

# OREGON CITY ENTERPRISE

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E. E. BROOIE, Editor and Publisher.

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## WOMAN'S PART IN THE WAR

All kinds of advice are being handed out to women as to how they can help in the war. A conscientious woman, anxious to assist in every possible way, must be bewildered by the conflicting suggestions.

Many of these ideas are advanced by people with their heads in the clouds who do not see the immediate and practical thing that any person can do. Some of us feel so dismayed by the wastes of our distribution system, that the plain and simple means of everyday economy appear too trifling to interest them. But our distribution problems are too large to be remedied offhand. While new economic systems are being organized, the war will be won or lost.

Meanwhile, there is one thing that every woman can do in a simple and practical way. That is to co-operate heartily with the government suggestions as to food economy. This obligation comes home especially to women of wealth who keep servants. In such homes the pinch of necessity has never impelled either mistress or maid toward economy. It seems easier to throw food away than to bother to adapt it to table use.

The woman of wealth can do more to win the war through work in the kitchen than by any other thing she can attempt. If she knows nothing about cooking, it is time for her to learn. She will find a new pleasure in life in providing herself and her family with dishes of a dainty and tempting quality that few hired underlings ever attain. It will not be long before she realizes that the home of wealth is accustomed to waste more materials than it uses. That makes food scarce for all of us and helps the enemies of our country.

The women are responding so nobly to this and other calls that such advice seems almost needless. Hundreds of thousands of women in luxurious homes have put on their aprons, rolled up their sleeves and are baking and broiling. The scarcity of servants makes it often obligatory. All over the country women are rolling bandages and knitting comfort articles. They can be relied upon to do their share.

## HOTEL LIFE

In spite of the great number of people who spend vacations in cottages and bungalows of their own, summer hotels are being built all the time, and many of them of great magnificence. You may be far away from the haunts of men and all provisions and supplies may have to be carted over the road. But the machinery of lavish living follows even to the wilderness. Even in the wild scenes of nature, you will find your oriental rugs and plate glass windows and mahogany furniture. The thing seems exotic and artificial, but it seems to take this kind of an atmosphere of display to make some people feel at home.

There are plenty of simpler resorts for the quiet folks also. Every hotel has its own type of people. Some are inexpensive and rough and plain, appealing to people who like plenty of good food but would as soon it were thrown on a table. Others no more costly have somehow attracted to themselves circles of people who are rich in intelligence and culture if not in money. Associations are formed in places like these that last a life-time and are elevating and enriching.

Its a gambling game to engage summer board from the handsome prospectuses that the managers send to your address. The hotel may be equipped with all the facilities for amusement, and you feast your eyes on the prospects of tennis courts, lovely dance music, and charming society. When you get there the old habitues look over their shoulders at you superciliously, and perhaps will venture a few words of stilted conversation about the time you go home.

It is hard to imagine a more uneasy or unpleasant situation than being a guest among people with whom one is not congenial. The people who get the most out of hotel life are those that go to places recommended by friends, or who try out an inn a few days before settling down for their whole vacation.

## CONGRESS, STAND FIRM!

Bonar Law tells the English parliament that the total cost of the war to Great Britain thus far has been \$26,640,000,000; and his predecessor in the exchequer predicts that it will take \$40,000,000 a day to carry on hostilities. This would mean \$14,000,000,000 a year. The estimated cost to the United States for our first year of warfare is something like \$17,000,000,000. England has a parliamentary government, and every penny of its war money is expended under the scrutiny of parliament. What kind of a government we have is, for the moment, problematical. But it is certain that the American people will not consent to expenditures far in excess of those of England for war purposes unless they can have a portion, at least, of the safeguards which the English people possess. No action of congress for a generation has come so near to touching the heart of governmental problems in the United States as this which has just been taken in the demand to know—and to know before the fact—what becomes of public money that has been voted liberally and demanded even more lavishly. Congress should not and cannot retreat from the position which the senate has taken by a vote of one political party in its entirety and by a vote of practically one-third of the other political group. This vote lifts the problem above the field of partisanship and makes it national in scope. It is not too much to say that the future of the nation, in every legislative aspect at least, depends in large measure upon the manner in which congress responds to the present challenge of its prerogative.

