

MR. HENRY PECK AND HIS FAMILY AFFAIRS

By Gross

HENRY JR. SAYS



SEPT MORN
FRIEND READER
IN ORDER TO COMPLY WITH THE S.R.P.A. RULES WE CANNOT PORTRAY THE ANNIHILATION OF PECK HERE, SO WE FILL THE SPACE WITH A LIL' ART EXHIBITION OF OUR OWN— THANKS—
FROS

MAW
DIDN'T JUST
KIND OF SEEM
TO APPRECIATE
THE COMPLIMENT
HENRY PECK

MORNING ENTERPRISE OREGON CITY, OREGON

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

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CITY OFFICIAL NEWSPAPER.

IN SPITE OF THE FACT that the city council has raised the tax levy to 10 mills over the eight and one-half mill levy of the year before, Oregon City will be in a better condition without the saloons than it has been and the money that is spent will, at least, do the city some good rather than fatten the pocketbooks of the Portland liquor dealers.

Through the campaign that was waged against the saloon evil, this paper has declared time and again that it believed, in the event of an increase in taxes, the people would be bettered by the absence of the saloon and the removal of the curse from the city. It has always figured that it cost too much to collect that \$10,000 that the saloons were paying into the city treasury and that the people would be that much ahead even if it were necessary to raise the levy to meet the loss of this source of revenue.

It takes that same stand now in face of the increase in the rate. It believes that it is much easier and better to pay \$10,000 into the city treasury directly through taxes than it is to save \$10,000 and pay \$150,000 annually into the coffers of the saloon. As a mere matter of elementary arithmetic, the city will save \$140,000 annually by the removal of the saloons and that money will be spent in the city through the regular channels of business.

No business house would spend \$150,000 in order to save \$10,000. It isn't good business for a wholesaler or a retailer. Why should it be good business for a municipality? The campaign of the wets was made almost alone on this issue and yet it doesn't figure out from a point of dollars and cents.

Oregon City is better off without the saloons. Though the taxes will have to be raised to meet this loss of revenue, the people will discover that they judged rightly when they overthrew the power that has held them in its clutches for many years and when they decided at the polls that the saloons must go.

Even with a higher tax rate, the city is saving \$140,000—a sum that will be spent at home hereafter and that will go into the pockets of home dealers. The saloons can derive very little pleasure from their "I told you so" cry since the council made its decision. The city needs the money. It has lost the revenues of the saloons—revenues that it can well afford to be without. It has raised the tax rate to meet this loss. All of which is wise and proper.

The city saves an annual sum of \$140,000 that went into the pockets of the saloons before. It seems to the Enterprise that the people of the city have the right to gloat a little over the saving and that the saloons ought to

The Prizes of the Panama Canal Are Not Going to Us Unless We Strive For Them



By JOHN BARRETT, Director General of the Panama Canal

THERE is a growing need that every manufacturing and productive city and section in the United States should be UP AND DOING AND GETTING READY FOR THE PANAMA CANAL. It is equally important that cities and states should realize the present and prospective value of pan-American commerce.

We have the enterprise, the men, the capital, the industries, the location and, I hope, the ambition which can ENABLE US TO PROFIT ENORMOUSLY from the opening of the canal and from the development of the exchange of trade with the twenty sister Latin-American republics.

We cannot, however, simply rest upon our present laurels and be satisfied.

We must REALIZE THE COMPETITION WHICH WE MUST MEET with the great manufacturing, exporting and importing centers of Europe and even Asia.

THE PRIZES OF THE PANAMA CANAL ARE NOT GOING TO US UNLESS THEY ARE FOUGHT FOR WITH UNREMITTING EFFORT. IT WILL REQUIRE TIME FOR THE FULL GOOD OF THE CANAL TO BE REALIZED by any city or section of the United States. Business must adapt itself to the new conditions, and the accompanying INFLUENCES OF DEMAND AND SUPPLY MUST BE THOROUGHLY STUDIED AND MASTERED.

accept their defeat in silence.

