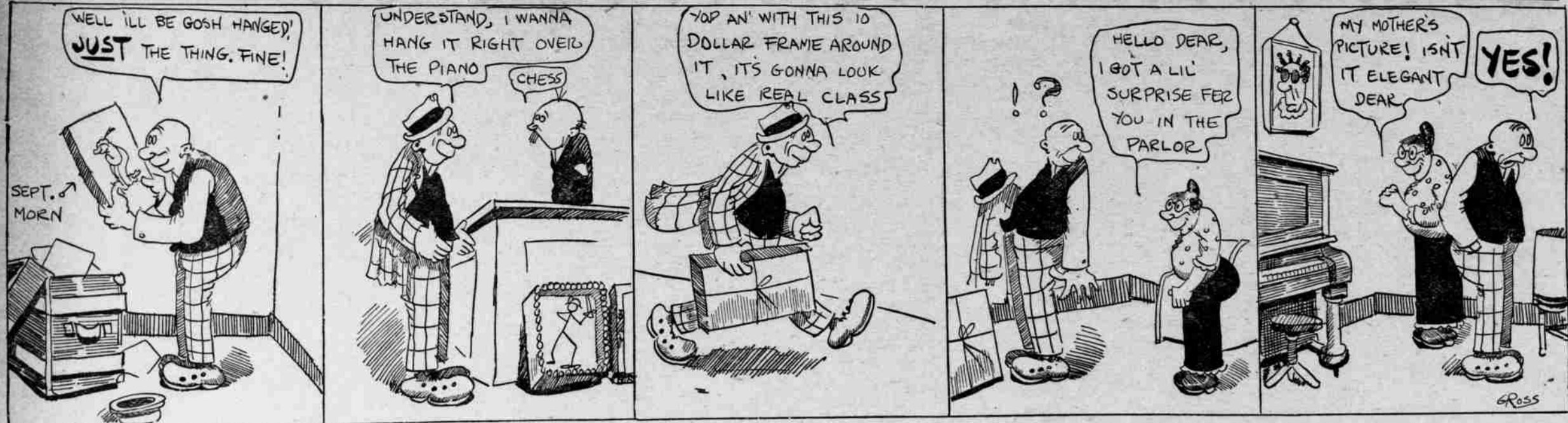


MR. HENRY PECK AND HIS FAMILY AFFAIRS

By Gross

HENRY JR. SAYS



THAT "YES" OVER THERE DENOTES DEEP CHAGRIN. OH YES! HENRY PECK JR.

MORNING ENTERPRISE

OREGON CITY, OREGON

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

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CITY OFFICIAL NEWSPAPER

CONVICTION The greatest judicial outrage that has ever besmirched OF SULZER the records of our courts was Sulzer's impeachment. It was the dirty work of a dirty gang of political cut throats. It was inspired by a ring of political grafters who have no sense of public decency, no regard for honesty in the administration of public affairs.

Hatched in the back room of a gambling den, inspired by criminals, and worked out by law violators, it was the most cunning invention and the most devilish plot that the mind of an ingenious and misdirected hireling of a ward boss could devise.

Any public official is subject to criticism. Every public official must expect to have the people of the state—or some of them—continually on the opposite side of the fence. But he expects them—and he has that right to expect it—to play the game fair. If they oppose him, they should use all of the tactics that the tangled skein of American politics can give them to beat him in an open conflict. He may then be able to beat them at their own game. He has the same chance to fight that have his enemies. He fights like a man. He meets men with the weapons of a man. He matches his wits against the wits of his enemies. When he goes down to defeat, he does so with the conviction that he has been fairly beaten in an open fight and that he has merely lost the game. He can again enter the arena and fight over again the battles which brought him to the end of his career in the first instance.

But when an honest man goes against a bunch of crooks from Tammany hall, when he has to meet the political thugs that infest the capital of the state of New York like flies in summer time, the chances are ten to one against him and he has lost the game from the start. It is a peculiar commentary upon the politics of this republic that the offices of the state are crowded with thugs of the kind that now populate the capitol at Albany.

It is time that something were done to oust them from the offices that they hold. With but one idea in their minds, with but the thought during their political careers—that of private gain—they maneuver the political affairs of the state in such a way that the honest man who happens, by the merest accident, to get into a position where he can be of real benefit to his people is up against it from every standpoint and can only fight against the time when he knows they will use the mistakes that "all flesh is heir to" in bringing about his downfall.

Such thuggery arouses the indignation of all right thinking people the country over. It stirs the passions of the most impassionate. It is a blot upon the history of New York state, a state that has several blots to her credit already. Worse even than the Rosenthal murder and the attendant police scandal that grew out of it, is this lasting defamation of the name of the greatest of the American states.