## BLOCKADING GERMANY.

A real blockade of Germany has begun at last. The iron ring around the Central Powers is being closed. The work begun and carried on by Great Britain, France and Russia, with but partial success is being completed by the United States.

It is well known that British sea power has not availed to prevent Germany from importing huge quantities of foodstuffs and war materials from Holland, Switzerland and the Scandinavian countries. It is largely through the food thus obtained that she has been able to hold out so long. All her little, neutral neighbors have taken advantage of their situation to import more food than they needed and sell their surplus to Germany. The United States is now the sole hope of Europe's food supply. We can keep the countries in question from feeding Germany by selling them merely as much food as they need for themselves. And this our government is going to do hereafter, through the exercise of powers conferred on the president by a recent act of congress.

The thing is fairly simple. The enterprise looks innocent enough one the face of it. An "exempt council" has been formed, under the president's direction, which is going to "direct" all exports of foodstuffs and war materials. There is nothing explicitly said about an "embargo." But an embargo it is, just the same. And it will soon be drawn so tight that there will be little leakage into Germany. The neutrals involved will have no reasonable ground of complaint.

Thus the German government, by driving us into war against our will, subjects the German nation quickly to the greatest peril it has yet faced. Food, skilled observers say, will probably decide this war. If German harvests are a failure this year, and if our food embargo works as well as it should, we shall have contributed greatly toward shortening the war.

It may seem cruel. It is. But Germany has brought it on herself. The war she began is infinitely cruel. Her ruthless methods have steadily added to its cruelty. It is merciful to end it, even by using hunger as a weapon.

## DEMOCRATS OPPOSE EXPENDITURES COMMITTEE.

In the conference committee which dealt with the food-control bill, Senator Hoke Smith, of Georgia, moved to strike out the senate amendment providing for a joint committee on war expenditures. His argument was that the subject-matter was foreign to the nature of the bill and that the proposed committee could be provided for in another way. The proposal for the joint committee first came before the senate on the initiative of Senator Weeks of Massachusetts. On the ninth of April, only a week after the present extra session of Congress began and four months ago, Mr. Weeks presented a bill calling for the creation of the joint committee. It was referred to the committee on rules—and there it has slumbered ever since. Now it so happens that Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia is a member of the committee on rules; and it is not recorded that he has ever shown any overweening disposition to bring the Weeks resolution forward or to favor the proposition in any effective manner. The Democratic majority in the senate committee on rules, of whom Senator Hoke Smith is one, acting, we have reason to believe, at the suggestion of the White House, has for four months neglected to deal with the Weeks resolution—though the vote on the question has shown a substantial majority of the whole senate to be in favor of it. The same influence that led the committee on rules to its masterly inactivity in this matter was moving the Democrats in the conference committee to try to kill the joint committee by active opposition when once the question had been forced upon their attention. The argument of Senator Hoke Smith was disingenuous, to say the least.

## WINNING THE WAR

"This war is terribly depressing," some people complain. "It is an overpowering weight on our hearts. An atmosphere of sorrow and gloom shrouds the world. The sight of all these war preparations in our country is infinitely depressing. The whole thing leaves us weak and helpless."

It is natural that sensitive natures should feel so; but it is useless, and even wicked, to indulge such sentiment. It is purely negative and destructive. What we need now—individuals and cities and nations and groups of nations—is the positive, constructive, forward-looking spirit.

Weak souls yield to sorrow and let their grief turn to gloom. Strong souls should rise above it, making their grief a stepping stone to victory.

Let us get firmly fixed in our minds, at the outset of a war that is going to try all our souls, the habit of positive, optimistic thought.

Are we giving a son or brother to the army? Let us not think of the separation, of the toil and the pain he will suffer. Let us think of the way he is going to fight, for us, of the battles he is going to win, of the fine ideals he exemplifies.

