

MR. HENRY PECK AND HIS FAMILY AFFAIRS - - - By Gross

HENRY JR. SAYS



LOVE IS EVERYWHERE EXCEPT IN OUR HOUSE
HENRY PECK JR.
EXCUSE THIS BLAT

MORNING ENTERPRISE

OREGON CITY, OREGON

E. E. BRODIE - - - - - Editor and Publisher

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CITY OFFICIAL NEWSPAPER

MINIMIZING COURT COSTS In every meeting of state bar associations, the best legal minds of the country make spasmodic efforts to cut down the forms of legal procedure and curtail the expenses of a suit at law. Almost every one of the state associations has recommended some change in the procedure of the courts that will eliminate the waste of time and money that litigation through the courts now entails. It is a notorious fact that suits in the courts of this country cost more than those of any other of the world's nations. The forms through which a litigant must go, the papers that he must file, the expenses that must be met, all make the procedure in our courts one long drawn out fight from beginning to end and the costs are, in many cases, almost prohibitive.

There are records in this county and in every other county of the state that would almost fill volumes. There are cases where the papers fill several packages in the record files. In some courts, the papers number dozens and have run into the scores. Especially is this true, if the case is one of long standing and if there are numerous legal and technical points that have to be fought out by the counsel of the contending parties to the action.

Lawyers themselves admit that there is little use for a great deal of the effort that is expended in bringing a case to trial. It would be much easier were half of the papers that are now filed and half of the expense now attached to a suit at law eliminated and the process made simple and easy.

Many times a plaintiff does not go into the courts and justice is not served between parties who have real grounds for complaint because he cannot afford the attendant expenses of a suit through the courts. There are, it is true, many of the forms that are necessary in order to give both sides of the action the proper hearing and the proper amount of time in which to prepare a defense to a complaint. There are other forms that are simply a waste of time and effort and that merely add to the intricacy of the court procedure without adding anything material or important to the rights of the parties before the court.

Procedure of this kind should be abolished. The trial of cases should be so simplified that all of this endless work and confusion would not be possible, even in the cases that are fought inch by inch to the supreme court of the state.

Justice is meant for every man. It was not destined for the select few. Neither was it intended that only those who had money to fight their cases through the courts should receive the benefit of those courts. The framers of the documents that have made the legal history of the English speaking peoples intended that justice should extend to the man with great wealth as well as to the man with none. In the passing of years of legal decisions and legislative enactments, however, the original intent seems to have become more or less hazy and the suits at law have now become so complex and intricate that it takes months and even years to push a suit through to final determination.

The slogan of many of our wisest jurists and legal reformers, as well as many of the commercial clubs and business organizations over the country

Health of School Children Better Protected Here Than Abroad

By Professor LEO BURGERSTEIN of the Royal University, Vienna

THE UNITED STATES IS MOVING FORWARD RAPIDLY TOWARD THE ZENITH IN THE MODERN ERA OF PROGRESSIVE EDUCATION. I CAN ONLY PREDICT THE ACCOMPLISHMENT OF "THINGS THAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN" FOR AMERICANS YEARS BEFORE THE OLD WORLD HAS REALIZED THAT IT IS BEING OUT-DISTANCED.

In ventilation, school buildings, lighting systems, co-operation of various states and the installation of innovations such as the single desk and open air school ideas the United States outrivals European improvements. Open air schools are IDEAL METHODS OF INSTRUCTION.

The interest displayed by people of wealth is one of the factors which have made improvement in the conditions of your country remarkable. The hygienic importance of the single seat idea as practiced in nearly all American schools cannot be overestimated. Children sitting alone are less liable to infection.

The highly polished wire glass windows used in the school buildings of America are also a vast asset to the health of the school child. This glass produces more and BETTER LIGHT. As a result children do not suffer as much from eye strain. BLACKBOARDS ARE A MISTAKE, as the boards, in many cases covering one entire wall of the schoolroom, consume a great deal of light. White boards are ideal. Black crayon makes the writing on these as prominent.

today is, "Fewer laws and better." It is a slogan that is well worth while. The readiness of the legislatures to enact and enact and enact, apparently without end, piles up the statutes, complicates the procedure, and finally taxes the costs and burdens upon the man who is least able to meet them.

EDUCATION Within the last few years, education has spread through CONTAGIOUS the United States like an epidemic. The schools of the country have grown wonderfully, the facilities have reached a higher standard than they have ever had before, and the desire for knowledge has given us a high educational ranking in the countries of the world.

This advance has been due to the public school system and to the effort that they have made to carry the education that they have bottled up to the masses where it can be of use to the state. It has also been due to the spread of libraries through the country and to the demand for the education that they bring to the most isolated communities of the state.

