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LUTHERANS IN LEAGUE WITH HUNS IS REPORT

LINCOLN, Neb., July 11.—The "conspicuous leaders" of the Lutheran church in the state and "certain professors" of the University of Nebraska were denounced for "treasonable utterances, disloyal activity and passivity that has tended to give aid to Germany, an enemy," in a statement issued today by the Nebraska state council of defense "after the most solemn and serious investigation and consideration."

The statement, it is explained, is based upon reports and upon hundreds of letters from every section of the state and upon hundreds of letters from patriotic men, many of whom declare they have lost thousands of dollars because they would not tamely submit to pro-German influences.

Specifically it is charged that bankers who invested in liberty loan bonds were threatened with withdrawal of deposits; that the sale of war bonds has been actively opposed; that Red Cross relief work has met with an alarming antagonism; that the Lutheran church has failed to take a single step toward organizing for war relief work and its "conspicuous representatives" have shown marked partiality for the German cause; that certain professors at Nebraska university have been guilty of disloyal utterances, and that there are communities where the purpose of this war is not understood and where the sympathies of the people are with Germany.

The names of men against whom the charges are made were not made public, but George Coupland, vice-chairman of the council of defense and head of the food conservation division, said "conditions became such that the council could no longer repress the bitterness it felt."

He said ample evidence to warrant its assertions had been obtained by the council.

Several Lutheran churchmen here said the council should have confined its denunciation to "German Lutherans" and asserted there was no cause to question their loyalty. German Lutherans who were alleged to be in sympathy with Germany would not discuss the charges.

Chancellor Samuel Avery, of the University of Nebraska, who has been active in patriotic relief work and has even taken part in the campaign for recruits, would not be quoted, but it is known he has strongly disapproved of a number of professors whose pro-German utterances have caused dissension at the university.

Some time ago students protested some of their professors were saying, "this is not our war and we will not fight, because we do not know what it is all about."

When complaint was made to Chancellor Avery it is understood there were some conferences with professors, at which the chancellor, who was then urging the students to enlist, let it be known in emphatic language such doctrines must not be heard in university classrooms.

Half the male students at the university of Nebraska have either enlisted in some branch of the service or have volunteered and been accepted for work on farms in the Central West. Three university professors enlisted.

SOCIALISTS URGE THE CONSCRIPTION OF BOTH MEN AND MONEY

CHICAGO, July 9.—Members of the Socialist party in the United States have approved by an overwhelming majority the statement of the party's attitude toward the war with Germany submitted by the majority of the committee on war and militarism appointed by the St. Louis convention last April. The party's executive committee announces that the vote in favor of the proclamation was 21,639 to 2752.

The Socialist party, according to the proclamation, opposes the entrance of the United States into the war, but advocates the application of socialist doctrines to the war. The two principal innovations urged are the conscription of wealth as well as men, and public ownership of all national industries vital to the prosecution of the war.

CONSCRIPTION BOTH OF WEALTH AND MEN URGED BY JOHNSON

Declaring that when the government needs soldiers it conscripts them without giving the men any option in the matter, but that when it needs money, it asks for volunteers to give the use of their money at 3 1/2 per cent, Dr. Andrew Johnson of Philadelphia Tuesday evening struck a responsive chord in the hearts of the 2000 persons who listened to the first lecture of the present 13-day Chautauqua session which opened today. Dr. Johnson hastened to explain that he strongly favored the conscriptive method because he said "Any man who is not ready to give his life for this country is not entitled to its protection."

The afternoon session today was devoted to outlining the proposed courses of lectures and study within the smaller circles of the Chautauqua and making the preliminary announcements.

Jack Larson, employed as ticket salesman at the Thirteenth street auto entrance, was overcome by what he claimed was the effects of the sun's rays. He was revived after emergency first aid was given him by visitors in the park.

In his decidedly humorous lecture entitled, "Eli and Ennis" Dr. Johnson shows that the progress of much of the world is apparently blocked by the failure to distinguish between service and money standards. In brief, Dr. Johnson's contention is that in the United States we put the dollar mark on everything. We evaluate the lives of men in dollars and cents, by conscripting men, whereas when it comes to raising money we depend on subscription. Why not conscript the money as well, he asked, and the response from the crowd was answer enough.

That there are four channels through which wealth may be gained, was the statement made by Dr. Johnson. Real estate, he says, puts a premium on laziness by encouraging people to hold property and allow it to increase in value without the expenditure of either effort or money upon it.

The trusts were hit hard by Dr. Johnson who said that no matter what you had, if you had enough of it and had a corner on it you were sure to make a handsome profit. That the 60 billion dollars of stocks, bonds and industrial securities in the United States is over two-thirds water was another charge made by the speaker, who concluded his address by appealing to the nation in this hour of external peril to remain loyal to itself and to the world.

