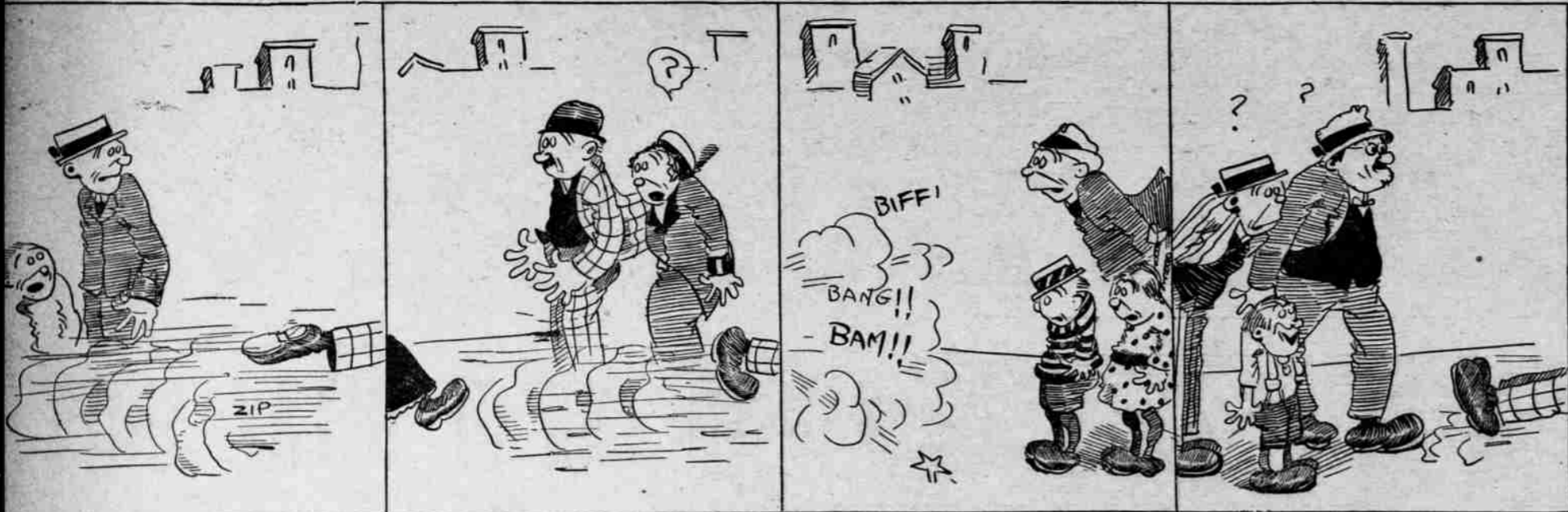


MR. HENRY PECK AND HIS FAMILY AFFAIRS

By Gross

HENRY JR. SAYS



INDULGENT READER - Y' SEE IT WAS THIS WAY - OUR PHOTOGRAPHER HAVING OVERSLEPT THIS MORNING HE ARRIVED ON THE SCENE JUST A LIL BIT TOOLATE TO GET THE PICTURES OF MR AND MRS. PECK, IN THE CENTRE OF THE FILM - ETC - ETC YES - YES - GO ON -

HOWEVER PAW GOT IT IN THE CENTER OF THE NECK, AS USUAL

HENRY PECK

MORNING ENTERPRISE OREGON CITY, OREGON

E. BRODIE - - - - - Editor and Publisher

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CITY OFFICIAL NEWSPAPER

CHECKING Both from the standpoint of the merchant and the consumer, SHORT WEIGHTS the suggestion made by the Live Wires for a deputy sealer of weights and measures is a good one.

Clackamas county needs an official whose duty it would be to check over weights and measures whenever a customer believes that he has not received the scale to which he is entitled. There is no more wholesome effect on those who deal goods out over the counter or in other places of business than the knowledge that a sealer may at any moment drop into the place, sample the goods that have just been placed in a package, and weigh them to test their accuracy and truthness to the scale.

