

OREGON CITY ENTERPRISE

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SUPPORT HOOVER

Porter Emerson Browne, of the Vigilantes, says:

What makes Herbert Clark Hoover a popular leader is the adventurous quality which he can give to the humdrum business of feeding the world. It isn't only because he fed Belgium, but the way he did it that appeals; the way he stood off the Germans, persuaded the pope, dodged the English, picked up ships in unlikely ports, loaded them under the nose of bureaucratic prohibitions, went over, around and through the biggest war that was ever waged without once falling foul of it. This is what appeals, the genuine American manner, the peculiar possession of the American people.

It is perhaps because he shows signs of becoming a great popular leader that opposition has developed in certain quarters.

And what bureaucrat could be blamed for quaking a little before the swift forward rush of this young world adventurer? Hoover facing the Boxer rebellion, holding himself the rank of Mandarin, Hoover in South Africa, Hoover handling a whole Russian province with as much ease as the average man runs a farm, Hoover in Belgium—any one of these pictures is enough to make the everlasting reputation of an average man. No wonder the people feel him the representative of their own urgent need to express the genius of Democracy in the medium in which we as a people commonly work.

Hoover is the man who more than any other redeems us from the common misapprehension as a people incurably material. All the old ideals make it necessary to express national virtue in military terms, but here is a man who can put greatness into the buying of a shopload of wheat, into corn and onions and potatoes.

In appointing him Mr. Wilson has again demonstrated how closely he is in touch with the instinctive choice of the people.

Most of the work of this war has got to be done in just such crude materials as wheat and onions and potatoes; most of its victories must be won by harvesters and planters, by shipping clerks and manufacturers of canned goods and breakfast foods. The man who can make campaigns of that kind worth while to the men who fight them is the man for America.

Hoover is such a man.

And Hoover is the man whom certain sinister forces in congress and the nation are trying to push aside.

Are the American people going to let them do it?

LIBERTY BONDS—PATRIOTIC AND SAFE

The patriotic nature of an investment in the Liberty Loan Bonds of 1917 is something that all Americans will consider. The fact that in purchasing such a bond the investor is lending his money to his government—to his country—to prosecute a great war, gives the investment a dignity that the ordinary investment does not possess. The uses to which the money is to be put, the noble purposes to which it is to be devoted, all are things which appeal more or less to the American heart.

But let no one be led by these considerations to look on buying a Liberty Loan Bond as a piece of benevolence or merely a contribution to a worthy cause. The Liberty Loan Bond is as good an investment as an American citizen can well make. The rate of interest it bears may seem small, but when its absolute safety is considered and the fact that it is non-taxable, and the further fact that it is to be immune from any taxes which may later on be levied by reason of this war, and still another fact that in case the United States government should later during this war have to borrow more money and pay a higher rate of interest, that the holders of these bonds can secure bonds bearing that higher rate—when all these things are considered, an investment in Liberty Bonds possesses advantages that no other investment in the world possesses.

There is another point which wise and thoughtful people will give due consideration to and that is an investment in Liberty Loan Bonds is an investment in the defense and preservation of all their other property and all they hold dear—the preservation of their liberties. We would be in danger, if all our citizens refused to lend their money to the government, of losing all that we have—our property, our liberties, and our national honor. It has come to this, and we must fight for these things, and to wage war in this day and time requires not only men and arms but great sums of money.

Subscribers to Liberty Loan Bonds are charter members of a society to maintain American honor and to maintain democracy here and in other parts of the world. Honor and interest, patriotism and business judgment all argue the wisdom of an investment in Liberty Loan Bonds.

