcome to all. T. J. Cocking, pastor.

First Methodist Episcopal Church, The church of the cordial welcome, T. B. Ford, pastor, residence 702 11th and John Adams Sts.—Sunday school at 10 o'clock, Mrs. W. C. Green, superintendent.

Evangelical Lutheran Church, corner Jefferson and 8th St., Rev. W. R. Kraxberger, pastor—Sunday school, 10 o'clock a. m.; divine service, 10 a. m. No service today. services: 9:45 Sunday school, Prof. J. R. Bowland, Supt.; 10:00 a. m. public service, sermon by the pastor; class meeting following the services, M. Yoder, leader; 3 p. m., preaching at Willamette by T. B. Ford; 4 p. m., preaching at Elyville, following the Sunday school; 6:45, Epworth devotional meeting, Chester Tozier, leader.

German Lutheran Church, Ohio Synod Rev. H. Mau, pastor—Sunday July 29th Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; service at 10:30 a. m. Everybody is cordially invited. Cor. J. Q. Adams and 8th Sts.

Christian Church, Gladstone—Bible school, 10 a. m.; preaching at 11 a. m.; Junior Endeavor, 8:30; song service and sermon, 7:30; baptism at the close of services.

Congregational Church, Geo. Nelson Edwards, pastor, residence 602 Seventh street, phone Main 395—Morning worship at 10:40 a. m., Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; Christian Endeavor meeting at 6:45 p. m.; evening service at 7:45 p. m. Morning sermon topic, "The Two Paths."

First Baptist Church, William T. Milliken, D. D., pastor—Morning worship at 11:00 and evening worship at 7:45; Bible school at 10, H. E. Cross

L. G. ICE, DENTIST Beaver Building Phones: Main 1221 or A-193

Wants, For Sale, Etc. Notices under these classified headings will be inserted at one cent a word, first time. One insertion, 15¢ per month; half inch card, (5 lines), \$1 per month. Cash must accompany order unless one insertion, half a cent additional insertion 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 15c.

Anyone that is out of employment and feels he cannot afford to advertise for work, can have the use of our want columns free of charge. This places no obligation of any sort on you, we simply wish to be of assistance to any worthy person.

HOW would you like to talk with 1400 people about that bargain you have in real estate. Use the Enterprise.

FOR RENT.—New modern seven-room bungalow, bath and large basement, inquire Frank Busch store.

FOR RENT.—At Gladstone, new 6-room house, \$10.00. J. N. Sievers, Main 406.

FOR RENT.—Two clean rooms nicely furnished, with sleeping porch, patent toilet, electric lights, hot and cold water. Mrs. Henry Shannon, 505 Division St., back of Eastham school.

FOR RENT.—Furnished downstairs room for rent. Close in, 1067 Main St.

FOR SALE.—Bicycle, cheap, used 3 months. 617 Main street.

FOR SALE.—5 acres land joining city limits of Willamette; 1/2 cleared; family orchard, several varieties berries; 4-room house, chicken coop and small barn; all fenced; 5-passenger auto. Owner an invalid. Address, Box 8, Willamette.

WOOD AND COAL The famous (King) coal from Utah, free delivery. Telephone your order to A55 or Main 14, Oregon City Ice Works, 12th and Main Streets.

OREGON CITY WOOD & FUEL CO.—Wood and coal, 4-foot and 16-inch lengths, delivered to all parts of city; sawing especially. Phone your orders Pacific 1371, Home A120. F. M. BLUHM.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED—A few fresh cows. Christ Naegeli, Hazelwood Dairy Farm, Rt. No. 1, Phone Farmers 5x.

BOARDERS WANTED—Men to board and room in private home. Call at 616 11th St.

NOTICES NOTICE OF MEETING OF VIEWERS to assess damages and benefits for establishing a street on the bluffs between Sixth and Seventh streets. Notice is hereby given that the city council of Oregon City, Oregon, at special meeting thereof held on the 29th day of July, 1913, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., appointed three disinterested free holders, of said Oregon City possessing the quality of jurors of the Circuit court of said Clackamas county, to-wit: O. D. Eby, John Lewellen and Fred McCausland to view the following described proposed street, to-wit: All of the property lying between and west of the following described line; and the bluff lying in lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, block 34, Oregon City, Clackamas county, Oregon.

Beginning at a point two (2) feet southerly from the N. E. corner of lot 1, block 34, and on the property line of High street; thence 5 feet on a line 45 degrees to the right from High street to the E. C. of a curve having a radius of 331.1 feet; thence on said curve 245.3 feet, more or less to the E. C. (said curve to have a central angle of 42 degrees, 36 minutes); thence on a tangent to said curve at said E. C. 48 feet more or less to the north line of Sixth street, at a point 103 feet from the west line of High street.

And make an assessment of the damages to the property proposed to be appropriated therefor and also an assessment of benefits to said property benefited by the opening of such street; and the said city council assigned Thursday the 14th day of September, 1913, at 1:00 o'clock p. m. at lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, block 34, as the time and place of such meeting and directed that notice should be given as required in Section 60 of the city charter by publication in the Morning Enterprise Saturday, the 30th day of August, 1913. By order of the Council of Oregon City, Oregon. L. STIPP, Recorder.

D. C. LATOURETTE, President. F. J. MEYER, Cashier. THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF OREGON CITY, OREGON CAPITAL \$50,000.00 Transacts a General Banking Business. Open from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.