

OREGON CITY ENTERPRISE

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DID ROOTS STUB HIS TOE TOO?

Our very esteemed contemporary, the Oregon City Courier, throws 17 varieties of spams in its issue of this week because Roadmaster Tom Roots took a bribe of \$100 that was slipped to him at the Benson Hotel in Portland and after depositing the money in the treasury of Clackamas county, he held up the briber by forcing him to sell road machinery to the county at a discount in order to avoid exposure.

The Courier indicts the roadmaster on two counts, the first because he bragged over what he termed a clever transaction on his part and the second because he compounded a felony. It does appear that Brother Roots stubbed his toe in not placing the whole matter in the hands of the district attorney, and it is whispered around the courthouse that the grand jury may poke its nose into the transaction and ask the roadmaster who took the initiative in the deal.

The Courier says that Roots black-mailed the briber, and that he is as bad as the man who passed the \$100 to him. It seems to be a question of a standard of honesty or morality. Probably the roadmaster thought he was saving the county money and looked at the matter from only one angle, and did not realize that his action in effect discriminated against the honest dealers in road machinery who made no attempt to bribe him.

We respectfully suggest to the county court that the money be returned to the briber and that county business be transacted along the usual lines, or that the buck be passed to the district attorney, who may see fit to place the dishonest machinery dealer in jail, where he belongs.

SOME CONSTRUCTIVE LEGISLATION.

The Oregon legislature not only did not enact any bad laws but enacted some of constructive character, says the Pacific Coast manufacturer. The anti-picketing law failed but only because there was not much need of strengthening the present law. Following are some of the legislation that are of a constructive character as affecting business.

A shipping lines of municipalities by giving a bonus or direct aid. State highway law to connect up the center of population and producing sections of the state.

Changing gasoline test law to enable consumers of this state to buy at same rates as other states.

Act changing irrigation securities laws so that such projects can be undertaken in this state.

Law making it possible to manufacture denatured alcohol in this state from sawmill waste products. Giving smelters rights of eminent domain and encouraging establishment of such industries here.

Defeat of the 48-hour a week law that would have crippled Oregon industries in many respects.

Law providing for licensing help fields and encouraging establishment of potato industry in Oregon. Amending eight-hour and minimum wage law to allow operation of fruit canning and packing industries.

Defeating the alien land laws bill to prohibit Chinese and Japanese from owning lands in Oregon.

PENITENTIARY REFORM.

If there is any citizen of Oregon who believes it is possible or practicable to introduce modern methods into the Oregon State penitentiary with the buildings and equipment the institution now has, he is wrong. We hear a good deal about the "new penology" and "modern methods of criminology" but most of this talk comes from people who have only a very superficial knowledge of physical conditions prevailing at Salem.

It is not at all practicable to place the Oregon penitentiary on a self-supporting basis with the present buildings, that are altogether inadequate and unsuited for the housing and caring for men that it is possible for the state to convert into useful citizens.

The legislature has submitted to the people a bill providing for an annual appropriation of \$100,000 for the next four years, for the purpose of constructing, with the aid of convict labor, a modern penitentiary.

The average man is apt to regard this proposal as unnecessary and to express his disapproval of the plan with the argument that anything is good enough for the man who has broken the laws of his state.

Whenever a voter assumes this attitude and backs it up with his vote, he is preventing the state from reforming the inmates of the institution, most of whom will yield readily to a

reasonable suggestion, coupled with the proper surroundings, that a life of crime does not pay. There are thousands of men in the United States who are today good citizens, who have served terms in state penitentiaries, where they have been encouraged in the belief that one term in an institution does not necessarily mean that their lives are forever blasted.

Every inmate in the penitentiary, such as we are maintaining in Salem, roasts the taxpayers money. Penitentiaries in Minnesota, Michigan and some other states are operated without cost to the state, but not with the kind of buildings and equipment that we maintain.

GUSTAV SCHNOERR EXPLAINS STAND ON SPY REPORT

At the request of The Enterprise, Gustav Schnoerr has prepared the following statement in regard to the widely circulated report that he had served of another country. I am for peace, for I love both countries and therefore cannot be a spy.