THE DAY OF RECKONING

In 1871 Bismarck imposed a startling indemnity upon vanquished France, believing that it would be a generation before it could be paid and that in the meantime French development would be thwarted by the burden of debt. In an incredibly short time, however, the thrifty French had wiped out the debt and had resumed their preparation against the "revanche" for the rape of Alsace and Lorraine. Today von Hindenburg is trying the same game from another angle. He is deliberately devastating northern France in his retreat from one fabled "line" to another in the hope that the recreation of the ruin he had wrought will this time surely stifle French development. He will fail as utterly as Bismarck did in the calculations of a generation gone. The rebuilding of France, unlike

the payment of the indemnity of the Franco-Prussian war, will be at German expense. Yet the spectacle and the parallel offer a lesson to America, the latest of Germany's foes in arms. German progress is always calculated upon the ruin of a rival. It may be a financial ruin, such as the Man of Blood and Iron mediated for France in 1871; it may be physical ruin, such as von Hindenburg now fancies himself to be wreaking; it may be commercial ruin, such as German politicians have long had in mind for England and the United States. But it is always ruin of some sort; and it is to avert that peril from ourselves that we are now in the war. This lesson has been apparent to Republican statesmen since August, 1914. The administration affected to think that hysteria and neurotics could account for the agitation which Colonel Roosevelt then began. What the administration thinks now is not to be said—for the administration remains silent in the hope that the country will forget much that has passed since the war began. But the country will remember, and from day to day the country will be reminded of the foresight of Roosevelt and the other Republicans who tried to awake the country from the lethargy produced by the "kept up out of war" soothing syrup. In the back of her head Germany plotted ruin for us in 1914, even as she is now dealing out ruin for France.

CONSTITUTIONAL REPEAL, BY IMPLICATION

Ballot title number 306 on June 4 demands a constitution establishing definite and consistent plan of government; a constitution that means what its language implies, and when amended that the amended constitution shall still mean what it says. Such is the sum total of this much criticised amendment.

The opposition to this amendment insists on the right to change the constitution but they rebel against the rule that, when the plan is changed the language should also be changed to conform with the new plan. They insist on adding to the constitution, but they refuse to take out of the constitution the parts which they repeal, and they urge as the sacred right of the people, to always tell what they wish to add, but never explain what they repeal and destroy.

With their pretense of progressiveness, and their tender regard for the rights of the people, all their sympathy is exhausted in one direction and that is, that it is none of the people's business how much or what parts of the constitution is rendered ineffective or misleading. There is no basis for their assertion that the initiative, the referendum, the recall, or city home rule amendments could not be passed under this amendment, because those measures simply added new power to the constitution and did not repeal by implication; neither is this amendment designed to prevent future amendments to the constitution, but it is designed to let the people know just what is being done in the way of repealing parts of the constitution, and is intended to preserve that instrument in such condition that it will not deceive the people by stating things which were, but have ceased to be. If this amendment wins the people will not be misled to violate the constitution and be called into court to be told that they are led by a dead hand, which has been lifeless for years. Read the negative argument of these cultured objectors to the amendment, and find their solicitude about "the dead," while they defend the plan of keeping the constitution filled with repealed mummies which they persist in preserving, knowing they deceive and mislead the people.

LOOKING TOWARD PEACE

There is reason for encouragement in the many evidences of an aroused interest in the tariff question. Some newspapers and individuals who were disposed a few months ago to deplore discussion of this question are now commenting upon the importance of preparing for peace to the extent, at least, of placing once more on the statute books a tariff law drawn upon protective principles. Such a law could do no harm and would very likely do much good. The American people are paying heavy taxes anyway, and even if they paid all the import duties, which is not at all probable, they would be no worse off. On the other hand, if we had a protective tariff law in force when the war ends, we would be safe against unexpected competition in trade.

When the war began, Germany transformed her dyestuffs factories into munitions factories. She can just as readily change them back to dye factories. And she will. It will take months to draw and enact a tariff law. If that work shall be left until the war has ended and until the Democratic leaders can carry out their announced intention of ascertaining what conditions will then exist, there will be ample time for Germany to dump immense quantities of dyes into our markets to the ruin of the dye industry we have begun to establish here.

