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DEMOCRACY OUT OF FAVOR

Whatever may be the feeling of the people regarding the president, it seems fair to assume that they have little sympathy with his party.

Following hard upon the heels of the special election in the First New Hampshire congressional district, where Republican supremacy was maintained in the face of a strong Democratic "drive," the Sixth Indiana district voted, with an increased majority, to retain Republican representation in Washington.

In each canvass the issue presented was the same; in each district the response was identical. There is no disposition to extend to the Democratic party the favor and support which exceptional reasons unite to secure for a Democratic president. It is evident that the American people have little use for the Democratic party.

The lesson of these two special elections should not be lost upon the administration. Mr. Wilson and his immediate circle of advisors should take notice that the country understands that the real patriotism of the nation is not to be found in the Democratic party and that the nation realizes fully how dependent the president is upon Republican support, freely given, for the success of his war measures as they come in succession before congress. The people are unwilling to turn to the Democratic party for congressional representation—and they will presently be found insisting that they shall not be compelled to turn to the Democratic party for representation in war councils and action.

Yet the president is forcing this upon the country. He is seeking advice from no Republicans. He is availing himself of Republican talent and patriotism and experience only as he is compelled to do so by force of circumstances. This is not what the country desires, as these two special elections show. The country wants Republicans in places of honor and responsibility, where their capacity for service may be utilized for the common good. How many more times must this be emphasized before the president will realize it?

REAPING KANSAS CROPS

Kansas, expecting enormous crops, is worrying less than usual about getting them harvested. Instead of sending forth the old, frenzied call for harvest hands, the state has arranged to do her own harvesting. It is reported from Topeka that it may not be necessary to import a single extra helper this season.

Organization and co-operation have solved the problem. The farm labor supply has not been left to chance, in the old, chaotic way, but reduced to a system. City and country are helping each other cheerfully and intelligently. Acting under plans formulated by the Kansas Council of Defense, the officials of nearly every town in the state have opened bureaus to enroll the names of business men and other city folks for work in the harvest fields. When the farmers need men, all they have to do is to send word of the number needed and the length of time they will be required, and the city will do the rest. Not only have the city dwellers volunteered for actual work in the fields, but large numbers of them who are expert motor car operators have agreed to operate tractors during the plowing season, after the wheat is off the ground.

Several other agricultural states are following the same policy. Nowhere else, perhaps, does it promise such success as in Kansas. But everywhere there is a new spirit of co-operation, a new appreciation of the fundamental importance of farming, a new willingness to introduce organization and efficiency into what has heretofore been the most backward of our big industries.

MARKETING WATERMELONS

"What's the use?" asks a Florida man who raises watermelons.

On May 31 he shipped to Pittsburgh 303 melons, on which he paid express charges of \$22.13, or 7.3 cents per melon. The commission house to which they were consigned reported that it had sold them at 13.2 cents apiece. After allowing for packing and transportation charges and the 10 per cent selling commission, the producer got 3.6 cents apiece for his melons.

On the same days watermelons were reported as selling in Pittsburgh at \$50 per hundred wholesale, and 75 cents to \$1 apiece retail. Thus it appears that while the man who planted, raised and shipped the melons got, as a reward for all his work and as a return on his investment, about 3½ cents per melon, the wholesaler for his trivial services earned nearly 40 cents per melon, and the retailer 25 to 50 cents.

On June 9 the same man shipped 320 more melons. He got for them an average price of 4½ cents. On the same day melons were selling wholesale in Pittsburgh at \$40 a hundred, and retail at about twice that much. After the transportation and commission charges had been deducted, the producer had left \$5.92, or less than 2 cents apiece for his melons.

This story is only too typical. Its counterpart may be found in almost any community in the United States, in connection with almost any crop. And thousands of farmers, driven to despair by the gross injustice of a system which turns all human service values topsy-turvy and robs them of their just reward, are crying, "What's the use?"

THE STUDY OF GERMAN

At least one famous scientific school has eliminated Ger-

man from its curriculum temporarily because the technical magazines which serve as the reading matter are no longer available. The students are being given extra courses in Spanish and French with the understanding that when the war is over and the German publications are again coming in, the study of German will be resumed. That, of course, is a mere matter of expediency, whereas proposals to drop out German from schools simply because of wrath with Germany are absurd. However, the fact that we are at war is serving to call public attention to the way in which the languages are actually handled.

