

OREGON CITY ENTERPRISE

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OF ALL THE UNFORESEEN EFFECTS of this remarkable war, nothing has been more amazing than the widespread repudiation of alcohol.

It seemed that when the czar abolished the vodka traffic throughout the Russian empire by one stroke of his autocratic pen, the limit had been reached in prohibition. But now an even greater revolution is promised. Democratic Britain is about to go "dry!"

It seems incredible. Drink may not have so firm a hold on the British people as it had on the Russian masses; but in Russia the vodka habit is of comparatively recent growth, whereas the English, Scotch and Irish have been accustomed to whiskey, gin and rum for generations, and to malt liquors from time immemorial. An English authority declares that "Britain's drink bill is twice as much per capita as America's, four times as much as Canada's, and far the highest of any country in the world." A large part of the population has the alcohol craving. The practice of drinking has become a social tradition and habit interwoven with national manners and modes of thought. And these habitual drinkers are no unreflecting moujiks, submissive to the order of a czar, but free Britons, as democratic as any people in the world.

If the British nation gives up liquor, it will mean the greatest triumph for abstinence that the world has seen.

That the final step has not yet been taken, it seems inevitable. And it should be observed that the step is to be taken not as a moral reform, but purely as a practical war measure. The British government has found that drink decreases human efficiency so greatly that it interferes with the national business of fighting, and threatens disaster. Lloyd-George, who is no visionary social reformer, declared recently that drink was a more serious peril to Britain than were German bullets. A cabinet committee has been investigating labor conditions in the great shipyards and the factories that make war supplies—recently taken over by the socialized government—and has found that warships, guns, powder, shells, cartridges, uniforms, etc., cannot be produced in sufficient quantities for Kitchener's great armies unless the workmen stop drinking.

"The days lost by drinkers," we are told, "reduce their working time on an average of three full days a week." There is "an appalling contrast between the work done by drinkers and that done by teetotalers." And the frequent incapacitating of men by drunkenness throws the whole works out of gear, hampering the output of the sober men.

Little less serious is the accusation brought against the community in general because of the genial treating habit. Britons are not so prone to treating as Americans are; but the war has popularized the practice, and everybody insists on buying drinks for the soldiers and sailors. Many army men at home on leave have asked to be ordered back for duty at once, because it was so hard to resist being plied with drink by their friends. Drinking has increased, too, among women, as an anodyne for loneliness and grief when their husbands and sons are at the front—and nearly one-third of all the men in England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales have gone to fight.

Little by little the conviction has been growing in British government circles that there is no other way. The king himself has prepared the country for the stroke by setting the example. His announcement that he himself has forsworn the use of alcoholic liquors, and that he will hereafter permit no wine or other drink to be served in the royal household, may have as much effect as an act of parliament; for in England more than anywhere else, the king sets the social custom. If the king does not drink, how can his subjects drink without shame, even though it be to pledge the king or his army?

It will require national law to make the prohibition legal. That may be expected now from parliament at any time. It is a complex business; it will be necessary to reimburse to some extent at least the liquor manufacturers and dealers, as France has done in suppressing the absinthe industry, and there will be tens of thousands idle workmen to be cared for. "It will be a social revolution," say the reformers. But they have counted the cost and seem ready to pay it.

The prohibition is frankly a war measure, merely for the duration of the war. But when the conflict is over, will a thoroughly sobered nation willingly resume the old yoke? Will "wine that maketh glad the heart of man" (and that interfereth with his work) ever regain its lost prestige?

IN THE CURRENT ISSUE of The Oregon City Enterprise there appears an editorial regarding the duty and rights of the newspapers to print the truth about all local conditions, to thoroughly enlighten the public as to the real conditions, regardless of the adverse advertising which it may give that particular city or county.

"Light is the best policeman," is the keynote of the editorial and the county seat paper justifies its stand in having placed before its readers a true statement of conditions as they existed, regarding some of the evils of that city, such as the deplorable conditions which culminated in the typhoid epidemic a year or so ago. More recently they have been severely criticised for enlightening the people as to the true conditions of the city's finances.

The Enterprise is right in its contention. A remedy for existing evils cannot be found until the truth is made known to every resident and person, who should be interested in rectifying the evil. A mere chronicle of the virtues of a community is a good thing, but moral and physical growth will not occur, until the evils are bettered and the faults remedied. A city is merely a collection of individuals and a good "soul scourging" is a benefit for city or individual alike.

The Progress would like to chronicle nothing but the virtues of Estacada and surrounding country for by so doing, no enemies would be made. A true statement of the conditions of Estacada's streets and sidewalks and a few disparaging aspects of the city, even while they may hurt the fair name of the community to outsiders, must be kept constantly before the people, in order to eventually better these conditions.