The same thing will be true of other industries in which Germany has been a strong competitor in our markets in the past. Enactment of a protective tariff law now is the only safe policy for the United States to pursue. Many people are awakening to that fact, and it is well for the country that they are.

DENMARK COMMANDEERS GRAIN

The United States Consul General at Copenhagen reports that the Minister of the Interior has issued an order to the government's agents to take possession of all supplies of rye and wheat now in Denmark. Every person engaged in the growing of wheat or rye will be allowed to retain 135 pounds of grain for private use. The maximum price to be allowed each holder of wheat will be \$1.83 a bushel; of rye, about \$1.50. Henceforth, if rye or wheat go to Germany from Denmark it will constitute an act to which the Danish government is a party and for which that government must stand responsible. An agreement has been reached between the allies and the United States by which neutral European countries may receive from this country foodstuffs, etc., sufficient only for their own consumption. The practice of supplying Germany with goods purchased from us is to be stopped.

GARDEN MAKERS OFFERED PRIZES BY PAPER MILL

A garden contest for employes of the Crown Willamette Paper company has been arranged and prizes announced for the best winter vegetables, the best potatoes and the best average quantity of potatoes raised on tracts of the company's ground near the Sunset school in West Linn.

Twelve acres of land have been set aside for the gardens and the land will be given out in sections 50 by 100 feet. At the end of the season, about the first of November or December, the prizes will be awarded as follows:

Class A—For best garden or winter vegetables: first prize, \$25; second prize, \$20; third prize, \$15; fourth prize, \$10.

Class B—For the largest crop of potatoes: first prize, \$25; second prize, \$15.

Class C—For the largest average quantity of potatoes raised on the patch per square yard of ground: first prize, \$25; second prize, \$15.

Fifty Years Ago

Taken from the Oregon Enterprise, May 25, 1867.

Select School—We are pleased to state that Miss Josie Devore and Miss Flora Inley have opened a select school at the Baptist church. Miss Devore is a graduate of the Portland Academy and Female seminary, and comes highly recommended by Professor Gates.

Indian War in Montana—Our worst fears have been realized in regard to Montana. A terrible Indian war is now raging in that territory. The papers from there are filled with accounts of murdering and scalping. Our friends in Idaho and Washington territory will do well to note the fact that the dissatisfaction among the Indians is fearfully extending westward.

Worth A Prize—J. H. Schram, the saddle and harness maker of this city, has largely completed two pairs of reins from one hide, the longest of which measured twelve feet in length. Such a hide is rarely seen. The hide was dressed at the Millwaukie tannery.

Clackamas County Bible Association—On Monday evening last a meeting was held in the city at the M. E. church, and an association as above named organized with the following officers: J. Myers, president; William Harlow, vice-president; J. M. Bacon, secretary; S. D. Frances, treasurer; executive committee, H. L. Kelly, C. T. Lacey, J. Milne, Jephtha May, E. D. Kelly, together with the treasurer and secretary.

MILLMEN TO OBSERVE JULY 4 WITH ANNUAL PICNIC AT GLADSTONE

Representatives of the Hawley Pulp & Paper company, the Crown Willamette Paper company and the Oregon City Manufacturing company, at a meeting in the Commercial club rooms Friday evening arranged tentative plans for a "Millmen's Jubilee" to be held at Gladstone Park, July 4.

The "Jubilee" will take the form of a picnic to be held from 7 o'clock on the morning of the Fourth until 9 o'clock at night. Music will be furnished by the Oregon City Boys' band, and for both the concert to be given and for dancing.

Committees appointed Friday night to complete arrangements, follow: Dancing, Milton Price, Earnest Mass, Jr., Mr. Hammerle; ball games, Joe Bollo, Fred Metzner, H. Henningson; speakers, H. T. Tschirgt, H. Henningson and Joe Bollo; vaudeville, J. Reames, E. Chapman, B. L. Harvey.

