

OREGON CITY ENTERPRISE

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E. E. BRODIE, Editor and Publisher.

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NOT A SENTIMENTAL QUESTION.

We are glad to note that the Oregon Voter also takes issue with our esteemed contemporary, the Oregon City Courier, in its attack on the proposal to construct a new state penitentiary. The Courier uses over a column of its valuable space in its last issue and sobs over the men who are not in prison.

It is with the men who are in prison, and who are coming out some day, that we are most concerned. It is with men who have made a slip, who have transgressed, but who may, under proper treatment and proper surroundings, become just as useful citizens as are found outside of penitentiary walls—even in newspaper offices.

There are scores of families in Oregon City this very day, shrieks the Courier, "actually suffering as compared with the inmates of the Oregon state prison."

If there are scores of families in Oregon City who are actually suffering, it is high time we obtained action from a relief committee. Let's have their names. We have heard of no suffering in Oregon City, yet the Courier says there are scores of families! The Courier pays us a pretty compliment when it says: "We believe that the criminally inclined will be the most staunch supporters of the movement for a new prison." Perhaps our criminal instincts are yet to be developed.

The trouble with the Courier is, that it has the wrong angle. It has taken a sentimental view point, and suspects the Enterprise of supporting the movement for a new penitentiary from that same point of view. All this talk of "providing a modern hotel for the entertainment of our desperate criminals" is silly. Even a partial investigation will prove that 75 per cent of the inmates of penitentiaries, in Oregon and elsewhere, are not hardened criminals at all. It is the kind of penitentiaries that the Courier would like to perpetuate that fosters the hardened criminal. The decent penitentiary is not a "hotel de luxe," but it will save men and will be worth all it costs. The Oregon Voter, certainly with a reasonably clear understanding of the situation, says:

"Do not complain about the cost of a new penitentiary. Irrespective of the tax cost, it must be constructed.

"Not one humane citizen would punish a wretch or his worst enemy by putting him into the disease-breeding pest dungeon which the state of Oregon today must use to house its convicted criminals.

"Only ignorance of the actual conditions will excuse any taxpayer for opposing this appropriation. Because the inmates have forfeited civil rights is no reason for letting them rot physically and morally.

"A state's prison should be wholesome and sanitary, with cell arrangements permitting the separation of depraved felons from first-termers who are susceptible to good and bad influences.

"Even if it owes nothing to criminals, the state owes to itself that respect which can spring only from providing decent physical conditions in a state institution."

FINANCING A WAR

The United States, through the experience of the warring European powers, has acquired a tremendous fund of preparedness information. Americans who have served with the European armies and navies have made available to us their valuable experience in the world war.

In the less spectacular, although hardly less important, phase of the struggle, war financing, this country has also had skilled observers. It has not been necessary for them to visit the scene of the struggle. In a way the scene of the struggle has come to them. Much of the planning of the financial side of the war has taken place within shadow of Trinity church in lower Broadway, New York.

By reason of America's newly acquired leadership in the world's finances, we know how Europe has financed herself to meet the strain of her tremendous struggle. Money is the sinews of war. We know how Europe has kept her sinews pliant and efficient.

America, therefore, is in a much better position than we were at the beginning of any of the five wars which brought us face to face with weighty economic, financial and social problems.

The banks and trust companies of this country, through which Europe has conducted much of her war financing, are at one with the nation's industries, in affording the government the resources with which to meet the eventualities of war. For example, the Guaranty Trust company of New York has recently reduced to book form its fund of information on war financing. In a pamphlet entitled "War Loans and the United States," there is some rather striking information. The United States now holds approximately thirty per cent of the world's supply, it points out. This is an increase of thirty-six per cent over the amount held by this country in 1914, and upon us is thrown the obligation of employing it intelligently. We are discharging this obligation by using it as a basis for foreign loans and the extension of credit.

EDITOR-MINER IN HOUSE

Honorable Henry Z. Osborne of California, who enters the House for the first time in the present Congress, is an expert miner, having been president of a California gold mining company, and having been engaged in the business for over twenty years. A place will doubtless be found for him on the Committee on Mines and Mining, where he will render valuable service. For many years Mr. Osborne was connected with the newspaper publishing business, and was at one time president of the Southern California Editors' Association. In the event of this country following the lead of England, and attempting to establish a censorship of the press in case of war, the House will have the benefit of Mr. Osborne's well-considered views on the subject.