The attendance at the opening session was estimated by Secretary Thomas A. Burke of the Chautauqua association to approximate 2000 persons. Following the opening words by Chairman C. H. Dye, Hartridge Whipp sang "My Own United States," and the Lyric Quartet gave several selections.

BAKERS SPURN STALE BREAD

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Beginning tomorrow bakers throughout the land, at the request of the commercial economy board of the council of national defense, will refuse to accept returns of stale bread from the retailers.

GEORGE GOULD JR. MARRIED

PHILADELPHIA, July 6.—George J. Gould Jr., son of the New York banker and railroad magnate, was married here yesterday to Miss Laura M. Carter, of Freehold, N. J.

Hedges Wins Decision In Famous Wilbur Liquor Case In Supreme Court

In upholding Circuit Judge Campbell's decision in the famous case of the State of Oregon versus Julius Wilbur, the Supreme Court Tuesday confirmed the constitutionality of a most vital section of the 1915 prohibition law, and incidentally added another "scalp" to Gilbert L. Hedges' long string of county victories before the supreme bench.

The higher court found, in effect, that Section 33 of the prohibition law is constitutional, in that it does not require that the name of the person to whom liquor is sold be mentioned in the indictment. This was the point raised by ex-Senator Fulton, counsel for Wilbur, on demurrer before Judge Campbell at the time of the trial last fall, when Wilbur, then proprietor of the "Friar's Club" was convicted of selling liquor.

Judge Campbell overruled the demurrer on the state's contention that Section 33 was constitutional. The decision is of far-reaching importance because it settles once for all a very vital question in the prosecution of liquor violators. District Attorney Gilbert L. Hedges

Torpedoed French Transport



This remarkable photograph shows a British transport after being torpedoed by a German submarine in the Mediterranean. She was run on the rocks in a vain effort to beach her. Some of the crew and the soldiers may be seen clinging to the sides of the vessel, sliding down ropes and in the water.

GANTENBEIN IS OFFERED POST IN PHILIPPINES

SAN FRANCISCO, July 9.—Judge Calvin U. Gantenbein of Portland, who is a colonel in the United States officers' reserve corps, has been offered the post of judge advocate general of the department of the Philippines, with the rank of colonel, it was announced here today. Simultaneously it was announced that David P. Barrows, of the University of California faculty, has accepted the post of intelligence officer of the department of the Philippines, with rank of major. Both men are now at the reserve officers' training camp.

FEDERAL OFFICIALS BEGIN RELENTLESS SEARCH FOR SPIES

SAN FRANCISCO, July 10.—Strenuous efforts are being made by the United States court to prepare warrants for the arrest of the 158 men named in 105 indictments returned last Saturday by the federal grand jury in the India revolt and Sacramento cases.

Many of those named are in Germany and cannot be reached, but it is expected by United States Attorney John W. Preston that of the conspirators now in the United States all will be under arrest within the week.

KEEPS BOOZE IN STATE

FARGO, N. D., July 10.—Carrying liquor for personal use from one state to another which is dry violates the interstate commerce law, according to a decision handed down Monday by Federal Judge Charles F. Amidon.

RECRUITING BEGINS FOR NEW ENGINEERS' FOREST RESERVE CORPS

The enlisting of woodsmen and mill workers for the 10th Reserve Engineers (forest) began Monday July 9, with District Forester George H. Cecil of Portland, Oregon, at the head. Enlistment will be for the period of the war. Men wishing to join the regiment should apply to the District Forester, Beck building, Portland, or to one of the following forest supervisors, who are assisting in the enlisting work:

Forest Supervisors Seitz of Eugene, Erickson of Medford, Hastings of Bend, Evans of Baker, Oregon; Smith of Seattle, Fromme of Olympia, Park of Bellingham, Sylvester of Leavenworth, Washington.

Men recommended by any of these listing officers go to any U. S. army recruiting officer, where they are accepted as recruits if they pass the physical examination, which is the same as that for other military service. Recruits must be white, between the ages of 18 and 40 years, and must be citizens of the United States or have declared their intention to become such. Men subject to conscription will discharge their obligation by enlisting in this regiment. All applicants should understand that this is a military organization; that they must undergo the customary drill and discipline of United States soldiers, and that they may be called upon to do work within the danger zone.

Picked woodsmen will compose the regiment—men who will be given a chance to take the part in the war for which their life and training have fitted them. Although listing has been going on for two weeks, the district forester states that there is still room for experienced loggers and millmen. Places are open for skilled axmen, sawyers, tie hewers, skidders, teamsters and blacksmiths. Millwrights, sawyers, and engineers are needed to man the portable sawmills which will form part of the equipment; helpers are required for the various activities connected with the woods operations and the maintenance of large camps.

