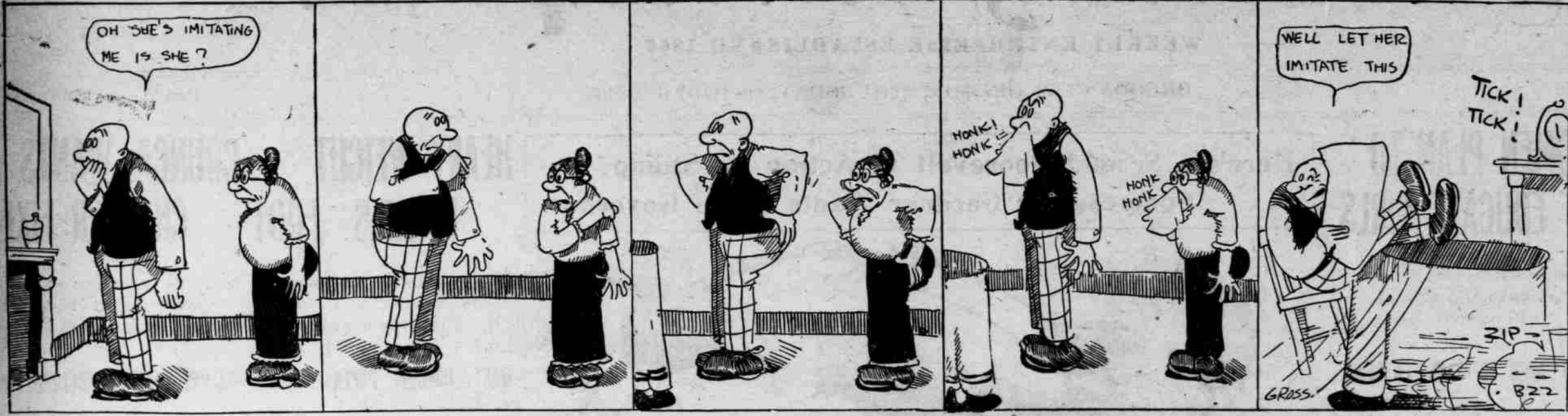


MR. HENRY PECK AND HIS FAMILY AFFAIRS

By Gross

HENRY JR. SAYS



SPEAKING IN THE VERNACULAR OF CONEY ISLAND - PAN PUT ONE OVER HENRY PECK

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.

Table with 2 columns: Subscription type and Price. Includes '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

EFFICIENCY American methods are slipshod and careless. William IN BUSINESS Whittam, one of the leading cotton manufacturers of New England has thrown this fact into the fact of the other business men of the country in one of the most straight-from-the-shoulder talks that the cotton association heard at its conference.

He believes that the tariff will not injure the manufacturers of the country if they wake up and use modern and more up-to-date methods of handling their business. He thinks that the difference in the cost of production at home and abroad can be materially cut by scientific management in the factories. Useless waste of time and energy, old models of machinery, poor factories and fire traps for buildings are some of the things that throw the American maker behind his European competitor.

The American business man need not fear the competition of the maker across the water if he is prepared to meet that competition. The enterprise of the dealer on this side of the Atlantic has always been one of the interesting facts of our business. He has taken advance steps in the making of goods and has adopted new forms and methods in his business. At the same time, he is not even yet progressive enough to keep pace with the times and the competition that he will have to meet when the tariff wall is taken down and the goods of the countries of the world enter the United States with a smaller duty than they have had for the last 50 years.

The most up-to-date manufacturers of the country are of the opinion that the tariff will not materially injure their business if they take advantage of the new ideas of efficiency in the management of their business enterprises. Scientific management means the difference between profit and loss in many factories. It now means that the maker does not get the profit that he should even with the prospect of additional competition from the makers of the old world.

In every business house, from the largest of the country's factories to the smallest store, the principle of scientific management is one that should concern every owner and every manager of a business enterprise.

In different factories, the problems that confront the managers are different. The solution must be worked out by each man in his own sphere. But, in a general way, there are things that may be done to cut down the cost of production and to minimize the expense for operation that should apply to all concerns, from the largest to the smallest.

Americans have been generally noted for their wastefulness. This ap-

plies not only to the lavish extravagances of our rich or to the wanton disregard of the use of wealth that characterizes those on the higher planes of life, but also to our business men and our business enterprises.

Though many of the country's monopolies have adopted some of the principles of scientific management that places them ahead of what competitors they have and that gives them a general control of the business of their field, there are still many things to be done, even by them, that would cut down the production cost and increase the efficiency, and consequently the revenues, that the production of goods return. Revenues are increased or decreased by the use or disuse of the efficiency plan in the factory or store. Wastefulness cuts revenues, increases production cost, raises the retail price, and reduces the number of sales.