No more decided blow could be given to the honest voters of that state than the one Tammany has now dealt. It was a clever bit of work. It required disregard for law, prostitution of the sense of justice, the overriding of the courts, the raw and coarse tactics that were resorted to in the effort to "put one over" to the credit of the hall. Though probably Tammany men, judging from some of their acts, the court of appeals of that state did not

have the nerve to so far forget the position that it holds in the eyes of the people of that state to absolutely and at all times utterly disregard the rights of the defendant governor. The Lord knows that they did it often enough, even at that.

Such an act as this is enough to add the public clamor for the recall of judges and judicial decisions, even as some of the murders that are committed in the country almost justify lynching. The delays in the administration of justice and the perverted use to which the courts of some of the states in the East are put is enough grounds for the arousing of the righteous indignation of a public that suffers such outrages too long in silence and that would rather "bear the ills we have than flee to others that we know not of."

While radical in the extreme and often the grounds for the gaining of mere political advantage, the cry of "Throw the grafters out" would be a good one for New York just now. Certainly, the people should put down in their calendars the names of every one of those thugs that voted against Sulzer in this crisis and should remember them to their dying day. They have shown their allegiance to the policies and principles of Tammany. They have plainly written in undying letters the character of their associations, the side of the fence on which they stand. They have left a lasting trace upon the legal history of that state that will be an unwashed blot in its escutcheon for years to come and that will die only when the last of the present generation has passed away.

Well have some of the learned jurists of the country declared that for a hundred years the people and courts of this country will look back upon this trial and the evidence and decisions on procedure that it produced. Well have they declared that it will remain a part of the legal annals of the country for many years to come and will stand as a lasting smirch upon the honor of a state that has grown callous to legal outrages and that has become accustomed to violations of law and records of thuggery and political crookery.

CHARITY ALWAYS Driven from pillar to post by the lack of work and BEGINS AT HOME forced to walk down the railroad track in the search of employment that will feed and clothe his starving family, the case of C. W. Wilson is, perhaps, unusual only in that it is more extreme than many others that have not been called to the attention of the public generally.

Strange it is that with all of the millions that the people of the United States annually send to the far east to feed, clothe, and educate the heathen, that such a condition could arise. Strange, that in a country like ours the price of a baby's life must be given before the sentiment of the people is aroused enough to care for those who are temporarily in need of care and attention.

The lack of work in this instance was merely temporary. The man was willing to work. He was looking for a place. The sufferings of his wife and baby had its effect upon his mind as it would have an effect upon the mind of every husband and father. A little care for the wife and child at that time until the father could have found work would have saved that baby's life and would have protected its mother's health. Isn't it better that we should first care for our own than send the money that we annually raise to educate and clothe the people of the far east—people whom we do not know, for whom we have not the slightest sympathy, and in whom we have not and cannot have the smallest bit of interest.

Would it not be better for us to help those who are willing to work but for the moment cannot find it than send the millions that are now given to "the heathen Chinese," or the African in the wildest of the forests of the "Dark Continent?" We are primarily interested in our own people. Self preservation is the first law of nature. The protection of our own has been the law of the race, since there was a race. The money that we spend annually for the benefit of the other countries of the world were better spent in the protection of our own and the caring for our own mothers and children.

Though the influence that this country has had on the civilization of the darkest corners of the world is a fact of which we are justly proud, we should never let that ambition cause us to overlook those who are right at our own doors and who have a better right to our sympathy and help at a time when that sympathy and help is badly needed. The blow that that father suffered when his child died on that long trip is enough to leave its mark on his life for many years to come. To see a wife and mother with her babe in her arms dependent upon him and unable to help her or to provide her even with the necessities of life is more than the average man can stand. It makes it doubly hard upon him when she bravely bares her shoulders to the winds of misfortune and the storms of nature's elements and takes her place beside him in the fight for a bare chance to live in the world.

Charity toward all men, but charity toward those at home first, is the best possible remedy for some of the evils of our industrial life. After we have first cared for our own, then we are in a better position to send our money to those in other lands and countries who badly need our aid.

HOUSE AND FURNITURE
2-story, 8-room plastered house. Can be used by two families. Toilet and bath, corner lot 66x105, large enough to build another house. Considerable furniture with the property. Will sell all for \$2500.00, or take out the furniture.

DILLMAN & HOWLAND

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 2511.
H. J. BIGGER

NOTICES
Summons
In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Clackamas.
Lucien A. Thomas, Plaintiff,
vs.
Nellie P. Powers, Defendant.
To Nellie P. Powers, above named defendant:

In the name of the State of Oregon you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you, in the above named suit, on or before the 8th day of November, 1913, said date being the expiration of six weeks from the first publication of this summons, and if you fail to appear or answer said complaint for want thereof the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief prayed for in the complaint, to-wit:

For a decree dissolving the bonds of matrimony now existing between the plaintiff and defendant. This summons is published by order of Hon. J. U. Campbell, Judge of the above entitled Court, which order was made on the 12th day of September, 1913, and the time prescribed for publication thereof is six weeks, beginning with the issue dated September 13th, 1913, and continuing each week thereafter and including Friday, October 25th, 1913.
P. J. BANNON,
613-614 Ch. of Com. Bldg. Portland, Oregon, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