After enlisting, the men will be fed at government expense, and will be furnished uniforms and regular military equipment, and in addition will be paid according to a fixed scale, the lower scale to apply while training in this country, the higher scale after they reach France.

HONOR GUARD IS TO ASSIST RED CROSS WORKERS

The Oregon City Honor Guard girls will meet at their Mount Pleasant beach patch every Wednesday night equipped with hoes and ready to cultivate the precious vegetable, instead of holding their weekly drill in the Masonic hall building on Tuesday nights. This was decided at a meeting of the Guard held Friday night at which the hour of the Wednesday meeting was set for 7 o'clock.

Monday night of each week will be devoted to the work of assisting the Red Cross prepare surgical dressings for the members of the Third Oregon. Several girls have also signified their intention to make the little bag arrangements for the soldiers which carry the needles and thread for the soldier.

Many of the girls plan to attend the benefit ball to be given at Hubbard on Saturday, July 14.

ROAD IS TO BE CLOSED MONTH AT CLACKAMAS

T. A. Roots, of Clackamas, county road master of Clackamas county, announced Saturday that the roadway from Clackamas station extending to the Multnomah county line, was opened that morning. This completes one of the finest pieces of pavement in Clackamas county, and it is the intention of Mr. Roots to close that portion of the roadway north of the E. P. Dedman farm for about a month, when more paving will be done. It will be necessary for all teams and motorists to take the roadway leading along the government hatchery until the main roadway is opened.

There are now two and three-fourths miles of paved roadway in the county, one and one-half miles of this having been completed so far this year. Other roadways will be given attention when this is completed.

RICH GRANDSON OF MARSHALL FIELD IS DEAD

NEW YORK, July 9.—Henry Field, grandson of the late Marshall Field, Chicago merchant and financier, died late Sunday at a hospital in this city, where he was operated upon for an abscess on one of his lungs.

As one of the heirs to the estate of Marshall Field, Henry Field was accounted one of the richest young men of America. The value of the estate is reported to be more than \$200,000,000.

He was married last February to Miss Nancy Kean Perkins, daughter of one of the famous Langhorne sisters of Virginia.

At the outbreak of the war, Mr. Field served for a time as an ambulance driver in France.

Eugene State University has completed military drill hall and starts work on \$50,000 dormitory.

Score of I. W. W. Members Escape From Armed Guard In Arizona Mining Town

KINGMAN, Ariz., July 11.—Twenty of the 63 men deported from Jerome escaped after they were unloaded here by the combined armed guards from Jerome, who had taken them to Needles, and by the shotgun squad of Needles' citizens that came to see the men safely back into Arizona. The remainder of the men were taken to the court-house where they demanded food.

Immediately after the men detained local authorities and home guards began rounding them up. The town is being patrolled by the home guards to prevent disorder.

The 63 men were deported from Jerome yesterday as Industrial Workers of the World, active there in the strike repudiated by mine, mill and smelter workers. They arrived here today from Needles, where armed citizens met the car in which they were held prisoners an accused its return to Arizona on the next eastbound train a few hours later.

Many of the Industrial Workers said they had been victims of unfortunate circumstances in the clash between their organization and union miners and mine operators. Several said they had been forced to leave claims they were working near Jerome and join picket lines during the strike called Friday. One asserted that he had been taken from his home four hours after his wife gave birth to a child. Many complained of the summary manner in which they were hustled out of Jerome.

Sheriff J. N. Cohenour telegraphed Governor Thomas E. Campbell at Jerome asking what disposition should be made of the remaining 42 prisoners. Meantime citizens held a mass meeting at the courthouse to decide the same question. The Industrial Workers of the World asked to be returned to Jerome.

HOOVER SAYS IS DANGEROUS OVER FOOD CONTROL BILL

WASHINGTON, July 11.—With the fresh delays resulting from substitution of a milder food bill in the senate and an agreement to vote thereon July 21, President Wilson today was confronted with Herbert Hoover's direct warning that delay is now perilous.

Radical revision of the food bill, now before the senate agricultural committee, will strip the measure of its present prohibition status. It will be left with a provision to forbid distillation of spirits, without providing for seizure of present stocks, while prohibition of beer and wine will be left up to the president.

Hoover's warning averted delays charges that there has been "rampant" speculation and extortionate profits this year among those who barter with America's food supplies. Stability of prices is needed, he says, inasmuch as every link in the food chain is taking a wide profit as protection against abnormal fluctuations.