In many cities German is now given lackadaisically in two or three grades of the grammar schools. Children who come out of these German classes have no power of using the German language, oral or written, and they have lost time which should have been devoted to more thorough drill in English. With the present systems, German, together with Latin, Greek, Spanish, French or any other language, belongs in the high schools. An intensive study of any language for two years in high school will make an effective tool of it for the child's use.

Taking German out of public schools because we are at war with Germany would be a silly procedure. Taking any subject out of a place in the curriculum where it does not belong and isn't being usefully taught, and putting it where it does belong and can be usefully taught, is at all times a wise thing to do.

A "BONE-DRY" ARMY

Regardless of the fate of national prohibition measures, one thing is sure. The United States army is going to be "bone-dry." It is dryer today than it has ever been in our history. It is dry in law and in fact.

The liquor clause in the conscription bill has been interpreted by the attorney general as making it unlawful to sell or give any sort of intoxicating drink to any soldier in uniform. This ruling may seem to leave a loophole for the occasional indulgence of troops when off duty. But it must be remembered that most of the cantonments have been strategically placed in dry territory, so that in their hours of leisure the soldiers boy will not meet with temptation. Besides, as the Atlanta Constitution sagely remarks, "the occasions when a soldier will be found in civilian garb will probably be exceedingly rare for many months to come."

This is as it should be. It is almost universally recognized today that alcohol has no legitimate place in an army. It may have its occasional uses at the front, under the stress of intolerable hardship and peril, though that is a debatable matter. It has no place whatever in military training camps. The nation is to be congratulated on the firm and wise stand taken by the government.

HERBERT HOOVER

Our national food administrator has taken to signing his name "Herbert Hoover," omitting his middle initial. Probably he's doing it to economize time. But whatever the reason, the fact is interesting and suggestive.

Grover Cleveland had three names, and dropped one of them when he started on his public career. Woodrow Wilson did likewise. In each case that pruning left the name with a shape and sound which, according to men skilled in such subtle matters, made it especially appropriate for presidential purposes.

Our famous presidents have nearly all had only two names, with the accent falling uniformly on the first syllable. The simplicity of such names, together with the placing of the accent, gives them a particularly strong sound, suggestive of strength in the man himself.

Thus we have George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, James Madison, and so on down the line. The exceptions have generally been men who failed to impress themselves greatly on the nation's history. Abraham Lincoln is a good specimen of this type of name. In more recent years we have had Grover Cleveland, William McKinley, Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson.

How about Herbert Hoover? His name, as amended, fits in admirably with this theory. His present position gives him a rare chance to make himself known to every American. But the result is very much of a gamble. He may become the most popular man in the country, or the most unpopular. The original "food dictator" of this war, a Prussian, was quickly sent to the discard. His successor, Herr von Batocki, has been made extremely unpopular by the nature of his duties. Mr. Hoover, however, is not a "dictator." And it must be admitted that thus far he has made a most favorable impression.

"WAR PORTIONS"

One of the big railroads has started serving, on its dining cars, what it calls "war portions." They are intended for patrons who do not want food orders of the usual size, and are about half or two-thirds as large as usual. The prices, it is pleasant to record, are not "war prices," but are reduced in harmony with the quantity of food served.

This practice would have been a good thing at any time, because it fills a genuine need. Why should patrons ever be obliged to buy more food than they can eat in order to get anything at all? It would be well if restaurants and hotels everywhere would follow the same plan.

But while it's good on general principles, it's especially praiseworthy as a war measure. If the principle it represents were universally adopted at once, there wouldn't be much left of our national food problem.

And the innovation is typical of the wise policy adopted by your government with regard to food control. It doesn't mean deprivation of food. It merely means the prevention of waste. Whether we call it "war portions" or "war rations," we're going to have enough to eat—if only we stop the waste.

JOINT COMMITTEE IMPERATIVE

Senator Weeks, intimating his purpose to bring the matter

of a joint war committee to a vote in the senate, has said that the president is opposed to such a committee on the ground that it might tend to embarrass the administration. On the contrary, it would free the administration from infinite embarrassment. The Denman-Goethals imbroglio, for instance, would fall within the jurisdiction of such a committee; and there is no doubt that a committee properly made up would have dealt with the problem in short order and there would have been no washing of dirty linen in public. The fundamentals of the controversy involved both prices and speed of delivery for much needed war materials. This question is bound to crop out again and again. A joint committee on the conduct of the war would deal with these matters in their inception, and not after mischief had been done and the public mind is stirred up. A committee on the conduct of the war is necessary—unless the administration prefers to have a joint committee to investigate the conduct of the war very shortly.