YOUNG SLACKERS BY SCORE CROSS MEXICAN LINE

LAREDO, Tex., May 30.—Federal officials here today disclosed the fact that from 15 to 20 young Americans with little baggage but carrying plenty of money, are crossing into Mexico daily, ostensibly to mine, prospect for oil or pursue other occupations for which they are apparently not trained. It is believed by officials that they are leaving the United States to avoid conscription.

Most of the young men are from the eastern states, some being from points as far east as Maine and New Hampshire.

CONVICTS GIVE LARGE SUMS FOR LIBERTY BONDS

WASHINGTON, May 30.—Prisoners at the Maryland penitentiary have bought \$2150 worth of Liberty loan bonds with savings from their small wage allowances. One man serving a long term spent \$250 of the \$275 to his credit. A former West Virginia train robber put all but a few dollars of his savings into bonds.

Why a New Penitentiary?

By Frank Davey, Chief Prison Accountant.

The appeal to the people of Oregon for the erection of new prison buildings has no selfish or unquestionable purpose behind it. It does not proceed from personal pride or satisfaction on the part of any person on his own account. The officers of the prison can fill their places and do their work in a perfunctory though lawful manner regardless of the character of the buildings, cells or other conveniences. Eighty per cent or more of the prisoners now here will be away from here before any part of a new prison can be built, hence it is apparent that neither prisoner nor officer is thinking of the direct effect to himself or the approval or rejection by the people of the proposal submitted by the legislature for a new penitentiary.

There are plenty of other reasons however, that should influence the informed mind in considering the proposition, and there is no mind so well informed in the premises as one that has been in contact with existing conditions and studying the effects as they are and as they ought to be. That is why prisoners and officials are in full accord in recognizing and showing to the public the necessity for a new building. A few of the prominent reasons may be noted:

Danger from Fire.
The buildings and offices are nowhere fireproof and a visitation from fire would mean not only the loss of buildings but of all the valuable records of the institution, including the legal documents authorizing the retention of the prisoners. Worse than all this, should a fire occur in the main administration department, the lives of all the inmates would be endangered and many would be necessarily sacrificed, as with any rapid spread of flames, the men would be trapped in their cells and if not actually burned would be suffocated. There is so much of wood in floors, ceilings, partitions, stairways, etc., that with any great start, a fire would be practically irremediable.

Insecurity of Structure.
The main walls are over 45 years old. Brick and mortar have deteriorated, have lived their allotted time and are a constant temptation to men to dig their way out. In fact, the walls are no adequate protection at all. The timbers throughout the building are affected by dry-rot; they are decayed and worthless throughout, being effective only as breeding and hiding places for insects, vermin and disease germs. The underground cellars in which vegetables and other supplies are kept are hotbeds of poisonous atmosphere which permeates the entire living quarters of the inmates. The electric lighting and telephone system throughout the entire institution is faulty in arrangement and construction. Both are unreliable and out of order a great deal of the time and call for repairs all of the time. This condition cannot be helped until new buildings are erected in which the wiring system can be scientifically

arranged. This is a matter of very serious consideration.

Health Constantly Menaced.
The buildings were constructed when ventilation was little thought of in buildings of any kind, and in penitentiaries or jails, not at all. There is no adequate means for the exit of foul air or the ingress of fresh air. The latter is admitted through windows and reaches the cells across a wide corridor, but there is no circulation through the cells, and in order to have sufficient air to insure existence, the corridors, cells and passage ways are so exposed during cold nights as to be absolutely dangerous to health and many poor victims have contracted diseases that have made their lives miserable. This is true of guards as well as prisoners, some of the strongest, healthiest employes being unable to continue as night chapel guards more than a few months.

Entire Cell System Wrong.
The inside cell system, which exists here, is admitted by all modern authorities to be wrong. The cell should be directly exposed to pure outside air and face on an inside passage way. When barred and locked cells are used there should be but one man in a cell, an arrangement not possible here at present. The moral reason for segregation is obvious.