Libraries have everywhere played an important part in the development of the educational standards of the community. They have been a factor, second only to the public school system, in the raising of that standard that has given us the place that we now hold.

The masses do not attend the higher institutions of learning and we have not that number of exceptionally learned men that some of the other nations have. The number is constantly growing, however, and the edicts of some of the professors of specialized studies are taken with that same respect for the voice of authority that we are accustomed to accord to those of German institutions and universities of England and of France.

But our main educational effort has always been with the masses of the people. We have always endeavored to raise the standards of the general citizenship rather than to round off the rough edges of those who have passed through the grammar and high school grades. It has always been the aim of the educators to raise the average of learning in the country rather than to push that average higher yet by attendance at the universities and colleges.

So general has this been the policy of the educational institutions that a writer in a recent magazine has called us a "country with average averages." He has pointedly referred to the fact that we have no class so highly trained and educated as to dominate the political or financial affairs of the nation. Some of our best statesmen, our leading men in national affairs have had but an average education. They have not passed through those higher branches of learning that distinguishes the statesmen of England from those of the United States.

So general has this idea of higher education pervaded the masses of the Isles that there is almost a class line that divides the political factions in affairs that interest the nation at large. It is not so here. Education has, however, spread so generally through the country that the attendance at the universities and colleges is steadily increasing and the faculties are gaining in numbers and strength.

Too, the several states have in their constitutions recognized the fact that a trained citizenship means a better state and have endowed their institutions with funds to meet the contingent expenses. Such institutions should be liberally supplied to care for every man or woman who wants to gain the higher education that the state provides. It is an investment that the state can well afford to make. It is one that daily returns a heavy interest on the money expended. For that reason, the appropriation bills of the university of this state should not be allowed to go by the board at the next election nor should the schools be allowed to suffer because of some peculiar idea of institution consolidation.

EVERY DOLLAR—

that you have no immediate need of will soon be more than a dollar if you leave it with us for a specified time.

The Bank of Oregon City

OLDEST BANK IN CLACKAMAS COUNTY

FORUM OF THE PEOPLE

AS TO THAT \$150,000

OREGON CITY, Ore., Oct. 11, 1913. (Editor of The Enterprise)—An editorial in Saturday's Enterprise, entitled "Bar Money Would Be Spent in Stores," charges that \$150,000 a year is received in saloons of Oregon City, and that practically none of this money finds its way into local channels. It is declared that the greater part of this sum goes to Portland wholesale liquor dealers, and the assertion is made that if the coming prohibition election carries, this vast sum of money will be spent in local stores or deposited in local banks. This is a charming argument, but unfortunately it is not correct.

Investigation will show you that the major portion of the patrons of Oregon City saloons are single men who have nobody dependent upon them. If the Oregon City saloons are closed, these men, and the married ones as well, will go elsewhere to obtain liquor. Most of them will go to Portland. Being unable to patronize saloons in Oregon City, they will "make up for lost opportunities" when in Portland, and will spend more over Portland bars than they ever spent at home. Moreover, they will not be safeguarded by the strict regulations that govern Oregon City saloons, and will return to their homes carrying all that they can possibly imbibe. Thus their money will still "go to Portland," only more of it will go, and go directly. You raise the issue that Oregon City saloonmen obtain their stock in trade from Portland wholesale houses. So do Oregon City dry-goods merchants, and Oregon City grocers and butchers. In fact all local stores buy their wares

in wholesale markets; and it is just as reasonable to argue that the money spent here by their patrons goes to Portland, even as does the money that the saloonman takes in.

The statement that \$150,000 a year is spent over Oregon City bars is a considerable flattery of the local saloon business. Oregon City saloons probably average \$20 a day apiece, or \$200 a day in the aggregate. In the 300 days of the year on which they are open this makes a yearly income of \$60,000—and of this they pay \$10,000, or one-sixth of the total, to the city in licenses. No other local business gives as large a share of its receipts to Oregon City.

Closing the saloons, then, will not only deprive Oregon City of \$10,000 a year in revenue, and so add approximately five dollars annually to the payments demanded of each taxpayer, but it will, if past experience is any criterion, leave ten vacant store buildings in the business part of town, and so will work toward lower rentals. None of the saloons closed by the council during the past year has as yet been rented for any other purpose, and it is not reasonable to suppose that the closing of ten more will increase business activity.