FAVORED CONTROL OVER RAIL SHIPMENTS

One of the strong supporters of the bill recently passed by the senate authorizing the president to give priority of shipment to certain goods over the railroads was Senator Philpander C. Knox of Pennsylvania. Mr. Knox considers that the bill is right in line with all the war legislation passed at this session. He lays emphasis on the fact that the power can be exercised only when "the public security and defense" require, and it is absolutely necessary that the president, who is charged with the management of the country's resources in time of war should be granted that power. "The discretion and the authority and the power to meet the infinite possibilities of war," declares Senator Knox, "must be lodged in the commander-in-chief of the army and navy, else we fight to no purpose!"

NO PIE IN KANSAS

It is incredible to what lengths patriotism will lead us. Here's Kansas giving up pies for the duration of the war. The Kansas State Council of Defense has decided that pies are extravagant. Much good material is put into them. And the results, though highly successful so far as taste and pleasure in eating go, leave much to be desired in digestibility and in nourishing qualities. Hence, no more pie.

As the committee that reported on this home economy measure said: "Flour, sugar, lard and the 'pie timber' can be made into much more nourishing foods and desserts, often with much less energy, and they will do more good." Other states, less heroic, will pity Kansas while respecting her for her self-denial.

But thing of the celebration that will take place when the banished pie is restored to honor after the war!

WOULD INCLUDE POTATOES

During the consideration of the recent food legislation in the house, Representative Louis C. Cramton of Michigan sought to amend the bill by including potatoes in the list of those non-perishable products the price of which the president is authorized to fix. Mr. Cramton called attention to the fact that potatoes form about 13 per cent of the average diet, and there is no item of food which has suffered so much from price manipulation. Mr. Cramton realizes that it is too late this season to affect the potato crop, but next year, if the price of seed potatoes remains the same, the farmers will need some encouragement to induce them to plant a large acreage. Mr. Cramton lost his amendment by only four votes, showing that its purpose met with widespread favor among his colleagues.

OREGON CITY MANUFACTURING CO. NOW HAS FULLY EQUIPPED OFFICE

Among the many improvements that have been made by the Oregon City Manufacturing company during the past two months, one has been the enlarging of the general office, which gives this manufacturing company the largest office in Clackamas county. By the erection of a new structure at the rear, now used as the weaving department, a portion of the old weaving room has been added to the office room, thus giving a space for the general office 36x50 feet. The building has been thoroughly renovated where this office has been established, and the cream colored walls, beamed ceiling, the woodwork of which is the natural fir, large windows, the new and handsome oak furniture, there being six new oak desks, with glass counters, the handsome electroliners with their heavy brass chains, make this the handsomest office in the city. Adding to the beauty of the office, there is hung in a most conspicuous place, a large and handsome painting of the Willamette falls. The picture of which was painted many years ago, before the mills were established, shows a large amount of water dashing over the rocky ledge below.

There has also been established in this office a private exchange telephone service, which is in charge of Miss Marie Harvey. There are thirteen stations connected with this service, also two trunk lines. At the rear of the general office are the wash rooms for the men and women employees. Fronting the general office and at the right of the main entrance, is the private office of A. R. Jacobs, president of the company. This office, which is 18 feet square is separated from the general office by wide panels, the upper part of which is of moss glass. The furnishings are of oak, and this room like the general office, has the beam ceiling, and the walls and ceiling of cream color. The electroliners correspond with those of the adjoining room. The floors of the president's office and the general office are of hardwood.

The entrance from Main street has also been changed. Instead of the stairway that formerly led from Main street to the platform above, this has been done away with, and instead, a large doorway leads directly from Main street to a short flight of steps, and into the reception hall, this too having been among the improvements just completed. To the left is the 8x12 foot room for samples of wool that are to be received by the manufacturing company, while at the rear is a reception room, nicely furnished, and this connects with the stock or record room, this being 8x12 feet. This is equipped with shelves and counters for the storing of the large number of records of the company.