For frusties, the stuffy, barred cell at night is unreasonable, unnecessary and unwise. The men who work out doors all day, without guard, doing his duty freely, does not deserve to be locked up all night without ventilation or sufficient air. Large open rooms containing six or eight single beds and fronting on a passage way for guards is far preferable and that is one of the plans of the proposed structure.

Dollars vs. Humanity.
For what is the \$400,000 investment demanded? First, for material safety and for improvement dictated by ordinary business method; second, for the physical health of the inmates, unfortunately who through various causes have been consigned to the state's care for certain periods; and third and most important, for the moral health of these people, so that they may be returned to society in the best possible condition to take places of usefulness in their respective walks of life.

Is not an investment for the betterment of men—an investment in human souls—worth while? There will probably always be some derelicts upon the sea of life who will require the care of the state for the better safety of society, but there is no good reason why even those should not be treated and housed as human beings, or that their physical and moral structures should be deliberately and persistently exposed and endangered.

If the Oregon people desire to have offenders reformed and brought back to usefulness they must provide means and surroundings conducive to that end. Barbaric treatment has been condemned and discarded. All other features allied to it must be eliminated.

DONATION LAND CLAIM IS HELD FOR 65 YEARS

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Cooke, who have been at Eugene, where they attended the convention of the I. O. O. F. and Rebekah lodges, have returned to Oregon City. While at Eugene Mr. and Mrs. Cooke visited with Mr. and Mrs. Frank McAllister, also with C. W. Walker, uncle of Mr. Cooke. Mr. Walker is one of the earliest of Oregon pioneers, and still retains 700 acres of land, in a donation land claim secured in 1852 when he arrived from Missouri. This is one of the most valuable pieces of farm land in Lane county, and is stocked with over 100 head of cattle, besides a large number of valuable horses. Close to this is another farm owned by Mr. Walker consisting of 160 acres, most of this being planted to fruit trees. Although Mr. Walker has reached his 87th birthday anniversary, he manages his farm and still enjoys horseback riding, and says that he feels many years younger than he really is. His large barn is still filled with hay, this being produced on this farm, and strange to say there is one portion of hay in this barn that has remained in the same place for 30 years. Mr. Walker delights in showing this to his visitors at his farm, and as there is always a large supply on hand, it has never been so that this hay that was placed there 30 years ago has to be used for the stock. Many improvements that have been made in this barn, are the handwork of this old pioneer. Mr. Walker has everything up-to-date on his farm, even owning an automobile, and says that he believes in enjoying life while he can.

NEW PENITENTIARY IS URGED BY EX-CONVICT IN ILLUSTRATED TALK

Graphically describing the unsanitary conditions existing in the Oregon state penitentiary, L. G. McDonald, for more than four years an inmate of the institution, held an audience spell-bound at the high school auditorium Tuesday night, and urged his hearers to cast their votes in favor of the appropriation for a new penitentiary. The question will be on the ballot at the special election in June.

Mr. McDonald illustrated his talk with pictures of the penitentiary, showing the obsolete buildings that were constructed in 1871. He told of the dangers from fire at the institution, and said that the chances were right for the death of every inmate of the cells should a fire break out at night, when the men were locked up with single padlocks.

Illustrations of the shops, kitchen, dining room, chapel, cell houses, and hospital were given by McDonald, who was introduced by E. E. Brodie, a member of the survey board appointed last November by the governor to make an investigation of the penitentiary.

SEATTLE MAN IS HELD PRISONER IN DULMEN; 74 IN GERMAN CAMPS

WASHINGTON, May 30.—A list of all known American prisoners of war in Germany made public today by the state department contains the names of 74 men, all of whom were taken from merchant ships captured by German war vessels. The list includes the following names and addresses:

At Dulmen: Easter, Lewis, 22 Roonoke street, Seattle Wash.; Phillips, Paul, Mrs. M. Phillips, 151 South Fairbanks avenue, Pasadena, Cal.; Sawyer, John, Mrs. J. Sawyer, 305 Seminary street, Dubuque, Ia.