THE ATTEMPT TO railroad the administration currency bill through the senate by the secret caucus method appears to have failed utterly. In the house, it was different. Notwithstanding the vigorous protests of Republican members and the manifest disapproval of some Democrats, the bill was treated as a purely partisan affair, and minority members of the committee were early given to understand that their party was represented therein merely as a matter of traditional formality; the real work on the measure being done by the Democrats in caucus. When the bill was finally licked into presentable shape, the disposition was to force it at once to a vote, without affording any considerable opportunity for debate. The Democratic majority in the house was of sufficient proportions to head off serious resistance to such a scheme. In a way, perhaps this was well. Unrestricted debate would undoubtedly have resulted in the bill being actually talked to death, or at least in a process of haggling and filibustering which would have made impossible any progress whatever. So, there is something to be said in extenuation of the caucus method adopted in the house.

But whatever excuse might be offered for the action of the Democratic majority in the house was based on a consciousness that the bill must later go to the senate, which, at least theoretically, serves as a check on the lower branch, and in which the administration party has no such potent and peremptory majority. Urgent as is the necessity for currency legislation, it is equally important that that legislation should be of the safe and sane order, which shall do good rather than harm. It is for the senate to make sure that proposed legislation answers this description before allowing it to pass. The attitude of Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, in withstanding the pressure brought to bear on him by fellow-Democrats and refusing to reconcile his views to the demands of the president, will have a helpful influence in this direction. The senate committee on banking and currency has been granted more time "for consideration of the bill," and probably not a little of its time will be devoted to considering what is to be done next. The failure of the attempt to force the measure through by way of the Democratic caucus at this stage of its progress is on the side of safety. The only remaining danger seems to lie in the possibility that Republican senators may yet talk the bill into innocuous desuetude. Certainly some such bill must be enacted, and that with the least possible delay consistent with the financial stability of the country.

Smell Has Been Termed "Taste at a Distance," and the Way in Which Anything is Appreciated by the Cells of Taste and Smell is Exactly Alike.

We think we know all about tasting and smelling, but these are the most elusive senses and so closely allied that they have been called the "wedded senses." If you wish to be convinced of the closeness of their connection notice the next time you have a severe cold in the head and ascertain how little taste you get from your food, even though it be the most "tasty."

In fact, flavor and odor are great puzzles to all of the physical investigators. The preponderance of evidence points to the suggestion that all taste and odor are brought about by chemical changes in the ends of the nerves having to do with these sensations. Smell has been termed "taste at a distance," and the way in which anything is appreciated by the cells of taste and smell is precisely alike.

The infinitely small particles that reaches the nose must first be dissolved in the mucous covering of the olfactory bulb before its odor can be caught and transferred to the end of the olfactory nerve. The same is the case with the thing that is to be tasted. It, too, is dissolved in the juices of the mouth and then makes its way to some one or more of the taste cells, when the chemical change takes place which sets up a sensation in the gustatory nerve, and we really taste the substance and announce to ourselves or others how it tastes.

Most persons think that as the tongue is the chief organ of taste you could taste anything placed anywhere on the tongue. But this is far from being true. There are three chief kinds of papillae of taste on the tongue, and anything touching it on these spots is tasted, but if it touches any spot between these it is not tasted at all. The olfactory papillae are at the tip of the tongue and at the sides, and each one contains special taste "buds," which dissolve something of the substance put on them and transfer the sensation to the underlying nerve of taste.

Then there are the fungiform papillae, looking like little mushrooms (whence the name), with taste buds of their own, and there are also the circumvallate papillae, only seven or ten in number, lying toward the back of the tongue, forming a V, with the apex pointing toward the throat. These are little mounds with moats around them and taste buds lying in the moats to catch whatever particles of food may reach thus far sufficiently dissolved to be tasted.

The middle of the tongue and the hard palate have no taste at all, and this is the reason that if we are to take a bitter powder and it is carefully placed at the center of the tongue it can be washed down quickly by a gulp of water, leaving no taste in the mouth.

The taste buds have been carefully measured, and it is found that they are 1-300 of an inch long and 1-500 of an inch broad, oval in shape, something like a small Florence flask. The proof that tasting is a chemical process lies in the fact that anything that is to be tasted must be soluble, for the unchewed food or hard coated pill is not tasted. Tastes have been classified as sweet, bitter, acid and saline, and experiment has shown that we taste salty foods most rapidly—in 17 of a second—and that sweet acid and bitter take longer, the last requiring 238 of a second for perception.