The Progress, like the Enterprise has lost a few subscribers for printing such matter, and its recent stand on the enforcement of the fruit inspection has not increased its popularity.

The press and the pulpit are the only mediums for such dissemination of the truth, and as the latter has its hands full trying to handle the moral issues, the Progress will continue to work for the good of the community but hopes that the proportion of bouquets handed to the community, may be in a large excess to the number of brick-bats.—Estacada Progress.

SOME TIME AGO the Rockefeller Foundation was subjected to considerable criticism because, while it had given large sums to feed the starving Belgians, it has done nothing to help the poor miners of Colorado. Many of these locked-out workmen, with their families, were said to be starving as a direct result of the Rockefeller war against labor in that state. John D. Jr., who showed signs of economic conversion at the New York hearings of the Industrial Trade Commission, promised Mother Jones on that occasion that he would investigate, and if conditions were as she described them he would see that the Colorado sufferers were given substantial help.

Young Mr. Rockefeller has been as good as his word. On behalf of the Rockefeller Foundation, of which he is president, he has offered \$100,000 to the Colorado Committee on Unemployment and Relief for disbursement among needy miners.

The gift is condition, as Rockefeller gifts usually are. It is none the less admirable for that reason. It is to be used in employing the men in road-building, the state, local and individual funds for which have been exhausted. By the time this money gives out, the committee hopes to provide work in mines and elsewhere. Perhaps Mr. Rockefeller can be of service in that matter, too; he probably has enough influence with the Colorado Fuel & Iron company to obtain a good many jobs for union miners—if he is willing to call off his embargo on unionism.

Anyhow, young Mr. Rockefeller seems to be learning, in spite of his environment, that in dealing with labor he is dealing not with an economic abstraction, but with human beings, and that it is the human factor that counts most. It is almost worth the Colorado labor war to have the biggest capitalist in the world learn that.

WILLIAM FLYNN, 37 months old, and Alene Houch, 17 months old, both held to be perfect babies and both winners in a southern California eugenic show, are engaged. Their respective mothers have already arranged their marriage which goes to show that in this line, at least, the United States is about on a par with caste-cursed India or China.

But people who believe in eugenics are rejoicing exceedingly. They see visions of a perfect love ripening into a perfect marriage. Certainly, the engagement will be a proper test of the theory.

The engagement of the two babies is not much better than sheer nonsense and shows the height of sublime foolishness attainable by those who believe in eugenics. The two mothers do not take into consideration any other fact than that the two children are almost perfect physically. The next 18 years of their lives, when their character will be molded, permanent habits formed and the foundation set for the rest of their days, are ignored. Perhaps habits and character, which cannot yet be judged, will separate rather than draw together these two. Perhaps differences, that are more than possible but even probable, will estrange the two.

Both young men and young women maintain they should be the judges in selecting their mates. Dr. Woods Hutchinson has said that even the most cold blooded scientist has been unable to find a better excuse for getting married than falling in love.

The future for the two perfect babies is extremely unsettled. They are scheduled to be married but what is there to prevent the girl from preferring some redheaded, freckled and squint-eyed farmhand, who she really loves, to her 100 per cent mate, while the youth may decide that a chorus girl or milk maid is superior to the perfect Alene.

AS A MEANS OF ADVERTISING a film and crowding a theater for performance after performance, an active board of censorship is unequalled. A review of recent history in Los Angeles and in Portland proves this point.

The film, "Hyprocrites" was shown in the southern California city. The censors ordered the picture off of the screen and the story of the incident got a front page position on many of the coast newspapers. Since the film was taken from Los Angeles, it has been shown in other cities and has met with crowded houses. Theater managers advertise that the film was barred in Los Angeles and press agents, inspired by the fact itself, write lengthy stories of the incident.

But of more recent history is the showing of "Kreutzer Sonata" by Count Leo Tolstoy in Portland. The engagement began on a Sunday and before the picture had completed its first run, it was ordered taken from the screen. In order to make the incident truly dramatic, the film was taken to the police station to the tune of the gong on a patrol wagon. An appeal was made to Municipal Judge Stevenson and the decision of the board of censorship was reversed. The picture was returned to the theater Monday and the rest of the engagement the building was crowded at every show. There are some who claim that the incident was carefully staged by the manager of the moving picture show and the board of censorship.

Carefully inform the American public that they may be shocked and the average citizen will miss three meals, go on short sleep for a week and walk five miles so that he cannot miss a chance. The word censor has almost a magic effect.