Oftentimes a business man will find that he can sell the same goods cheaper than a competitor by reducing the waste in his system of management and by cutting out the duplication of effort that is so frequently found around a business enterprise of any kind.

The problems that the tariff has raised to the manufacturer will be minimized if the advice of William Whittam is followed to the letter and the efficiency system employed in all industries from those that use thousands of men and handle millions of capital to those that are almost one man affairs and transact but a small amount of business.

In the long run, efficiency pays. System pays. Scientific management pays. It solves problems and cuts out worries and it is a principle that any business man can profitably use.

THE SPREAD Coincidences are constantly presenting themselves, and OF SCIENCE often to the confusion of the inept or the insincere. The same day brings us two remarkable pieces of news testifying to the advance of science in dietetics. Men have just been discovered who are thriving on eggs kept for three years in cold storage and found, at the end of that time, to be more palatable and more nutritious than the fresh egg of commerce. And a returning missionary from New Guinea announces, after a long observation of and familiarity with the habits of cannibals, that they prefer the white meat of white men only after it has been held in storage long enough to have destroyed the flavor of salt, and the other spices and condiments with which men of the white race are wont to saturate their flesh. The cannibals, it is announced, much prefer eating a colored person to any one of us. The darker flesh is not permeated with the tang of the sharp appetizers to which civilization has accustomed the Caucasian. Accordingly, in time of scarcity, when there is nothing but white meat to be had, the cannibals put it in storage, and keep it there long enough for the objectionable flavors to disappear.

Science is making steady advances not only in one land, but in all. "From Greenland's icy mountains to India's coral strand" the torch of science is spreading the light first lighted by the cold storage trusts. The desire for fresh foods is nothing but a superstition, a survival of the appetite of the cave-man, who, in his ravenous gluttonies, could not even wait for his meat to be cooked. We, who have advanced so immeasurably beyond him, should learn that the longer a thing is kept the better it is to eat. In the case of the egg, in particular, civilized mankind have had a horror of eating them after their maturity. The new science, speaking out of cold storage trusts, assures us that this feeling of repulsion is but another echo of the old cave. It teaches us that the longer the egg is kept the better, tastier and more wholesome it is. The story might not have been credited had not the same day brought us the world of a missionary testifying that cannibals, almost a reversion to the cave-men in ignorance and savagery, have discovered the great scientific truth that white meat, that tidbit of all civilized feasts, is not fit to eat until after a period of storage to relieve it of all its natural flavors. Wherefore the purpose of science being to separate foods from their flavors, New Guinea and Chicago have alike discovered storage as a means to an end.

Civilization is not yet, however, convinced that, in its march in the broad white light of science, it has not outstripped the cannibal. Not until we hear from New Guinea that the people of that country prefer old eggs to new will we admit their equality in dietetic scientific progress with us who are "heirs of all the ages in the foremost files of time." It is our conviction that the white man brave enough to offer a New Guinea cannibal a cold storage egg for his eating would at once go in storage himself in preparation for a cannibal feast day. The cannibal is scientific enough to eat storage meats. But we think he would revert, and go back to nature's first law, if called to eat old storage eggs. And not until he can take them with a relish can he claim place with the Caucasian in that development of science under which the order changeth, the new giving place to the old.

The Bank of Oregon City—Oldest Bank in Clackamas County. The Bank of Oregon City OLDEST BANK IN CLACKAMAS COUNTY

FORUM OF THE PEOPLE CLACKAMAS, Ore., Oct. 8.—(Editor of The Enterprise)—It is not my desire to butt into the sparring match brought on by Dr. Schultze, but as I am interested in the matter under discussion I would like to make an observation or two. Dr. Norris was not removed from office as the result of a political agitation. On the 23rd or 24th of July the Enterprise published the removal of Dr. Norris by the state board of health. The state board had the matter before them for several months, and were the body legally empowered to act in the matter. In answer to the physician's paper endorsing Dr. Norris, several articles were published in which questions were asked regarding the very matter the good doctor expatiates on. As Dr. Schultze signed that paper perhaps it will be just as well to go back to the article published March 14th, and answer those questions. No one else has done so and he is the announced champion, "his hat is in the ring." As to the appointment of Dr. Van Brakle: if the good Dr. Schultze will make a few more inquiries he will find that about the time Dr. Edwards' article appeared in the Enterprise, some one who is not a minister and who fought on the other side, suggested to Dr. Van Brakle to make application and also handed his name to the judge. Now if it is the wish of the doctors as seems expressed in Dr. Schultze's letters to the Enterprise to place the whole matter before the public, and if the Enterprise wants to give space in its daily for the publication of it all I ask is to be given equal space with the other side. I do not ask for this publication, but if the other side wants it, we will not refuse; provided that we are given equal space in the same paper. And all matters can be laid before the public for their judgment. In several arti-