In publishing the arguments of the workers of the Anti-Saloon League, which institution, incidentally, is not an Oregon City affair, it would be well to lay before your readers the other side of the question. Confiscation of the saloon business in this city will, in brief, reduce municipal revenues \$10,000 each year will send to Portland and other cities Oregon City men who want to buy liquor and who will also buy clothes and groceries in the larger stores of the metropolis at the same time. It will increase the number of unrented store buildings and so lower rentals in general, and will still leave the city with the problems and ex-

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DILLMAN & HOWLAND

expense of caring for intoxicated persons when they endeavor to make their way home at night—all without any increase in benefits. Yours very truly, MAXWELL VIETOR.

OREGON CITY, Or., Oct. 11.—(Editor of the Enterprise)—I wish to offer a suggestion to the city council and live wires, looking for a location for a public play ground. Attention has been called to the fact that the city owns the public square bounded by Adams, Jefferson, 12th and 13th streets, being the block west of the Barclay school and used in conjunction therewith as a playground. This block has a deep gully running through it and there is quite a ridge separating it from 13th street, which is also a ravine or gully, on the north. As these gulleys are from 15 to 20 feet deep it would require filling to fill to grade. Now it is possible for a few hundred dollars to grade down the ridge and level off a field 8 or 10 feet lower than the grade of 13th street, and being thus lower allows the sides of the blocks to be used as a natural amphitheatre for spectators, the trees on the south side to be preserved for shade and beauty. There could be room for a field of 300 feet long by 250 feet wide, including 13th street, which could be vacated for such a purpose, as it cannot be used in its present condition.

These grounds would always be high and dry and are centrally located and close to the high school. An improvement here has a permanent value for the school equipment and under the watchful eyes of the school teachers and janitors, which alone is worth consideration. Half the money expended for a tract of land which has the questionable features of being out of the way and subject to overflow at least twice yearly, would practically put the Barclay Square in good condition for a large play ground, and the work could be done during this winter, to the best advantage, and be ready for the ball and tennis season next year.

CITIZEN.

SOME QUESTIONS ANSWERED

To the Editor of the Morning Enterprise:—1. Have men not the right to sell liquor if they so desire?

No inherent right—only such as is delegated to them by the community. Where saloons are made legal by license the saloon man is entitled to protection of the law (so long as he obeys its injunctions) and to fair play. But the supreme court has decided that his rights, from a business standpoint, are all delegated to him by his license.

2. If the city goes dry will we not have "blind pigs"?

In 1912 Chicago had 7152 saloons, but over 8000 additional places sold liquor under federal license, without the city license. Under the saloon regime more blind tigers than saloons. We have them in Oregon City to day under license, as every business man knows. Now we have both "tiger" and saloon. Then we will have only "tiger."

Many men go into a legalized place with their friends who would not go into an illicit place. Chapter 250, Oregon Laws of 1913, make it necessary for every liquor package shipped into dry territory to be plainly so marked; the consignee must sign his own name; so signing makes him responsible for the disposal of such liquor, and can be used as evidence of "blinking pigging," if shipped in over the quantity he could dispose of. It makes it almost impossible to get liquor without leaving yourself liable, except in suit-case quantities, which would do little harm.

3. If the city goes dry will men not get all they want at the drug stores? An insult to our druggists, as respectable and law abiding a class of merchants as we have in the city. Even if they were not, our temperance law of Oregon says they can only sell in dry territory upon a doctor's prescription. This is recorded, and cannot be refilled. If a physician could be found (a rather hard matter) who would issue such prescriptions too often, he exact provides for a way of attending to his case. Nothing in this argument.

4. If Oregon City goes dry will they not plant saloons in Gladstone and West Linn? To plant one in West Linn there must be a majority vote of the city before admitting any license clause to the charter, a pretty difficult matter, as our liquor friends have found in the state of Arkansas, where they have discovered that this virtually amounts to prohibition, nearly the entire state having gone dry since the legislature passed the "majority vote" clause. Gladstone real estate has a "no license" clause. Can't plant saloons there.

5. If Oregon City goes dry men will

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FOR RENT—Furnished room, with light and heat. Enquire Enterprise.

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TO EXCHANGE—A beautiful country home, five acres, good house, plenty of fruit of all kinds; on South End road one and one-half miles from city; for Oregon City or Portland home. No agent. Phone owner, Farmers 229.

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. Grossbacher, Canemah.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, at a bargain—2-cylinder, 7-horse, late model Excelsior motor cycle. Equipped, has tandem seat. Ask for E. Brown, Enterprise office.

FOR SALE—\$35 Per Acre—160 acres, 70 acres cultivated, good orchard, fair buildings; R. F. D.; living water; 25 miles south of Portland; excellent soil. \$1000 cash, balance on long time, 6 per cent. F. B. Madison, Oregon City.

PIGS FOR SALE—3 months old, \$5.00. Phone 2013.

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

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

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

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