I do not want to see my flag unfurled in an inglorious war. If there is reason for a declaration of war against Germany, there is as much, if not more cause for war with Great Britain, and to be consistent we would have to fight them both. It would be inconsistent and cowardly to aid one transgressor against the other. If we must fight, let us fight for a principle but our flag is too high, too holy, to be prostituted in the service of ammunition makers and money brands. The English flag does not concern me! I never thought it worth while to insult it.

If occasionally I have written an article in the newspapers, I have done so for the purpose of promoting the good of my adopted country, the country of my children. All this talk of which you have heard does not excite me. As a loyal citizen of the United States of America, who has served his adopted country longer and as loyally as he ever served Germany, I shall, now and always, do my duty as an American citizen, and because he had assisted the English and American flags and had written dangerous articles in the newspapers. This is the statement:

Nearly all newspapers in the United States are again engaged in a rabid denunciation of Germany. Their intent is obvious to any one who has followed political happenings with an open and interested mind. And it most discourage or embitter him who has his country's welfare at heart.

Everything is done to draw our beloved country into the awful maelstrom of the world war. If the unscrupulous war-maniacs could do any thinking, he would see that there was nothing gained by bringing the horrors of war upon our country.

Germany is unconquerable. Germany knows what it is doing; if it were not prepared for all eventualities, even for a declaration of war by the United States, it would not have proclaimed its unlimited submarine warfare.

But our war-press has not yet learned anything from the war; yet in case of war, not they, but our people, must give their blood and substance. Europe is bankrupt and shall our country also be driven into financial ruin?

In case of war between their new and their old fatherland, and if their patriotism is real, the citizens of this country of German nativity or parentage—between 20 and 30 million—would be greatly grieved and distressed. But they would subordinate the bonds of blood to those of their oath of allegiance.

A true German keeps his word and does his duty, even though his heart does break. An honest man cannot change his affections and his convictions as he would his dress. A Jingo can. His bloodstained profit comes first, his country second.

Not until war has been declared between my country and Germany shall I cease to talk and work for peace. I was in the war of 1870-1871 and know what war means. And because I know what war is and love my country and respect our glorious flag more than any bare-brained jingo ever could, I do not want to see it dishonored in the towards the United States. I shall stand up for truth and justice, especially at a time when truth and justice are in grave danger of being crushed. I should rather lose my property and my life, than be a weakling, a moral coward, who dares not raise his voice in protest when his country is endangered.

GUST. A. SCHNOERR.

In case of war with Germany the ministers of the Baptist, Presbyterian, Methodist and Congregational churches will probably be enlisted in the first awkward squad to defend their adopted flag.

Portland—Portland Pure Milk and Cream Co. and Damascus Creamery combine and will erect plant, making one of largest concerns in west.

An Antidote

It Was Based on the Principle That Like Cures Like.

By WILLIAM CHANDLER

One morning my wife received a letter that seemed to paralyze her.

"Oh, my goodness gracious!" she exclaimed with a gasp.

"Bottom dropped out of the universe, dear!" I asked.

"Worse. Aunt Abigail will have to live with us. She's written that her friend with whom she has had a house is to give up her house the 1st of May, and that throws her out. I am her only relative, and, of course, she expects me to take her in."

"She's a bit cranky, isn't she?"

"Cranky is no name for it."

"Well, we'll have to make the best of it."

Aunt Abigail arrived. We had previously considered our home entirely our own. With the coming of our relative we saw at once that all this was changed. She settled herself down with an appearance of permanency that made my blood run cold.

"Well," she exclaimed, looking about her, "how did you ever come to build this house down in a hollow—it must have been a swamp once—when you could as well have put it up on that hill, where you could see something?"

"We live here winter and summer. Aunt Abigail. Up there we would freeze in cold weather."

"Froze! Nonsense! Some people are always afraid they'll breathe a little fresh air. I'm not. I sleep with my window open, and I like to have a gale blowing in right on me. You should have fronted your house to the south."

"I can't stand this. We must get rid of her," I said to my wife.

"To turn her out would be awful."

"We needn't do that. We can fix it so that she will go of her own accord."

"For heaven's sake explain."