Another peculiarity of taste is that after a very strong taste of any kind we cannot so easily distinguish slighter flavors. The nerve energy has been exhausted for a time, and only after a little does it return. If you have eaten sweets for dessert you must drink some water to clear the mouth of the sweet taste or your coffee will taste very bitter, no matter how much sugar you put into it. The professional taster knows that the gusta-

DUE DILIGENCE—is exercised by every employe and officer of this bank in the protection and promotion of its patrons' interests

The Bank of Oregon City
OLDEST BANK IN CLACKAMAS COUNTY

Heart to Heart Talks

A SHORT CUT.
If it is ever your good fortune to sail up the James river, in Virginia, from its mouth to Richmond, or if you have already enjoyed that beautiful trip, you will learn or you already know something about the Dutch Gap canal.

Near Richmond the canal has been cut to shorten the sailing distance. The canal is only 500 feet long, but it cuts off seven miles of navigation along the winding channel of the river.

As you sail up and down the river you travel 500 feet to save seven miles. Seven miles amount to 35,960 feet, so you see there is a great saving in time and distance and money.

General Butler began the Dutch Gap canal in the civil war days. Later it was completed, and it is now in daily use.

The Dutch Gap canal, with its small amount of work that saved and is saving an enormous deal of traveling, suggests a lesson applicable to our daily lives.

Are there not short cuts that we can take that will save us labor? Not alone in the physical aspects of life, but in our daily mental and moral dealings?

For instance, there is your new neighbor. He is a stranger in your community, and he may need help.

As the daily windings of your life and his approach, can you not dig a canal through the intervening heights of ignorance of him and his family without waiting for the formal introduction of pastor or physician or business intermediary?

He may be a right good fellow. Dig a canal to him.

If you find him unworthy later it will be an easy thing to block up the canal.

Or you may have had a misunderstanding with another neighbor or with your brother or sister or relative.

As the rivers of your lives meet, cut through the land which blocks the way and straighten the channel.

Perhaps—who knows—you may find him shovel in hand at the other end, digging his way through to you.

BARLOW.
S. M. Ormsby and son, Merle, were quite ill last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Kiser, of Newport, were visiting Mr. Kiser's sister, Mrs. Adamson on their honeymoon last week.

Mrs. Adamson went to Oregon City last Thursday.

The literary society met Friday night with a big attendance and many new members were added to the list.

Miss Hattie Irwin went to Portland Wednesday.

T. W. Irwin, wife and son, visited Mr. Irwin's mother the first of the week.

Mrs. S. M. Ormsby has entered the contest for the automobile given by the Evening Telegram.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Bauer, of Aurora, were shopping and calling on friends here Tuesday.

The sad accident of Louie Myers' death was a great shock to his many friends here Tuesday evening. The family have the sympathy of Barlow.

Senator Jones of Washington is a Republican and not notably "progressive," but he publicly commends President Wilson's policy as to Mexico.

"AUBURN HAIR GIRL" REMOVES DANDRUFF

The "Girl With Auburn Hair" Represents Parisian Sage, the Most Pleasant and Invigorating Hair Tonic

Parisian Sage surely removes dandruff—with one application makes the hair soft, wavy and abundant. It cleanses, cools and invigorates the scalp.

If you have dandruff, it is because the scalp is too dry and flakes off. Nourish the scalp with Parisian Sage and dandruff disappears.

Get today from Huntley Bros. Co., a large 50 cent bottle—it supplies hair and scalp needs. Parisian Sage quickly stops itching head, takes away the dryness, immediately removes dandruff, makes the scalp healthy and gives the hair that enviable lustre and beauty you desire.

Look for the trademark—the "girl with the Auburn Hair"—it is on every bottle.

DILLMAN & HOWLAND

Will purchase a 3-room house and lot 55x132 in good part of the city. You can pay some cash and pay the rest at \$7.00 per month without interest. Why pay rent when you can get a snap like this.

TASTE AND SMELL

Closely Allied, They Are the Most Elusive of the Senses.

RIDDLE OF FLAVOR AND ODOR.

Why should we call ourselves men unless it be to succeed in everything everywhere?—Mirabeau.

MEN WHO CAN AND WILL

The world today is above all else a practical world, and it demands results. What it is looking for is men who can and will do things. It is recorded of Lord Kitchener that, when during the South African campaign a subordinate officer reported to him a failure to obey orders and gave reasons therefor, he said to him: "Your reasons for not doing it are the best I ever heard. Now go and do it!" That is what the world demands today.