GERMANY'S INTENTIONS

"Germany never had the slightest intention of attacking the United States of America, and does not have such intention now." It is the Chancellor of the German Empire who says this. He neglects to state, however, that before Germany can attack the United States, except by long-

range submarine warfare or by traitorous plots upon our own soil or in Latin America, it will be necessary to overcome the grand fleet of Great Britain, which, for two years and a half, has stood between German invaders and the territory of the British Isles. Neither does von Bethmann-Hollweg say that Germany has no wish to attack the United States—for there is a great difference between wish and intention. What Germany wishes to do to the United States has already been shown by her assaults upon our shipping, by her insults to our diplomatic representatives, and by her attempt to array Mexico and Japan in a Teutonic coalition against us. The question, however, is rather academic so long as the British fleet is afloat and stripped for action. A much more interesting and pertinent problem relates to our intentions toward Germany.

THE FOOD QUESTION IN WAR TIME.

The so-called "plain citizens," which means most of us, though somewhat concerned in the causes that led up to a declaration of war upon Germany by the United States, will ultimately, and probably very soon, become more deeply concerned in the war problems that strike home to him. Chief of these is the food problem.

Sugar advanced 75 cents a hundred pounds last Saturday. Grains and cereals took a tremendous jump and a further advance is indicated. For months we have all been familiar with the top notch prices of eggs, potatoes, onions and other food commodities that are in daily use in the household.

The average man will be compelled to face the certainty that a war in which this country is primarily interested will have a far greater bearing on the prices of foodstuffs than a war confined to European countries.

It is very likely that the government will step in and regulate prices to some degree, possibly by placing an embargo on the shipment of farm products, but this will not stop the upward trend, though it may retard it.

It has been suggested by the Oregon Agricultural College that the situation be met by increased production and the more economical use of food. The college has prepared a special series of pamphlets on poultry keeping, vegetable gardening, the economical use of foods and canning foods, and a supply of these publications will be sent, without charge, upon receipt of evidence that the work suggested is being efficiently organized in any community. We commend to our readers the circular issued by the college, which in part, follows:

"Vacant city lots and back yards afford the best means for prompt relief in production. If these are properly used for raising vegetables and poultry, thousands of dollars worth of food products can be added to the normal supply in a few months. At least sixty per cent of the city lots and back yards now available are not being used. In the interest of the Nation, intelligent, sober and well organized efforts should be made to aid in improving the situation.

"It is suggested that all organizations interested in the public welfare should get together and plan a campaign for their respective communities. A joint committee representing commercial clubs, women's organizations, parent-teacher associations, school officials, and other organizations interested in public problems should appoint representatives to serve on a joint committee to be charged with the direction of the campaign. A survey should be made immediately to determine the amount of ground available and the number of persons who may be enlisted to put it to the best use. Encouragement and instruction should be continued in a systematic way throughout the season."

AUTO PAYS THE BONDS

"That \$6,000,000 is a large sum to take away from the taxpayers," is an assertion being made a good deal in commenting upon the pending road bond issue.

The assertion is based upon a prevalent misunderstanding of what the act involves.

Nothing in the act requires any increase of taxation in order to get the \$6,000,000. It is the automobile which pays the money. Auto license fees have been doubled, and with a normal increase in the number of machines owned in Oregon, the fees will more than cover the interest and the sinking fund payments to retire the entire bond issue. Should there be no increase in the number of autos used, it would still be unnecessary to raise taxes, for the extra money needed would come from the present quarter-mill road tax. Supporters of the road bonding measure will do well to correct the misunderstanding.