NEW BUNGALOW 1 1/2 story plastered house, full basement, hot and cold water, bath and toilet built in kitchen; barn and chicken house; lot 100 x 100; fruit of all kinds; good lawn; 1 block from car line. \$2200.00, part cash, balance on time. DILLMAN & HOWLAND

cles published as well as in private letters between myself and some of the parties interested, I expressed the desire to place any matter between us, private and public, before a committee and that their findings shall be published. So far this offer has not been accepted. The ministers or any one of them will run no risk in comparing private and public life with any who attack them. I await an answer from the editor. HENRY SPIESS.

The columns of The Enterprise are always open for a full discussion of any matter of public interest. Communications should be as brief as possible and to the point.—Editor.

Heart to Heart Talks By CHARLES N. LURIE

"ONE DAY AT A TIME." Four hundred years ago lived Stephen Hawes, an English poet known only to students of literature. He left little for future generations to read, but he penned two lines which, in the opinion of competent critics, are enough to save his name from oblivion. They are: For, though the day be never so long, At last the bell ringeth to evening.

Of course the thought itself was not original with Hawes. It must have come to him from antiquity, for ever since the world began men have been preaching and listening to the philosophy of— One day at a time. Strictly true it is not, since a day is only one link in a lengthening chain of days.

We cannot take the chain apart, no matter how hard we may try nor how certain that we may be that the world knew us not before our earthly birth and will know us not after the breath of life has left our bodies. The remotest day in the annals of time is joined with its successor and with all its successors to make today, and today already stretches out its hand to tomorrow and to all the coming tomorrows.

But "one day at a time" has its truth nevertheless. It tells us to let the cares of the day fade into the dissolving hues of the sunset. If they are business cares lock them up when you snap shut your desk. If the field you plow is stony do not pick the stones from the furrow to exhibit them as parlor ornaments. Throw them aside as you go through the furrows.

When evening rings out its call to rest and peace let not its melody and harmony be disturbed by thoughts of the sorrows and cares, the worries and troubles of the day. It is very easy to offer such advice and difficult to put it into practice. Into every life come the insistent cares, the troubles that will not be waved aside, that will not melt away with the coming of the evening. If they are real cares and not figments of the imagination they must be fought bravely. No amount of optimistic philosophy, no cheerful advice of "Forget it!" will make them less real. But, after all, in one sense it is true that we live only one day at a time. If we live that one day rightly as it comes to us, tomorrow will be a better day.

THE REAL WORKER. The man or woman who does work worth doing is the man or woman who lives, breathes and sleeps that work; with whom it is ever present in his or her soul; whose ambition is to do it well and feel rewarded by the thought of having done it well. That man, that woman, puts the whole country under an obligation.—John Ross.

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

CUT FLOWERS AND POTTED PLANTS Also all kinds of Fruit Trees, Roses and Shrubbery for sale at the new green houses at Third and Center Streets. Funeral work done at lowest possible prices. Orders received over phone Main 2541. H. J. BIGGER

TWO NEW ROADS FOR CALIFORNIA Each Extends Entire Length of That State. SMALL TOWNS CONNECTED. Highways Being Constructed at Cost of \$18,000,000—How Economy is Practiced and the Shortest Possible Routes Are Followed.

California wants and is going to have two trunk roads, north and south, and its well defined plan presents an object lesson to other state of great distances and emphasizes the fact that the through road is a modern necessity in a general system.

The California law requires roads to be built the length of the state along the most direct and practicable routes, one along the coast and another traversing the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys, with lateral roads to such county seats as may not be on the main lines. For constructing these roads \$18,000,000 was voted two years ago. The automobilists naturally worked for this legislation, and it is worth noting that California has more motorcars than France, in excess of 75,000.

In the eastern and central states not only are conditions different, but the topography of the country is less severe and lends itself more readily to the building of roads that will best serve the interests of the people. The great bulk of travel on the through roads of the east is not from one terminal to the other, but between the important cities along the route and between them and either terminal. Consequently it is more expedient to build main roads so as to reach all the important points along or near the route, even to the extent of sacrificing a part of the directness and adding some mileage.