ALAS FOR CIRCUSES! They must dispense with animals of cloven hoof. Secretary Houston of the department of agriculture has given the order.

Of course, agriculture hasn't much to do with circuses, but the department presumes to exercise authority because of the prevalent foot and mouth disease. Animals of cloven hoof are likely to spread the plague, and in a traveling circus one diseased beast might infect the cattle of many communities.

So the giraffe will be missing when the show strikes town. So will the buffalo—which precise people insist on calling the "American bison"—and the zebu, the llama and the peccary. The sacred cow's stall will be vacant. Even the camel, which doesn't "divide the hoof" at all, but has a sort of India-rubber foot, comes under the ban. The elephant escapes because the skin of his feet is so tough that the germs can't get through, and he has hardly enough mouth for them to get a foothold there.

It's rather hard on the American small boy, not to mention his dad and granddad. The department of agriculture promises, however, that if the disease is brought under control by next June, as it is likely to be, the ban will be lifted and the cloven-hoofed attractions will resume their travels.

It's too bad about the Duke of Orleans, the grandson of Louis Philippe an unrepentant pretender to the throne of France. The duke wants to get into the war, and nobody will let him. He has offered his service successively to France, England, Belgium and Russia, and been turned down every time. They're all afraid of him over there—they don't want any jobless Bourbons bourboning around. The duke might as well give it up, come to America and start a distillery. Think of the trade mark possibilities; "Genuine Bourbon, made and bottled by the Duke of Orleans, last of the Bourbons." And as for fighting, the prohibitionists would give him all the war he wanted.

Sea Wanderer Ends Full Year On Ocean Steamer

ABRAHAM COHEN TRAVELS 35,000 MILES ON OCEAN; LANDING REFUSED.

NEW YORK, April 8.—Peering longly at the shore of the land, on which he is not permitted to set foot, Abraham Cohen, the man without a country because of the complexities of the immigrant laws, remained a prisoner on the steamer Vaari of the Lamport & Holt line at Pier 12, Brooklyn. Cohen's life since 1914 has been one endless round of sea trips between New York and Rio Janeiro, Brazil.

He has traveled nearly 35,000 miles in an effort to land in either New York or Rio Janeiro. He is still confident that some day he will get ashore. The immigration authorities think Cohen is insane. For that reason they will not permit his landing. The immigration officials of Brazil say that if Cohen is insane he cannot land in their territory even though he did start his journey from a Brazilian port.

"I came to the United States in 1912 with several thousands dollars," said Cohen, "and opened a store in Virginia, near Richmond. But after two years I became ill and lost my business. Then the immigration people said I was insane, and I was brought to New York and put on the Vaadyck and ordered sent back to Rio Janeiro. I was born in Russia, but I was taken to Brazil when a little baby. When the Vaadyck stopped at Rio Janeiro the officials would not let me land.



ABRAHAM COHEN
Then I came back to New York and could not land. It has been the same story ever since. I'd like to have a home on shore."

COFFEY AFTER LAURELS

IRISH HEAVYWEIGHT WOULD FIGHT WILLARD.

NEW YORK, April 8.—The question of which of the various contenders for the heavyweight championship will be the first to persuade Jess Willard to accept a challenge to fight for the title was the chief subject discussed in New York sporting circles today. That there will be no lack of effort to induce Willard to fight in New York was indicated by the fact that a guarantee of \$15,000 was offered by Billy Gibson, manager of Jim Coffey, for a 10-round bout with Willard in Madison Square Garden some time in May. Coffey, the Dublin giant, will fight Carl Morris in a 10-round bout here tomorrow night.

Bob Fitzsimmons, former heavyweight champion, was among those who expressed pleasure at Willard's victory. "I am as glad as I can be that the title has come back to the white race," he said. "I am really surprised, because I didn't think Jess could do it. I didn't think he had a chance in the world."

"Johnson must have gone back very much during the last few years. If he was half the man he was when he met Jeffries he would have pushed Willard's face all over Cuba. Willard will hold the title for a long time. He is the best of the whole flock of 'white hopes,' and there is none in sight who can beat him."

RALLY IN NINTH USELESS

BEAVERS LOSE, 8 TO 4—SPEAS LANDS OUT HOMER.

Pacific Coast League.		P.C.
Los Angeles	.....	556
Salt Lake	.....	567
San Francisco	.....	625
Oakland	.....	570
Venice	.....	333
Portland	.....	333

SALT LAKE, April 7.—The Beavers lost the second game today with the Mormons with a 8 to 4 score.