FORUM OF THE PEOPLE

MAPLE LANE, April 5.—(Editor of The Enterprise).—I would like, through the medium of the Forum, in your paper to offer some advice to the bonding committee of the Commercial club, not that I am at all dissatisfied with their methods, but as a little encouragement would suggest: By all means keep up the attack on Brother Spence. Tell us he talks with his thumbs crossed. Put his "pay as you go or don't go" alongside of Mr. Benson's "Run in debt for scenic roads. Nobody amounts to anything unless they get in debt." Tell them that Benson is a millionaire, made all his own money, and Brother Spence is just a common fellow with nowhere near a million. Sneer a little bit at the small taxpayers who don't want to vote for bonds. Although you know the man who pays from \$25.00 to a \$100.00 taxes almost always pays more than his just proportion, and the man or corporation that pays \$500 or \$1000 almost never does. Tell them that all the business men are in favor of bonds and only a few of us poor saps are opposed. Tell them that the Grangers are not honest in their fight against bonds. Smile a little when you mention the fact that Walter Dimick is opposed to the bonds. Tell the fellows out at Carus and around the county in your campaign that it won't cost a cent. You and Mr. Benson will pay the bill, for he loves them so, being a millionaire and having made all his own money, and if you want to be like him you must vote for the \$6,000,000 bonds. And then, just at the last of the campaign, just before

the special election called principally to vote said bonds, and which will cost the small taxpayer his proportion of the \$135,000 or so to pay for it; just before this interesting event that will start the small man towards greatness by putting him in debt, have C. C. Chapman send out a nice bunch of the Oregon Voter pretty well splashed with red ink telling us "kicks" how to vote, as he did just before the last general election, and we will do as we did then. If a campaign like this was carried out all over the state they could be assured as to the result. No thanks! This is free. A. J. LEWIS.

OREGON CITY, Ore., April 10.—(Editor of The Enterprise).—If the man or woman who started the report that I had a German flag flying will kindly make him or herself known I should like to have a face to face talk with them. I am an Oregonian, and have always endeavored to be the best citizen I knew how to be, and the person who questions my loyalty has me to face openly and dare to say so. I understand there has been some comment on the fact that I had no flag up in my place of business. The only reason for this was that it seemed to me that only those who wanted the U. S. to enter this terrible war, were hanging out the flag and as I did not favor plunging our country into the conflict I waited until a state of war was declared, that very day my flag went up for I'm on American, for America first, last and always. Do you need help? The quickest way to get any is through the classified columns of The Morning Enterprise.

ROAD BONDS OPPOSED

Harding Grange Goes on Record Against Bonds.

HARDING GRANGE HALL, Logan, Ore., April 7.—Whereas, the State Legislature has seen fit to refer to the people of the state the \$6,000,000 bond issue.

Whereas, the press of the state makes it appear that the farmers would receive the most benefit from the proposed highways improved under this act.

And whereas, careful consideration of the measure convinces us these claims are unfounded, and that we believe tourists, the paying combines and allied interests would be the main beneficiaries; therefore be it

Resolved by the farmer members of Harding Grange in regular session assembled this 7th day of April, 1917, that we are unanimously opposed to the proposed \$6,000,000 bond issue.

LOUIS KOHL,
LOUIS PUNK,
O. D. ROBBINS,
Committee.

To the Oregon City Commercial Club.

Good roads! Is your motto
So you all say,
But when a poor farmer comes
You turn him away,
When he asks for a dollar
To help build a road
So he can come to town
With his very heavy load.

You always build roads
At your meetings in town
But never deposit a penny
To help build those roads
That lead into town.
It's always the Pacific highway
You're helping out
And never the farmers,
Do you think about.

Now all of you sports own a pleasure car,
And want to take rides near and far,
Now show your pride when again you meet
And raise enough money for some good need.

For there are hills and bumps to be graded down
And these roads are not very far from your town
It takes thousands of dollars to do that work,
And brave men who do not shirk.

When this you read I hope you will say
"We are going to help them right away."

For it's a disgrace to live in town
And have a poor farmer break his wagon down,
For it is the farmer we must depend on,
Without them we could not get along.

Let us not be so selfish anymore
And expect them to do it all as before."

K. S. P.

WARNER GRANGE DOESN'T LIKE ROAD BOND ISSUE

Whereas the legislature of the state of Oregon, which has just adjourned, passed a bill proposing to bond the state of Oregon for the sum of \$6,000,000 with which to build scenic highways through the state, with the provision that said bill be referred to the people at a special election to be held on June 4th, 1917, said election involving an unnecessary expense to the state of about \$125,000 and

Whereas we believe that the said bonding bill is only the first issue of a series to involve the further issuance of some \$25,000,000, and

Whereas we believe that the bill should have been referred along with other legislation to the voters at the regular biennial election, thus saving many thousands of dollars to the people and citizens, and

Whereas an effort is being made through the highway commission to place our road problems in the hands of the millionaires;

Therefore be it Resolved that we, the members of Warner Grange in regular session assembled, on this 24th, day of March, 1917, do most severely condemn the action of said legislature as regards these acts, and

Be it further Resolved that we are most emphatically opposed to the issuance of the said \$6,000,000 bond issue, and that each and every one will do his utmost to defeat the proposition at the said special election; and

Be it further resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the papers for publication.