SUMMONS
In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Clackamas.
Lora A. Chiles, Plaintiff,
vs.
O. R. Chiles, Defendant.
To O. R. Chiles:

In the name of the state of Oregon, you are hereby required to appear and answer to the complaint filed against you in the above named suit, on or before the 24th day of November, 1913, said date being the date fixed by the court, being six weeks from the first publication of this summons, and if you fail to appear and answer said complaint for want thereof, plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief prayed for in her complaint, to-wit: a decree of divorce, dissolving the bonds of matrimony now existing between plaintiff and defendant, on the ground of cruel and inhuman treatment; and for the sum of seventy-five (\$75.00) dollars, attorney's fees, and twenty-five (\$25.00) dollars court costs, and for the care, custody and control of Harold E. Chiles, for such other and further relief as the court may deem equitable and just. This summons is published by the order of the Honorable J. U. Campbell, judge of the circuit court for the county of Clackamas, state of Oregon, which order was made and entered on the 10th day of October, 1913, and the time prescribed for publication is six weeks beginning with the issue dated October 11th, 1913, and continuing each week thereafter, and including the issue of November 22, 1913.

Wants, For Sale, Etc
Notices under these classified headings will be inserted at one cent a word, first three lines, one cent additional thereafter. Cash must accompany order unless otherwise stated. An open account with the paper. No financial responsibility for errors; where errors occur free corrected notices will be printed for patron. Minimum charge five cents.
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.

LEON DAILY, Lathing and Plastering Contractor. Lowest price possible.
HELP WANTED—FEMALE
WANTED—Middle-aged woman for general housework; good home, good wages. Call on or address, Mrs. J. J. Tyrrell, Gladstone, Ore.
WANTED—German girl for general housework. Apply 610 Seventh St.

MISCELLANEOUS
L. AUSTIN, the tailor, for men and women. Suits made to your measure; alterations and refitting. Prices reasonable. Room A, Barclay Building.
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—Gasoline wood saw; good as new, and 2 sucking cows, 4 months old. F. Steiner, Oregon City, Rt. No. 3. Tele. Beaver Creek.
FOR SALE—Fresh cow with calf. G. Grossbacher, Canemah.

WOOD AND COAL
OREGON CITY WOOD & FUEL CO.—Wood and coal, 4-foot and 18-inch lengths, delivered to all parts of city; sawing specialty. Phone your orders Pacific 1371, Home A220. F. M. BLUHM.

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.

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.

Manners, Decency and Propriety Are No Longer the Rule, but the Exception

By WILLIAM C. E. NEWBOLT, Canon and Chancellor of St. Paul's Cathedral, London

THERE IS A GENERAL LAXITY OF MANNERS, OF DECENCY AND OF PROPRIETY OVER THE WORLD.

Books are sometimes gravely reprehensible. The modesty of town life has been BREAKING DOWN FOR MANY YEARS. It is not necessary that there should be a great religious upheaval. If people will only return to the ordinary OLD FASHIONED LAWS of conduct and demeanor things will come right again.

We sigh for another Isaiah to denounce the INDECENCIES AND EXTRAVAGANCES OF DRESS. Warning voices are heard about the MODERN DANCE and the lack of refinement, good manners and Christian courtesy.

Vice is common, virtue rare. To follow vice a man has only to let himself go. A man may be a libertine in his private life, but the world asks no questions. He is smart; he is wealthy; he is amusing. If he has powerful friends his misdeeds are concealed.

A MAN RUSHES HERE AND THERE IN A MAD GLUT OF WHAT HE THINKS IS PLEASURE—THEATERS, MUSIC HALLS, RACES AND WORSE. HE IS DRIFTING ON TO THE MIDNIGHT LEAP, THE PISTOL OR THE FATAL DRAFT.

An age which is shocked at the marriage service welcomes for its sons and daughters the sex problem dressed up in all the nauseous unreserve of a society novel.

"The man who does not and cannot save money cannot and will not do anything else worth while."—Andrew Carnegie.

The Bank of Oregon City
OLDEST BANK IN CLACKAMAS COUNTY

Heart to Heart Talks
By CHARLES N. LURIE

THE BLESSING OF THE SNOW.
As the whiteness of the snow covers the decaying brown of the year, so does the whiteness of the hair lighten and glorify the closing years of human life.
Under the benign covering of the snow lies the promise of the spring. Under the whitening thatch of the human habitation inheres, perhaps, the certainty of a spring in another existence.
The earth is resurrected. The spirit shall live.
As you count the whitening hairs, consider each one as a snowflake, sent to cover with the beauty of the snow the decaying remains of the years that have passed. Wear them not with regret, but with the calm acceptance of the years that have passed and promise of the ages to come.
To all who live comes in time the whitening of the hair. If you would live long you must face the fact that