Not only that, but it is a protection to the merchant who gives full weight and accurate measurements on every pound of grocers or yard of cloth that he gives his place. It places him on the same footing with those merchants who make more by their underhanded methods. It gives him the chance to compete with the others in his same line of business who are not scrupulous as he in the way that they deal with their customers.

Some merchants regard it as sharp practice and keen business foresight to play the game of short weights and measures, and think that they have saved money for themselves and made a larger profit out of their customers than their competitors across the street. But it is neither right nor good business, fair dealing in business and in business advertising is the key note to success and every merchant whose business has prospered for any length of time and who has risen from a small shop to a large store has had the experience that proves to him the worth of that argument.

On the other hand, the consumer has the right to protection. When he buys a dollar's worth of goods, he expects to get neither less nor more than that dollar will buy at the current prices in the open market. He wants just what he pays for—and he is entitled to have it. To give him more is cheating the merchant. To give him less is cheating the consumer. From either standpoint, it is neither good business nor fair play.

To insure fair dealing among the merchants and to protect the innocent purchaser from the merchant who employs short weight tactics, the deputy sealer is the solution to the difficulty. It keeps the merchant on his guard and protects the consumer even when the sealer does not happen to be on duty. The effect of such an appointment would be wholesome if the man appointed were alive to his work and attended to the business that had been delegated to him by the county court.

Much of the usefulness of such an act would depend largely upon the man selected to perform the duties of the sealer. It would to a great extent evolve upon him to bring prosecutions for the violations of the law. Complaints from all over the county could be reported to him and the standard of weights and measures would probably be considerably improved.

Whether any cases of short weights have been found in the county is not officially known. It is probable that many merchants now have on their counters weights that are not up to standards and they are perfectly innocent of the fact. Many scales are not correct and even the best of them vary from time to time unless they are checked over at frequent intervals by a man who knows the business and who carries the standards of all of the weights and measures with him. It is probable, too, that through the county there are many scales that have not been corrected in many years and that are today far off from the true weight that they should register.

Innocently, the merchant who owns these scales cheats his customers. He may not have the slightest suspicion of it and he may be one of those who could deliver over his store rather than vary by a hair breadth the goods that he weighs out to his customers. If he knew the false reports that his scales make every hour in the day, he would be glad to have the county furnish him a man to keep a check upon them at intervals. Such an official would be a protection to him and to his business.

Such a man is necessary to the county. He is necessary to the merchant and to the merchant's customers.

THEIR EXCUSE Senator Chamberlain is most ingenious in his reasons for FOR REGULARITY voting for free wool, but he is hardly ingenious, says the Oregonian. He says that there is scarcely ever more than two cents' difference between the English and American markets, while the duty is

equivalent to from 5 to 7 cents a pound. He cites this as evidence that duty does not benefit the woolgrower.

The truth is that, while ostensibly enjoying the benefits of protection, the woolgrowers have been suffering all the ill effects of free trade. The wool schedule has been made the particular mark of all recent attacks on the tariff. The Payne-Aldrich bill was no sooner passed than President Taft, while approving the bill as a whole, pronounced this schedule indefensible. Ever since that time congress has been discussing bills to reduce or abolish the duty on raw wool. This continual threat of tariff reduction has been a powerful weapon in the hands of the buyers wherewith to bear the price, until, as Mr. Chamberlain says, it approximates the English price. Such a condition is no fair index to the comparative effects of free and protected wool.

The senator's statement that he favored a 15 per cent duty on raw wool as a revenue and not as a protective measure does not agree with the statements he made on the one occasion when he broke over the party traces. On that occasion, though his remarks were carefully excluded from the congressional record, he announced his refusal to sacrifice the interests of the wool-growers of his state at the dictates of the caucus by voting for free wool. Now he denies that those interests will suffer.