"You know the homeopathic principle—like cures like. Well, my Uncle Robert is more disagreeable, if that is possible, than your Aunt Abigail. He is a dictatorial old curmudgeon, with no respect for any one's opinion but his own. He is as poor as a church mouse, living in a miserable room in a rookery by himself. He amuses himself abusing his neighbors from his window and slaying anything he can get his hands on at the cats. Now, it has occurred to me to bring him here as a foil for your aunt. She can't possibly endure to stay in the house with such a man, and when she's gone I'll find a way to get rid of Uncle Robert. Perhaps they may both go to get rid of each other."

"Your plan seems rather impractical to me, Billy, but I have a good deal of confidence in those roundabout ways of yours. Suppose we try it?"

So I wrote Uncle Robert offering a home temporarily and, if he liked it, as long as he lived. He accepted eagerly, and it was not long before he was down upon us bag and baggage.

"My dear boy," he exclaimed, patting me on the back, "how you do remind me of your father! He and I were inseparable as boys, and I've carried you on my shoulder often. And to think that I'm to have a home with you! Put me anywhere. A garret is good enough for a broken down old coddler like me. Phew! Somebody's been smoking here. Do you smoke? How I hate tobacco! It makes me sick."

"I won't smoke any more in the house since you've come, uncle," I said.

"Oh, don't mind me. I can stand anything; not to stand it. I've made a dead failure of life and don't deserve anything else. You don't mind my opening the window, do you—just to let the odor out?"

"Fanny has a bad cold, you know."

"Just the thing to cure her. Let her breathe the cool air of heaven."

Up went the window, and out of the room went Fanny. Half an hour after my uncle arrived dinner was announced. I was watching our guests when they entered the dining room. It was like a dog and a cat at first catching sight of each other. Both seemed to crouch for an encounter. Neither spoke to the other for some time after taking seats at table. Then a remark of Uncle Robert's ruffled Aunt Abigail.

"This woman's voting craze"—he was beginning.

"Voting what, sly?"

"Craze, madam," raising his voice. "I'm not deaf. I heard you well enough. I object to your calling woman's suffrage a craze."

"Are you an advocate of woman's suffrage, madam?"

"I must assuredly am."

"I believe in any one who advocates a principle standing by that principle and not attempting to straddle!"

"Sir?"

"That is, to equivoicate or knuckle down, defending the cause with all his or her strength. Per contra, I will give the same privilege for myself. Woman's suffrage I consider the most abominable, diabolical, illogical, rot that was ever sprung on a Christian people."

"And I consider it one of the holiest causes!"

"Aunt Abigail!" interposed my wife, "do let me help you to this little bit of wine. You're not eating enough to feed a sparrow."

"I'm inclined to think," remarked Uncle Robert, "that there's a good deal

GRAYSON IS MADE A REAR ADMIRAL

WASHINGTON, Mar. 15.—Dr. Cary T. Grayson, passed assistant surgeon of the navy and president Wilson's personal physician, was confirmed as medical inspector of the navy, with the rank of rear admiral, by the senate today. The senate voted 37 for and 26 against the confirmation.

MARRIAGE LICENSE

A marriage license was issued to Esther Frances Wiley and Richard W. K. Agnew, of 1519 East Eleventh street, Portland, by County Clerk Elv Harrington Saturday.

SPRING OPENING SWEEPS THE CITY RIGHT OFF FEET

PRIZE WINNERS.

- First—Bannon & Company. Second—Adams Dept. Store. Third—Frank Beach. Fourth—Jones Drug Company. Honorable Mention—Burnette & Andresen, Price Bros. H. W. Strobig, Miller-Obst, Inc. Most Striking Feature—Adams "Made in Oregon" window.

Surpassing every expectation, the spring opening and get-acquainted event held Friday evening proved to be one of the greatest events in the mercantile history of Oregon City. The decorations of the stores were wonderful and the efforts of the merchants were rewarded by the unmitigated praise of the hundreds of visitors that thronged the city.

Bannon & Company, who were awarded first prize for the most handsomely decorated windows, completed their showing with an exposition of fashions on living models that attracted a crowd that overflowed into the street.