That the comparatively few people who travel the whole length of a road should go a few additional miles rather than compel a large number of short distance travelers to go additional distances is self evident. For every ten persons who travel across a state there are probably ninety who travel from one point to another within the state, so that as a matter of convenience to the great majority a route across a state should touch all of the important cities within reasonable reach.

With the amount of money provided the utmost economy must be practiced and the shortest possible routes followed to comply with the law. To build roads that will stand the strain of much motor travel the state highway commission has adopted concrete for almost the entire system. In building the road the grade is prepared and drained so as to leave the subgrade dry that it will not freeze and heave with frost.

It is then thoroughly rolled. On this is placed four inches of rich concrete, which is surfaced with a coat of heavy asphaltic oil and sand about three-eighths of an inch thick. This surfacing, according to the commission, costs 5 cents per square yard and can, if necessary, be renewed every year or two under the head of maintenance.

Pabst's Okay Specific Does the work. You all know it by reputation. \$3.00 Price. FOR SALE BY JONES DRUG COMPANY

D. C. LATOURETTE, President. F. J. MEYER, Cashier.

FOR SALE 7-room modern bungalow, 1 1/2 blocks from car line, on graded. Little down, balance \$17.50 per month, this includes interest. Address, Box 363, Gladstone, for interview.

MABEL IRENE VOLKMAR Piano Lessons 707 Madison St. Phone M-2174 LIMITED NUMBER STUDENTS DESIRED TERMS REASONABLE

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

GUSTAV FLECHTNER Teacher of Violin wishes to announce that he has resumed teaching at his studio, 612 Center Street. Solo and Orchestra Work Phones: Main 1101—Home M-172

FOR RENT. FOR RENT—Furnished rooms at Farr Apartments.

MISCELLANEOUS A CHANCE—One acre suitable for chicken ranch; 6-room plastered house; chicken houses and barn; creek, well and hydrant. Price \$1800 half cash. See G. Grossenbacher, Canemah.

FOR SALE. FOR SALE—Ten-acre ranch in San Joaquin Valley, two miles from town; five acres in fine young orchard; five in alfalfa. Will sell at a sacrifice on easy terms. For further particulars address, Mrs. L. Elvert, Portersville, Calif.

FOR SALE—Good team of horses and harness, farm wagon, buggy, ten acres of potatoes in ground. Cheap for cash. Henry Boege, Rt. No. 5, Box 78, Oregon City.

FOR SALE—Gasoline wood saw; good as new, and 2 sucking colts, 4 months old. F. Steiner, Oregon City, Rt. No. 3. Tele. Beaver Creek.

FOR SALE—Fresh cow with calf. G. Grossenbacher, Canemah.

FOR SALE—30 acres good level land, 10 acres in cultivation; 10 slashed, balance in timber; 1 1/2 miles north of Mulino on good road. \$150 down; balance 2 years, 7 per cent interest. Address Mrs. M. E. Graves, Canby, Oregon Rt. No. 1.

One House Legislature Would Give Us Fewer and Better Laws

Composed of Sixteen Members Elected on Nonpartisan Ballot By GEORGE H. HODGES Governor of Kansas

THE session laws of Kansas for 1913 is a book of 594 pages and contains 376 laws and resolutions. The legislature was in session forty-nine days, consequently something like seven laws passed both houses each day.

It is hardly possible for a member to read SEVEN ENACTMENTS A DAY, and it is an impossibility for him to comprehend and understand them.

One of the stock arguments in favor of the bicameral system is that the second chamber is a valuable check on bad legislation because there are two bodies through which the bill must pass. From personal legislative experience I know how FARCICAL this contention is.

I proposed to the Kansas legislature the substitution for the present system of a ONE HOUSE LEGISLATURE, CONSISTING OF NOT TO EXCEED SIXTEEN MEMBERS. One-half of them might be elected from districts and one-half of them at large, or they might all be nominated by districts and elected at large, with PROVISIONS FOR RECALL AND THE INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM. These legislators should be elected for TERMS OF FOUR YEARS EACH, with provision for expiration in rotation in order to secure stability and experience.

I further believe that these legislators should be nominated and elected upon a NONPARTISAN BALLOT.

IN MY JUDGMENT SUCH A LEGISLATURE AS I AM ADVOCATING WOULD GIVE US FEWER BUT BETTER LAWS; IT WOULD GIVE US LAWS THAT NEED LESS INTERPRETATION FROM THE COURTS AND ACCORDINGLY GIVE US LESS LITIGATION. IT WOULD BE REPRESENTATIVE.

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.