G. F. KNOWLES,
Secretary,
Oregon City, Oregon.

BE CAREFUL, LADIES

Toledo, O., April 7.—The Toledo Housewives' league has sent an appeal to women throughout the state asking them to dispense with expensive dress during the war and donate the saving to the country's de-

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following real estate transfers have been filed in the office of County Recorder Boyles:

W. B. and Elsie Gorbett to Oscar Wikberg, land in section 25, township 4 south, range 3 east; \$1.

W. B. Gorbett to Elsie B. Gorbett, 20 acres of section 25, township 4 south, range 3 east; \$1.

Emmie G. Sargent to H. B. Bunting, all of lots 7, 8, 9, 10, block 1, White City Park; \$10.

E. J. and Lottie J. Warnock to Henry P. Reese, lot 5 of block 133, Lake View acres; \$10.

Northwestern Trust Company to L. J. Barber, 145 acres of section 14, township 5 south, range 1 east; \$10.

The Oregon Iron & Steel Company E. J. Warnock, block 112, lot 5, of block 133, Lake View Villas; \$10.

Elmer E. Van Fleet to Jos. L. Loundres, lot 11, block 11, First addition to Sandy; \$100.

Otto H. Meising to Rudolph F. and Margaret C. Dittler, all of lot 3, blk. 2, Otto Meising's Third Addition to City of Sandy; \$10.

John and Emma H. Verran to H. Maffel, all of tract 20, Foster Acres; \$275.

Idea L. and Esther Bower to Morby Gottwald, land in section 10, township 5 south, range 1 east; \$800.

C. A. and Lillie N. Havenport to Grace E. Loder, all of lot 1, 2, 3, block 2, Parkplace; \$10.

Frank and Lillian Beers to L. S. Hadden, lot 2 block 17, Sandy Land Company's Second Addition to Sandy \$125.

Nicholas Rath to Willie Herman Lins, land in section 19, township 3 south, range 5 east; \$80.

Benjamin F. Glover to O. E. Hamer, lot 1 of block 1, Cloverdale; \$1600.

P. K. Riegelmann to O. C. Riegelmann, lots 2, 3, Tualatin Oaks; \$10.

Helen Chase to Arthur B. Chase, section 22, township 2 south, range 3 west; \$10.

Arthur B. Chase to J. R. Latourette and H. F. Latourette, 13.85 acres of land in section 22, township 2 south, range 3 west; \$1.

O. F. and Linnie Neal to Inez T. Skinner, 20 acres of land in Clackamas county; \$6000.

Edmond Sweeney to W. H. Moody, lots 12 and 13 of block 7, Milwaukie Park; \$1.

Pearl M. Hoyt et al to Robert Rose, all of lots 5 and 6 of block 12, Shaver subdivision of the Shaver Place; \$275.

A. L. Yoder and Estel Yoder to Yoder Warehouse Co., land in section 15, township 5 south, range 1 east; \$100.

Charles B. and Sarah E. Moores, to A. J. Hurst, land in Clackamas county; \$675.

John K. and Amy L. Ely to Joseph P. and Lydia A. Woodie, land in Clackamas county; \$10.

Petrina Hornquist to Grace E. Loder, land in Willamette Tracts; \$1.

Viola Douglas et al to W. R. Woodie, 25 acres of section 31, township 2 south, range 4 east; \$2200.

W. R. Woodie to Joseph and Lydia Woodie, 12 1/2 acres of land in section 3, township 3 south, range 4 east; \$10.

Woodland State bank to Brownell Livestock company, land in Clackamas county; including westerly half of lots 7 and 8 of block 130, Oregon City; also part of lot 1 of block 130, Oregon City; \$1.

James and Myra Shannon to John Shannon, southeast quarter of section 24, township 3 south, range 2 east, \$10.

F. F. Johnson to Frederick A. Fritz, land in section 2, township 2 south, range 1 east; also lots 6, 7, 8, block 22, Oregon Iron & Steel company's first addition to Oswego; \$10.