Adams Department Store, winners of the second prize, was also taxed to capacity the entire evening during their elaborate showing of spring wear for women and men.

In fact every establishment in the city was on the jump to take care of the enormous crowds. The special train from Molalla, Mulino, Liberal, Beaver Creek and way points arrived promptly at 6:30 and from that time on the streets presented a busy appearance.

The music furnished by the Oregon City band through the courtesy of Mr. Schoenhelm, of the Theraux-Schoenhelm Music Company, added to the gaiety of the evening. Summing the event up, it proved to be one that will long be remembered by the people as evidencing the progressiveness of the merchants of Oregon City.

It was a well satisfied crowd of business men that attended the "get together" banquet Friday night at the Mass restaurant after the stores were closed. President O. D. Ely, of the Commercial club, was the toastmaster, music was rendered by an Edison-recording, with violin accompaniment, and brief talks were made by President Patton, of the East Side Business Men's club, Dan Kellaher, and City Commissioner C. A. Biglow, of Portland. S. Bowman, advertising manager of the Morning Enterprise, L. Adams, William Andresen, W. A. Huntley, B. T. McLean, A. R. Jacobs and others.

The main speech was made by Mr. Kellaher, who emphasized the necessity of more factories and more payroll and smokestacks in the north-west, and who urged that Oregon towns issue bonds for the indupment of additional manufacturing concerns to locate in this state. The Portland committee, who acted as judges of the display windows, were loud in their praises of local business houses.

At the close of the banquet an informal vote was taken, showing the merchants to be unanimous in favor of holding the Booster Day celebration that has become an annual event in Oregon City.

NATIONAL PERIL GIVEN AS REASON FOR SETTLEMENT

NEW YORK, March 19.—The railroads have met the fullest demands of the Adamson eight-hour law and thereby definitely averted the threatened nationwide strike with the country on the verge of its most serious crisis.

Patriotism, swayed to its height by the sinking of three American vessels, brought from the railway managers' committee early today the announcement that they would accept the brotherhood chiefs' demands rather than give the impression at home or abroad that the efficient operation of the country's railways would be hampered or impaired in the face of its latest peril.

The railroads surrendered completely, leaving their end of the adjustment entirely in the hands of President Wilson's mediation board. A joint committee is to thresh out the minute details.

The following statement was issued by the mediators at 6 a. m.:

"We desire to express our appreciation of the large and patriotic action of the railway managers' committee, which has put beyond a peradventure the possibility of a nationwide railroad strike.

"The railroads have met the full demands of the Adamson eight-hour law." This writes the final chapter in the trainmen's fight for improved conditions which has twice thrown the entire nation into a fury.

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NO SUPERVISORS UNDER NEW ROAD LAW JUST PASSED

The new county road code (H. B. 519), passed by the recent legislature, abolishes all county road supervisors after January 1, 1918.

The establishment, improvement and maintenance of all county roads are under the jurisdiction of the county court, which may employ a competent engineer or practical road builder, who shall be known as county roadmaster, whose compensation shall be fixed by the county court. He shall take an oath of office and shall furnish a bond of not less than a thousand dollars for the faithful performance of his duties. It may be removed by the county court for inefficiency, neglect of duty or misconduct in office. The county court is empowered to employ such deputy road masters and assistants as may seem necessary for the purpose of carrying on the work.

The duties of the county road master and his deputies are as follows: (a) To assist the county in preparing the specifications for road work or bridges.

(b) To superintend all road work and bridge work done in the county;

(c) To recommend to the county court the methods to be adopted for road improvement and maintenance;

(d) To keep a record of work done and make report to the county court;

(e) To investigate petitions for road improvements and make recommendations to the county court;

(f) To supervise and examine and accept work done on the county roads and bridges under contract;

(g) To lay out, construct and maintain county roads;

(h) To establish and maintain sign boards at all crossroads, giving the distance and direction to the next town;

(i) To perform all duties imposed on the county road supervisor by any state law;

(j) He shall have charge of all county road tools and equipment.

The county court is to furnish the material and equipment for constructing road, and to furnish suitable office quarters and transportation facilities for the county road master.