Salt Lake pounded out three runs in the first inning and two more in the second which gave them the winning lead over the Beavers.

Portland didn't get a start till the fourth frame, when Speas knocked a homer. Salt Lake followed with two more counts brought in by Shinn and Faye. The victorious team put another one over Portland in the eighth round when Hall knocked a home run. Salt Lake totaled eight runs. Portland did well in the last set when three of her men, Lober, Davis and Coltrin came home. Portland totaled four runs. Gedeon, Speas and Hall knocked home runs.

Callahan was in the box for Portland and had 13 hits scored against him to Hall's 10, who pitched for Salt Lake. Portland can count two errors to her discredit and Salt Lake has a clean sheet.

Today's batting order:
Portland—Doane, rf.; Speas, cf.; Derrick, 1b.; Stumpf, 2b.; Carlsch, c.; Lober, lf.; Davis, 3b.; Coltrin, ss.; Callahan, p.
Salt Lake—Shinn, rf.; Orr, ss.; Zacher, cf.; Tennant, 1b.; Gedeon, 2b.; Hallman, 3b.; Hanah, c.; Faye, lf.; Hall, p.
Umpire—Williams and Finney.

MISTS DELAY TRAINING

TRACK WORK IS INTERRUPTED AT UNIVERSITY OF OREGON.

EUGENE, Or., April 5.—The Columbia track meet is but a week distant, yet Bill Hayward has had no speed trials or anything by which to gauge the comparative rating of his track team. He states frankly that he does not know how things are scheduled to occur. He has missed no dope as yet, other than that O. A. C. is long on the distances and Multnomah is strong in the field events, leaving Oregon the sprints and a fight for points in the quarter.

The last week of rain has seriously handicapped the Oregon track team. The outdoor track has become so sloppy that it is impossible to work the men on it. The inside track is in no shape and Bill Hayward, veteran coach, has begun to worry.

"With the Columbia meet less than a week distant," he sighed, "and my men unable to get in any real work, things will look mighty bad unless we get some sunshine before long."

There hasn't been a day this week that rain has not played havoc with the work of the cinder path athletes. All that they have been able to do is to go out, heavily bundled in sweaters,

and take a few jogs up and down the partially covered track.

The worst of it all is that the running shed leaks, almost completely putting a stop to training during the one week in which the trainer had expected to begin his speed work. Hayward says that it is the first time that the running shed has completely gone back on him.

Hayward expects to leave next Saturday with a team of from fourteen to eighteen men. He will take all that can show class sufficient to make a possible point, for he needs them. Some of the men, however, who will not make the team are due to come in shape for later meets. The Columbia meet is almost too early for the new athletes.

COAST MAN TO FIGHT

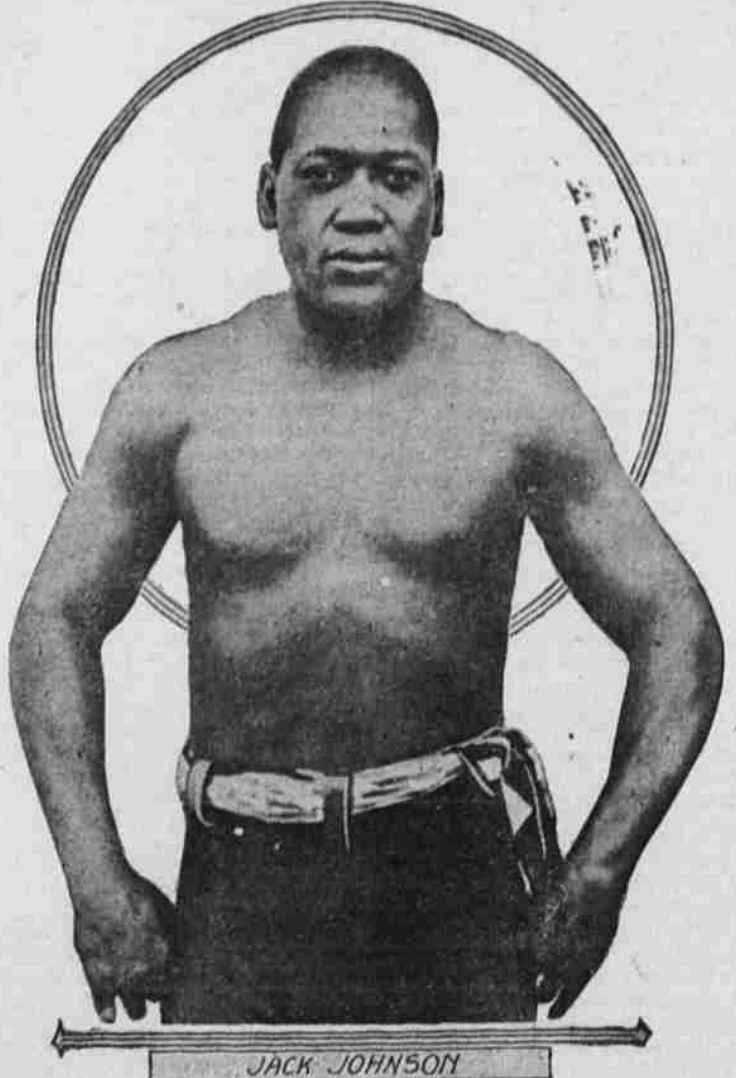
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 6.—Norman H. Halcombe, senior member of the engineering firm of Halcombe, Flanders & Read of San Francisco, well known on the Pacific slope, both as a mining and civil engineer, leaves San Francisco Thursday for London, where he will join the royal British engineering corps.