William O. and Pearl W. Smith, to Augusta Guenther, land in Clackamas county; \$500.

Portland Trust Company to Oregon to John W. Loder, lots 1, 2, 7, 8, block 114, Oregon City; \$10.

SHACKLETON AND PEARY WILL MEET IN FRISCO

HEROES OF NORTH AND SOUTH POLE COUNTRIES TO SHAKE HANDS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 9.—(Special.)—The discoverer of the North Pole and the hero of the Antarctic will meet here tomorrow evening, when Sir Ernest H. Shackleton and Admiral Robert E. Peary will be introduced to each other.

Shackleton arrived today on the Oceanic liner Sierra from Australia, Peary, who is in Los Angeles, heard of it and made arrangements to meet Shackleton and hear his story of heroic failure. Tonight Shackleton was a guest of the Hobsonian club at a dinner at which 400 Hobsonians renewed their friendship with the distinguished explorer.

At the Palace hotel after his arrival, Shackleton, square-jawed British navy man, on his way from Antarctic ice to perform war service with his country's fleet, told of the rescue of seven of the 10 men he left here last November to reach and save.

"We sailed from New Zealand on December 29," he said, "and reached Cape Evans on January 10. There we found the hut and a message written in seal's blood—for they had no ink—saying the men had crossed the ice in December, 1915. As that date was 13 months previous and as there were no signs of their having returned, my intention began to look hopeless. But I noticed that the paint with which two of the men had painted their names on the hut was still wet. I concluded they must have made a mistake in writing the date—putting 1915 for 1916. This turned out to be the fact.

"We went back to the ship and worked her off the point, where next morning we saw several figures standing on the shore ice.

"When did the war end?" was the first question they asked."

BRAZIL DECLARES WAR

First South American Republic to Enter Conflict

RIO JANEIRO, April 10.—Brazil declares war on Germany today.

Brazil's action makes it the first South American country to enter the world conflict. Its action followed the sinking of the Brazilian steamer Parana by a German submarine.

Passports have been issued for the German minister and consuls throughout Brazil and they will depart immediately for Spain.

The government officials plan to seize all German ships in Brazilian waters.

Fifty Years Ago

(From Oregon City Enterprise April 6, 1867.)

Clackamas County Agricultural society—At the farmers' meeting, held in this city on Tuesday afternoon, "The Clackamas County Agricultural society" was organized by the election of C. F. Healy, president; William Elliott, vice-president; D. C. Ireland, secretary; J. R. Ralston, treasurer. A committee of three, consisting of the president, secretary and Mayor Rinearson, was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws, to govern the organization. A committee of fifteen persons, Messrs. William P. Burns, Alfred Marquam, George Graham, Joseph Young, Harrison, Jesse Moreland, J. L. Barlow, J. Barstow, A. R. Shipley, Mr. McCormell, Joseph Ringo, Almon Holcomb, and J. H. Lambert, were appointed to solicit subscriptions from the public, to be paid into the treasury of the society, on or before June 1st, 1867, to better enable the society to hold a fair the ensuing fall.

Last Day of Grace—Sheriff Burns was worked hard to keep up with his orders for receipts on the last day of grace for taxes. We believe the books are now closed, and delinquents will be obliged to pay extra for their neglect. It seems simple, but it is a fact that procrastination is such a thief. The wheels of government would clog if men were not forced to pay taxes when due.

Placards hostile to Prussia and favorable to alliance with France, have been posted about the streets of Luxembourg. The Prussian commander declared that it was an insult to his government. The Pope agrees to allow Italian soldiers to enter the state to help the Pontifical troops to suppress brigandage. A proclamation has been issued offering rewards for the capture of brigandage. A proclamation has been issued offering rewards for the capture of brigand—dead or alive. The Czar of Russia has granted amnesty to the Frenchmen exiled to Siberia, for connection with the Polish revolution. In the North German Parliament the amendments to the constitution providing for the freedom of the press and the right to hold public meetings, etc., were rejected.

Married—At the residence of the bride's parents in Oregon City, April 4th, 1867, by Rev. P. B. Knight, Mr. Robert Duncan and Miss Emma Comstock.

Died—In this county on the 2nd inst, Roxie Jane Ingalls.