The county road master and his deputies are authorized and empowered to enter upon any piece of land and take away stone, gravel or dirt for the purpose of constructing roads; they are also authorized to open and construct drains leading out from the road into adjoining properties. In case any damage is done to the property owner, he can petition the county for payment of the same.

The county shall be divided into road districts. Upon petition from twelve resident freeholders of any district for a change or improvement of a road, the county road master shall investigate it, and make surveys and estimates and report to the county court. If the county court sees fit it shall grant the petition, and have the desired improvements made.

Three freeholders of any road district may petition the county court at any time for the purpose of having the county court call a meeting of the legal voters of such district, the petition shall state the object of such a meeting. Any person 21 years old and paying taxes in the district shall have the right to vote. The resident taxpayers in any district may have the right to vote an additional tax not to exceed 10 mills for the purpose of road improvement in that district, a meeting for voting such tax is to be held during the month of November. Due notice of such road district meetings is to be given to the taxpayers.

WHERE IS CZAR? REPORTED BOTH IN PRISON AND OUT

LONDON, March 21.—A special agency dispatch from Petrograd today declared that the new provisional government had ordered the former czar and czarina deprived of their liberty and brought back to Tsarsko-Selo.

At the same time dispatches were received here stating "on authority of official circles close to the czar," that he "would soon re-join his family at Tsarsko-Selo."

GOVERNMENT GIVES UNLIMITED ORDER TO PORTLAND BOAT MEN

PORTLAND, Ore., March 21.—Ship yards have been offered orders for an unlimited number of wooden patrol-boats such as have been discussed by the government officials.

The Chamber of Commerce this morning received specifications and calls for immediate bids.

First of the craft are to be delivered within six months, and all must be delivered within the present year.

The craft are 110 feet long, 15.5 feet beam and 14 feet depth of hold at the bow. A height of 19 feet from keel to top of pilot house is allowed.

Appropriation has been made by the state for an armory at Marshfield. Grants Pass—practically all Chrome mines in Illinois valley will be worked this year.

FEDERAL SLEUTHS OUTGUESS IMPORTERS OF BOOZE; GRAB 55 GALLONS; ARREST TWO

Fifty-five gallons—count them 55—of regular California whisky were seized Saturday morning at Barlow by Special Agent Byron, of the department of justice, and United States Marshal Montag, of Portland.

George Sutton and a Mrs. Adams were arrested as the importers of the booze. They were taken to Portland under custody of the officers.

The big shipment arrived by train. It was dark. Scarcely a soul was around the depot. The alleged owners of the illicit liquor drove up in an automobile, prepared to cart it away. But the plot thickened. Byron and

Montag approached from the opposite direction in a motor.

Four trunks were dumped from the train with all the tender care a trained baggage man can give trunks made in an age of steel. Sutton, it is said started to take the trunks. Instead the officers took him.

Prosecution on a charge of bringing misbranded liquor into the state will be instituted at once before the federal grand jury.

In case an indictment is returned the two prisoners will be tried in the federal court in Portland.

GERMANS FORCE FOES TO BATTLE IN THE OPEN

Expect Victory.

"We expect the entente to claim all this as a great victory. They will say they recaptured these cities. They have not. They have not won them by battle. We are not moving back because of enemy pressure, but we are reshaping the western front so that we will have an aggressive initiative. Just in this manner Von Hindenburg drew back the lines in Poland in the winter of 1914 to make possible the great offensive of 1915, and similarly we permitted the Roumanians to sweep across the Carpathians last summer that we might destroy their armies when they got out of their own lines.

"The Roumanian campaign shows what the possibilities of the present movement are. It is the only kind of strategy that can make possible a decision on the western front."

FIVE AMERICANS PERISHED IN VESSEL SUNK BY GERMANS

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Five Americans died in the sinking of the American steamer Vigilantia. The consul at Plymouth reported the death list to the state department as follows:

Third Officer Neils P. Norh, C.P. Aderhold, assistant engineer, of Atlanta, Alabama; Espan Lopez, mess boy; F. Brown, passenger; Joseph Siberia, quartermaster.