Halcombe, an associate member of the American Society of Engineers, is a native of New Zealand, where his family occupies a high social position.

Salem—Theodore Roth will erect a three-story mercantile building of brick.

Johnson No Longer Champion

"Big Smoke" Downed In 26th



JACK JOHNSON

RINGSIDE, Mariano Racetrack, Havana, April 5.—Jess Willard, Kansas cowboy, is the new heavyweight champion of the world. Jack Johnson, the Texas negro, who won his title from Tommy Burns in Australia, was knocked out in the twenty-sixth round.

More than 11,000 persons saw Johnson go down to defeat from a terrible swing to the jaw which stretched him out for the count.

Johnson had fought a confident battle up to the fifteenth round, his famous golden smile playing upon the spectators during the clinches. Then he began to tire, but to the spectators it seemed that Willard also grew listless. In the 26th round Johnson was slow in responding to the bell, and Referee Welch had to warn him sharply.

For 17 rounds Johnson seemed to be complete master of the contest, his

wonderful ring generalship and his remarkable strength standing him in excellent stead. The old master had no difficulty in dodging the wild swings of the white man. He fought craftily to save his strength.

When Johnson, the black man, went down before Willard, the white man, the vanquished heavyweight was just 37 years and five days old, the same age as Bob Fitzsimmons when he lost the heavyweight title. Willard is about ten years younger than Johnson and thus the old adage of the ring is justified. Youth will be served.

Johnson knew that the end was near before the knockout came. At the end of the twenty-fourth round he said to his wife, who was seated at the ringside, that he was very tired and wanted her to leave the arena. This was Johnson's warning to his wife that he expected to lose.

212 ATHLETES ENTERED

COLUMBIA MEET FIRST TRACK EVENT OF YEAR.

PORTLAND, Or., April 7.—Oregon's best track and field athletes will participate in the twelfth annual indoor meet of the Columbia university to be staged Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock in the Columbia Coliseum.

Two hundred and twelve athletes have entered already and it is expected that a number of others will enter before the events are staged.

The rules which were recently adopted by the Amateur Athletic union to conform with the rules of the Amateur Athletic federation, of which all countries of the world are members, will govern this season's events.

In the relay race the runners will have to pass a baton. Heretofore the touch system was used. In the high jump the athletes will not have the privilege of moving the uprights.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

At San Francisco—	R. H. E.
Venice	0 8 1
San Francisco	1 7 1
At Los Angeles—	
Oakland	8 14 2
Los Angeles	5 9 4

BEAVERS COMING HOME

SAN FRANCISCO, April 6.—Pitchers Martini and Reiger, infielders Murphy and Naughton and Trainer "Doc" Schneider, members of the Portland Beavers, arrived in San Francisco today en route from Los Angeles to Portland. They left the Beavers yesterday at Los Angeles and will leave tonight for Portland.

PRESIDENT WILSON HAS SEASON TICKET

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Woodrow Wilson, baseball fan, today accepted a season pass to the American league baseball park here. As is the custom, "Fan" Wilson, otherwise the president, was presented with a special pass, which it was announced he accepted with the greatest appreciation.

TRENTON, N. J., April 5.—The Central railroad of New Jersey was fined \$200,000 today for giving rebates.

**COURTESY COSTS NOTHING
BUT IS WORTH MUCH**

Courtesy is an asset in any business. We believe that it is of especial value to a banking institution.

So it is our aim to make courtesy enter into each transaction between our depositors and ourselves.

Every employee of this bank is anxious to render you real service—service which goes beyond mere banking routine and is given, not grudgingly, but gladly.

THE BANK OF OREGON CITY
33 YEARS IN BUSINESS