The office of Superintendent Collier is at the rear of the general office, and this adjoins the weaving room. Mr. Collier's office is similarly furnished in oak. The walls and ceiling are also similar, and the electroliners add much to the room's appearance of this room. At the rear of the office of Mr. Collier is the weaving department, recently installed in the new and commodious building. Here you will find that the building is well ventilated, well lighted, and the walls and ceiling of which are painted in white, give it a most attractive appearance for the many operators on the large weaving machines that are now in operation. The weaving department is one of the most interesting departments of the manufacturing establishment. Fred Metzner, who has been connected with Oregon City Manufacturing company for about twenty-five years, is superintendent of this department, and is a most competent man for this position, as are also other superintendents of the various departments including the following: Finishing room, Harvey Hoots; carding room, J. A. Pauley; spinning room, Ferd Curran, who has been with the company for many years; dye house, Lester Brunner; machine shop, Edward Rayburn; picker house, F. Strohmeier; wool sorter, Ross B. Wilson; stock and sales department, H. Woolrich.

MRS. MOONEY CLEARED

(Continued from page 1).

plimented the jury, which had been out since Monday, on the patience they had shown. He told them, however, that he would not comment on their verdict because of the fact that the defendant still had other indictments against her.

Attorneys for the defense sent a telegram to Bourke Cochran, the New York lawyer who defended Thomas Mooney, advising him of the verdict.

That one of the other bomb defendants soon will be brought to trial was indicated by District Attorney Fickert. He said he hadn't decided which one it will be. In addition to the five original defendants, Alexander Berkman, editor of the Blast, an Anarchist publication, which was quoted in Mrs. Mooney's trial, recently was indicted for murder in connection with the bomb explosion. Berkman is now under sentence of two years' imprisonment in the East for obstructing the operation of the selective draft.

"Our failure to convict Mrs. Mooney in this case," Fickert said, "is similar to our other experiences in prosecuting women. Jurors hesitate to convict a woman, particularly if she is charged with first degree murder."

HAZEL IS NOT BROKE, SAYS HER FATHER, A WELL-KNOWN SALEMITE

SALEM, Or., July 24.—"She should have been a boy" is the comment of Peter A. Blauser, of Salem, father of Hazel Blauser Carter, who landed at Jersey City recently, after making a trip to France with her husband, dressed as a Sammie, and as a member of General Pershing's expedition. Hazel was brought up as a cow girl on the Arizona ranges, her father declared, and she is never so happy as when wearing a pair of chaps, a blue shirt, a flowing tie, with a six-shooter or adjunct—more as an ornament, however, than for use.

Although she is a college girl, her father declares he gave her the option of range life when she graduated, and she selected the range with a present of 200 cattle and 16 saddle horses. She has won numerous prizes for roping cattle, wild riding and roping, he says. She is a good shot, a crack boxer, and is handy with either carbine or pistol.

"My daughter is not 'stranded' in New Jersey, as reported," declared Mr. Blauser, "she has all the money she needs."

He received a card from his daughter today saying she expected to visit Salem in the fall. The card was written from Hoboken.

Mr. Blauser, her father, is 83 years old and a veteran of the Civil war.

He declares that his girl's versatile accomplishments would have made her a valuable addition to Pershing's army in France if they had allowed her to remain there.

ELM BEETLE IS PROVING TO BE FATAL TO TREES

An elm tree pest has struck Oregon City and is causing much concern among owners of elm trees here. The first tree to be attacked in this city are the trees in the library park, there being 12 in all, and the elm tree beetle is destroying the trees, so that the matter has been taken up with Mayor E. C. Hackett by Mrs. Bertha Adams, the librarian, and the city council will at once take steps to prevent the spread of the beetle. The elm tree beetle resembles a black caterpillar, and is very destructive to trees of this kind. Great havoc is being done by the pests throughout the city.

The Oregon Agricultural college is issuing pamphlets regarding the pest, and these have just arrived at the library, where all who desire may secure the information in ridding their trees of the pest, may see them. A formula is given for the spray to be used at the proper time on every portion of the tree infested, that will hold the pests absolutely in check. It is composed of lead arsenate poison, and this is applied to the leaves.

The elm tree beetle is a native of Europe, and first made its appearance at Baltimore, Md., as early as 1834.

I. W. W. ASK THAT PRESIDENT TRY TO STOP RIOTS

SEATTLE, Wash., July 24.—A strike committee of I. W. W. today wired President Wilson asking him to use his influence to prevent riot and "eliminate violence in this hour of our national extremity." They cited an editorial in a local morning paper advocating the use of bayonet and rifle to suppress the I. W. W., and declared the attack was fomented by the lumbermen's association, which is fighting the state-wide eight-hour day.

FIRE LOSS IS \$600,000

CLEVELAND, July 23.—Half a million dollars' worth of property was consumed by a fire Sunday which destroyed the New York Central and Big Four railroad freight house with practically all its contents.