Hoover pointed out this nation will have a theoretical balance of 73,000,000 bushels of grain this year, with 180,000,000 through conservation.

The situation at present, with no checks upon it, works ill to the farmer and consumer alike. The farmer, he says, gets only \$1.51 for that which commands \$3.25 in Chicago.

Hoover suggests the possibility of internal troubles if prices continue to soar, and urges that speedy enactment of food legislation should be taken.

With the date for a vote set at July 21, five weeks will have elapsed since the measure first went to Congress, while the food survey bill has been mulled over since June. President Wilson is manifestly disappointed at the delays. He will probably call in certain members of congress and use his personal influence with them to check further dalliance.

HAWAIIAN MILITIA, 3000 STRONG, ASKS TO BE SENT ABROAD

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Urgent pleas to be sent to France to join the American forces are being made by 3000 Hawaiian militiamen, according to J. Kuhio Kalaniano'ole, the Hawaiian delegate in congress, who is urging favorable action by the war department.

The question of food supply, it is said, enters into the problem of what disposition is to be made of the Hawaiian forces, for Hawaii is looked to furnish much of the United States sugar and rice needs.

"Our men want to get into the fight right away," said Mr. Kalaniano'ole, who expressed the hope that the department would immediately order the militiamen into the federal service.

OREGON CITY PEOPLE WED VANCOUVER, Wash., July 9.—A marriage license was issued here today to William Shirder, aged 45, and Mrs. Ellen S. Glinett, aged 40, both of Oregon City.

GOVERNOR GENERAL IS ILL

AMSTERDAM, July 9.—It is reported by Les Nouvelles de Maastricht that General von Falkenhause, governor

general of Belgium, is dangerously ill and that hope of his recovery has been abandoned. He succeeded General von Bissing, who died recently.

CROPS ARE IN DANGER ACCORDING TO REPORT

SALEM, Or., July 9.—Communications which have been pouring into Governor Withycombe from various sections of Oregon indicate that the menace of the I. W. W., which has been felt with an iron hand in other sections of the country, is advancing on to Oregon with the threat of crippling industry, terrorizing labor and throttling manufactures if possible.

Writers of some of these letters, who the governor declares, are as level-headed business men as any found in the state, declare that the people are not alive to the conditions which threaten Oregon at the dawning of its great industrial awakening.

One Eastern Oregon manufacturer asserts that advance guards of the Industrial Workers of the World, who are pouring into his section are making open boasts that they will cause strikes, tie up industries and "kill or disable workers who refuse to join in the move."

In addition word has come to the governor's office that threats have been made to burn the Eastern Oregon wheat fields and drive the workers from the fields if necessary.

Added information states that the emissaries are being sent into this state by the score, with the express purpose of fomenting strikes and labor troubles and nip in the bud reviving trades.

"The situation from the information which has been coming to me, is alarming; much more alarming than the people realize," said Governor Withycombe today.

"I want the citizens of this state to become alive to the fact that this I. W. W. movement is a real threat, a menace that is confronting us."

"No man has more kindly feelings toward the honest laborer than I, and none believes more firmly in the maxim that 'the laborer is worthy of his hire.' But I have here literature, which is a part of the propaganda of this order, which shows that anarchy is its dominant spirit. 'To fan the flames of discontent,' is a motto which appears in this literature, and complete abolition of the wage system is flaunted as the great desire which these men wish to attain.

"They are not workers; they are not laborers, but they are anarchists. They stand as opposed to law, order and government, and are aligned against all laws, both state and National.

"One of their prime objects, I am certain, is to choke the life from the infant shipbuilding industry if they can accomplish it.

"My information leads me to believe that these men may be backed by some great organized movement which is against the national life and independence of the United States.

"Whatever this office can do, under the law, to crush this menace will be done. But I want the people of Oregon to become alive to the fact that it is a menace; that it is the intention of these so-called Industrial Workers of the World to strike and to strike hard at Oregon's industries during the balance of the summer.

"My correspondence convinces me beyond the shadow of a doubt that there is a real danger here which threatens this state and we should prepare for it. What these men can do is being demonstrated in other states, and I trust that Oregon will prepare itself in time to guard against any inroads which they might contemplate here."

SELLING BITTERS IS OPPOSED BY STATE ATTORNEY GENERAL

SALEM, Or., July 11.—Discovering that several druggists are violating the law in the sale of bitters, Attorney General Brown yesterday signified his intention of asking Governor Withycombe to request the pharmacy board to curb their activities.

The sale of bitters as a medicine, but not as a beverage, is permissible under the law, says the attorney general. The pharmacy board, he further declared, is empowered to formulate rules dealing with the subject, and he desires to have it take action in this direction.