The foreigners who perished were: A Rodriguez, Porto Rican; Julio Montero, Peruvian; T. Rondon, Venezuelan; A. Galitos and E. Dimitros, Greeks, and five Spaniards.

RIBOT TO DIRECT POLITICAL WAR ON CENTRAL POWERS

PARIS, March 21.—"We are now in a position where we fight with equal strength of arms as long as necessary—having what our enemies do not have, the sentiment that we are defending the cause of right and of civilization."

So reads a stirring statement issued by the new premier, Alexandre Ribot, today to the people of France. It was his formal "cabinet declaration."

Ribot reaffirmed France's intention to continue to the end. He lauded France's victorious soldiers, "already liberating part of the invaded territory—which is only a preface to new and supreme efforts against the enemy."

The new premier likewise declared his intention to direct a general political war with parliament, leaving a generalissimo in complete direction of army operations.

50 Years Ago

Married—At the residence of the bride in Canemah, March 4th, 1867, by James M. Moore, justice of the peace, Mr. William Mullan and Mrs. Elizabeth Switzer, all of Canemah, Clackamas county.

Died—At Oregon City on Saturday morning, March 9th, of concussion of the brain, Virginia Ann Barlow, youngest daughter of William and Martha A. Barlow, aged 10 years and 10 months.

The Fourth at Oswego—We understand that it is the intention to celebrate the Fourth of July at Oswego by running off the first bed of pig iron from the first blast furnace west of the Mississippi river.

Bluff Street—At a meeting of the city council on the 9th inst., a petition from the owners of lots and blocks adjacent to the bluff asking that a street be opened from Third to Seventh Streets on the proposed line of Bluff street, received favorable consideration.

BRONCHITIS GERM MAY MAKE HISTORY IN U.S. CONGRESS

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Congressman Gordon Lee of the Seventh Georgia district is confined to his apartments at a local hotel suffering from a severe attack of bronchitis. Dr. Ruffin, who is attending him, said today that the congressman's condition is very grave.

Democratic leaders in the house were deeply concerned over the news of Mr. Lee's illness. If he should not recover in time to participate in the organization of the house when congress meets April 12, the loss of his vote would jeopardize the chances of that party obtaining control.

NEW STANDARD OF COSTS ENTERS INTO CLOTHING TRADE

Plans are now being made by the largest clothing manufacturers in the country for a complete reconstruction of their businesses along lines to conform with the new standard of costs of all materials which enter into the making of men's garments. These new costs standards will, in the majority of instances, take effect with the fall season's lines, according to statements made by the representative factors in the men's apparel industry.

Up to the present time, manufacturers of prominence have worked on a basis of cost of supplies they have had in stock long before the increased prices took effect with the result that no material changes have been apparent in the prices charged for their products in comparison with former seasons.

Some idea of the radical change in the manufacturing cost of clothing can be obtained from the following figures representative of the best merchandise in every instance. The table shows the increased cost to the manufacturer of items which enter into his business, compared with prices of the same goods prior to the European war.

	Per cent
Labor	20
Piece goods	50
Lining	30
Sewing silk	75
Buttons	33
Canvas	100
Halretail	150
Tapes, cotton etc.	75
Stove lining	50
Pattern paper	50
Buckles, etc.	150

A unanimity of opinion prevails that on suits and overcoats for the fall and winter of 1917-1918, the increased prices based on the new standard of costs of raw materials, will range from \$3 to \$5 per garment and that in scores of instances manufacturers who have started their lines at \$13.50 will commence with \$16.50 and so on through the entire industry. The retailer will receive the same quality garment for \$25 that he bought last year for \$20 according to those who have made a careful study of the new conditions.

VICE-PRESIDENT SAYS STATE OF WAR NOW EXISTS

WASHINGTON, March 21.—"A practical state of war now exists between the United States and Germany, and it is the duty of the American people to keep quiet."

Vice-president Thomas R. Marshall made this statement in an address at a local theatre last night. The vice-president prefaced his remarks with the declaration that it was important that public officials keep silent in the present crisis. At the conclusion of his speech, he said: "I did as my president said. He told me to be quiet, not to talk, and I didn't."

Mr. Marshall added that he hoped the president would not have to take more drastic steps to preserve American honor.