It is easy to judge on which occasion Mr. Chamberlain expressed his real sentiments. The expunged speech was evidently the spontaneous outburst of a man who had long chafed at party restraint. His recent interview has all the characteristics of a labored excuse from a man who has been whipped into line.

A NEW There is a new lineup in the Balkans, the scene of never-ceasing ALIGNMENT war. The creation of a state of Albania, one of the results of the strife between the Turks and what were popularly called the Balkan allies, is serving as one of the bones of contention. It is probable that had there been no intervention by the "great" powers of Europe, there would have been no new Albanian state and consequently one less cause for disagreement. But the autonomous government was established and the trouble is on worse than ever. After the treaty of London there was a disagreement between Bulgaria and the rest of the former allies; Bulgaria lost that fight and with it, much territory gained from the Turks. And now we have the spectacle of a third war, this time between the Greeks and Servs on one side and the Albanians on the other, the object being for the two older countries to get for themselves slices of Albanian territory. The cause for this latest falling out is the charging of bad faith made by the Servs and Albanians toward each other, with the Greek government getting in the game to secure some more spoils. The main show in the Albanian-Servian-Greek tent has for its side show a revival of the war spirit in Turkey with more than apparent indications that the Bulgarians are willing to tie up with the sultan to get revenge on the former allies; object, more territory. It's a great little game, this, and the powers must be gratified to know that had it not been for their interference the first encounter with the allies against the Turks would have meant the obliteration of the Mussulman from Europe, with some chance that the allies then would have been satisfied.

A GOOD HOME—CLOSE IN 4 room 2-story plastered house, hot and cold water, electric lights, bath and toilet, stationary wash tubs. On improved street; lot 77x195; good garden, fruit trees, apples, cherries, plums and grapes. Good lawn. \$3500.00, part cash, balance on time. DILLMAN & HOWLAND

THE FORTUNATE ISLES. You sail and you seek for the Fortunate Isles. The old Greek isles of the yellow bird's song? Then steer straight on through the watery miles—Straight on, straight on, and you can't go wrong. Nay, not to the left; nay, not to the right. But on, straight on, and the isles are in sight. The Fortunate Isles, where the yellow birds sing And life lies girt with a golden ring. These Fortunate Isles, they are not so far. They lie within reach of the lowliest door. You can see them gleam by the twilight star: You can hear them sing by the moon's white shore. Nay, never look back! Those leveled gravestones, They were landing steps; they were steps unto thrones Of glory for souls that have sailed before And have set white feet on the fortunate shore. And what are the names of the Fortunate isles? Why, Duty and Love and a large Content. Lo, these are the isles of the watery miles That God let down from the firmament: Lo, Duty and Love and a true man's Trust. Your forehead to God, though your feet in the dust! Lo, Duty and Love and a sweet babe's smiles. And these, O friend, are the Fortunate isles! —Joquin Miller.

The Royal Box. King George of England as a boy was a proficient carpenter and can still handle a plane and chisel in the deffest style. King Alfonso of Spain drinks neither wine nor spirits, nor does his mother, Queen Christina. His consort, Queen Victoria, occasionally takes a glass of wine. The Kaiser has a highly trained army of valets to look after his vast array of luggage when he travels. He is a great stickler for etiquette, carrying about with him a sufficient number of uniforms to allow for changing his dress every ten minutes if required.

Pert Personals. In his new play Bernard Shaw is said to have reached his "limit." We refuse to believe it.—New York Post. By going broke to the tune of \$100,000 Fritz Scheff demonstrates her ability to make a success of anything she undertakes.—Washington Post. Marie Corelli is suing an actor who staged part of one of her novels. He will deserve any verdict she may get against him.—Pittsburgh Dispatch. Andrew Carnegie gets a grand cross for his Palace of Peace at The Hague. For some of his libraries in America he got the grand double cross.—Philadelphia Ledger.

It Has Come to This. The cake she makes is just as good As mother used to bake; Her rhubarb pie is just as rich And succulent as any which My mother used to make. But do not understand that I Say this by way of praise. My mother never made a hit By making pastry that was fit To eat in all her days. —Chicago Record-Herald.