—George W. Goethals.

Perpetual Motion.

Perpetual motion is a very old dream. For this purpose machines have been constructed from time immemorial, but nothing has every come of it. Men have gone mad on the subject, but without any practical results. It was demonstrated long ago by Sir Isaac Newton and De la Hire that perpetual motion is impossible of attainment. Even the solar system, the most wonderful machine of which we have any knowledge, will run down in the course of time, some say in about 11,000,000 of years from now.—New York American.

Spell This.

Some of you who think you are well up in spelling just try to spell the words in this little sentence:

"It is agreeable to witness the unparalleled ecstasy of two harassed peddlers endeavoring to gauge the symmetry of two peeled ears."

Read it over to your friends and see how many of them can spell every word correctly. The sentence contains some of the real puzzlers of the spelling book.

Another Face Allures Him.

"I hope you watch your teacher, Johnnie, and remember what she shows you."

"Naw, I don't."

"What do you do?"

"I watch the clock."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Credit Is Due.

A man believes he is a hero if he amuses a baby for three minutes. But he never gives a mother credit for amusing it twenty-four hours a day.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

Turned Down.

Klooseman—Sorry to refuse you, old man, but my money likes company. Borrow—What do you mean? Klooseman—It can't bear to be a loan.—Boston Transcript.

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PHONES: MAIN 77; A 193

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 2511.
H. J. BIGGER

tory nerve becomes exhausted, for after a series of tastings he stops to give his nerve of taste an opportunity to return to its normal condition.

In taste and smell alike all individuals differ. The same food does not taste precisely the same to any two individuals, any more than the same perfume smells the same. There is a general resemblance, but the expert who has trained his sense of smell or taste perceives finer distinctions than the person who has given little attention to these special senses and their development. Arguments are of no avail, as was recognized in the popular and ancient proverb, "There is no disputing about tastes." There is no scientific explanation of the fact that one person likes onions and another abhors them. Some persons are fond of olives only after they have cultivated the taste. The only suggestion of an explanation is that in some persons the chemical changes brought about by onions or olives are pleasing, while in others they are offensive. It is the gustatory nerve that tells the tale, but little is understood about it.—New York World.

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Wants, For Sale, Etc.

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED—Work by the day by a woman that will hustle. Call 1508 16th street.

WANTED—Work of any kind by educated man of middle age. Address "S." care Enterprise.

WANTED—School boy will work for board and room; references given. Call J. B. Welch, phone Black 735 Jennings Lodge.

LESSON given in oil painting, also a few more orders taken for Christmas. Mrs. VanWeel, 709 11th St., Main 342.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

LADY SOLICITORS WANTED—For fast selling. Call any time after 10 o'clock a. m. today at Electric Annex, Room "E." Lady attendant.

WANTED—Experienced housekeeper for small family. Must be good cook. Phone Main 35, or address Box C, Oregon City.

WANTED—German girl for general housework. Apply, 610 Washington St.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Dining table and chairs, bed, stove and three rockers. Call 1508 16th street.

WOOD AND COAL

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

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

SUMMONS
In the Circuit court of the state of Oregon, for Clackamas county.
Clyde O. Garmire, Plaintiff,
vs.
Elizabeth M. Garmire, Defendant.
To Elizabeth M. Garmire, above-named defendant: You are hereby notified that you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled suit by the 2nd day of January, 1914, as prescribed by an order of court for publication of this summons, which said date is more than six weeks after the date of the first publication herein as ordered by the court in the above entitled suit, and if you fail to so appear and answer the complaint filed herein in the above entitled suit on said date, the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief prayed for in said complaint, which said relief is for a decree of the court forever dissolving and setting aside the marriage contract heretofore and now existing between plaintiff and said defendant; and granting to plaintiff a divorce from defendant, and for such other and further relief as the honorable court may deem meet with equity.

This summons is published by order of the Honorable H. S. Anderson, judge of the county court of Clackamas county, Oregon, said order was duly made and entered in said court on the 20th day of November 1913.

C. O. GARMIRE,
Attorney for Plaintiff.
Date of first publication, November 21, 1913.
Date of last publication, January 2, 1914.

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