Death Settled. "What did your uncle die of?" "A slight difference of opinion." "A hobby?" "No, the doctors disagreed, and he died before they settled their arguments." —Pittsburgh Press.

Slow. Jack—He ran through his wife's money in two years. Jill—What caused the delay?—Club Fellow. MABEL IRENE VOLKMAR Piano Lessons 707 Madison St. Phone M-2174 Limited Number Students Desired TERMS REASONABLE

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Heart to Heart Talks By CHARLES N. LURIE

"LITTLE THINGS." She was a woman, a wife and mother, a housewife in one of our large cities, with everything seemingly to make her happy. And she ran away! She returned in a few days, however, and this is what she said: "If I were to tell you of all the little things that got on my nerves you would laugh at me." Perhaps. But the laughter would be born of the shallow thought that does not probe below the surface of things. The thinker does not laugh at the little things, for life is a bundle of little things, and the great affairs are far apart.

The little things are those that hurt. Many a man who could bear the amputation of a limb without flinching, knowing that his heroism and endurance were under surveillance, frets and fumes over a cut finger. So it is with the little cares of the household. A woman will show the heroic stuff of which most of her sex are made when great tribulations come. When the angel of death passes over the household it is the mother who is the comforter. When fire devastates the home or serious illness makes nursing and watchfulness a daily and nightly necessity the burden falls on mother or wife or sister. It has been well said that the pilgrim mothers put up patiently with all that the pilgrim fathers bore in the bleak New England winters and with the pilgrim fathers as well. The pioneer mothers of the west were heroines. The little cares of the housewife

wear down her temper sometimes to the needle edge. When Willie or Susie is laid to manage and the bread will not rise and the sheets take delight in refusing to lie straight, then comes the time of trial and tribulation for the woman. Then perhaps her tongue sharpens itself on her worries and her forehead acquires new wrinkles. Small wonder that she sometimes gives way under the strain. The great wonder is that she does not yield more often.

Let's be patient with mother. Let's do all we can to smooth away the "little things" that are as a pebble in one's shoe. Let's help her to bear her "little troubles" that she may remember our kindness and bear our great sorrows for us, as is her wont.

ROADS COMMITTEE MAKEUP. Fifteen of its Twenty-one Are New Members of House. "Congress has the power to extend national aid to good roads under the Interstate commerce clause of the constitution and the authority to build military highways and to establish post roads. Jefferson thought so. Madison thought so, and so did Calhoun. There is no question about the power of congress in the premises."

So spoke Representative Henry, chairman of the rules committee of the house of representatives, when he concluded recently the debate which preceded the action which created a committee on public roads—the first time in the existence of congress that the roads question received a recognition—which placed it among the big subjects demanding national legislative attention. Twenty-one members have been selected to constitute this committee, with Representative Shackelford of Missouri as chairman and the others in the list follows: Edward W. Saunders, Virginia; Henry A. Barnhart, Indiana; James S. Davenport, Oklahoma; J. F. Byrnes,

Make All Prisoners Better Men

By THOMAS MOTT OSBORNE, Chairman of the Commission on Prison Reform of New York State THE old barbaric theory which regarded the treatment of criminals as a matter of retribution, of punishment, has given way to the CIVILIZED THEORY OF REFORM, to the idea that the present theory of the law must be changed. ITS AIM SHOULD NEVER BE PUNISHMENT, BUT PREVENTION AND REFORM; THAT THE THEORY OF PUNISHMENT IS CONDEMNED BY OUR RELIGION, DISCARDED BY EXPERIENCE, CONTRARY TO OUR DEMOCRATIC IDEALS AND A DISGRACE TO OUR CIVILIZATION. Do away with crime instruction and in its place build the prisoner into a useful member of society. TEACH HIM HOW TO BE SUCH A CITIZEN and then give him the opportunity to put into practice what he has learned.