Are we paying burdensome war taxes or contributing to the war loans? Let us not think of the burden, but of the good that money will accomplish, of the return it will bring us in freedom, in the overthrow of mighty evils, in the triumph of international righteousness, in the establishment of secure peace.

Are we giving to the Red Cross? Let us reckon the gift not as charity, but as money we pay gladly, to have done for us what we would eagerly do with our own hands if we could.

Whatever we do as "our bit" toward the war, let us do it ungrudgingly, cheerfully, hopefully, knowing that it will not be done in vain.

There is only one possibility for our nation in this big struggle. That is Victory. And it is the same with every individual whose heart and head are strong enough to match the spirit and purpose of America.

"As a man thinketh in his heart, so is he." Weak sentiment must go. Men and women must think braver thoughts.

This War is a monster, but not destined to destroy humanity. We are stronger than it. We are going to destroy War.

## Conscripted

By Blanche Shoemaker Wagstaff  
of the Vigilantes

You ask me why I gave my son?  
(Ah, well does God know why!)  
That Prussian blood may swiftly run,  
That tyranny may die!  
That over earth all men may go  
At freedom's call, and none may know  
The Vandal's power in our Land,  
The Vandal's arrogant command!

You ask me why I gave my son?  
(Ah, well does God know why!)  
I gave him that the barbarous Hun  
Might in his own blood lie!  
I gave him that the coming race  
Might meet with Justice face to face,  
And free men mingle on the earth  
In Liberty's re-birth!

## MY AUTO 'TIS OF THEE

My auto, 'tis of thee, Short cut to  
poverty, Of thee I chant, I blew a pile  
of dough, On you two years ago, Now  
you refuse to go, Or won't or can't.

Through town or countryside, You  
were my joy and pride, A happy day,  
I loved thy gaudy hue, thy four white  
tires so new, Now down and out for  
true, In every way.

To thee, old rattle box, Came many  
bumps and knocks, For thee I grieve,  
Badly thy top is torn, Frayed are thy  
seats and vorns, A cough affects thy  
horn, I do perceive.

Thy perfume swells the breeze,  
While good folks cough and sneeze,  
As we pass by, I paid for thee a  
price, 'twould buy a mansion thrice,  
Now all are yelling "ice"; I wonder  
why.

They motor has the grippe, Thy  
spark plug has the pip, And woe is  
thine, I, too, have suffered chills,  
Aque and kindred ills, Trying to pay  
my bills, Since thou wert mine.

Gone is my bank roll now, No more  
'twould choke a cow, As once be-  
fore, Yet if I had the mon, So help  
me John-amen, I'd buy a car again,  
And speed some more.

## Fifty Years Ago

Taken From the Oregon City Enter-  
prise, August 3, 1867

Warm Day—On last Wednesday in  
this city the thermometer stood 98 de-  
grees in the shade, northern exposure.

Blackberries—It pays well to culti-  
vate a garden, in every instance, but  
we know nothing that can be more  
profitable than cultivating such choice  
blackberries as Mr. Blanchard, of Can-  
emah, laid upon our table last Tues-  
day. They were of the Logan variety,  
and beat anything we have seen in the  
state of Oregon. He has grapes which  
are superior, both as to size and vari-  
ety.

Baseball Game—The Clackamas sec-  
ond nine played a match game with the  
Highlanders of this city, on Tuesday,  
July 30. The game commenced at 3  
o'clock p. m., and occupied two hours  
and 35 minutes, which resulted in the  
defeat of the Highlanders by eight  
scores. Mr. Summers, of the High-  
landers, made one home run. Messrs.  
White and Bacon acted as scorers, and  
A. J. Apperson umpire.

New Camp—Captain Kelly, of the  
cavalry arm of service in the military  
department, struck a new camp at a  
point opposite Oswego at 5 o'clock on  
last Wednesday. The steamer, "Fan-  
nie Tron" made three special trips  
to the camp, bringing a large quantity  
of supplies, horses, etc., necessary for  
the expedition which in a few days  
will take up its line of march to Fort  
Boise via the Klamath region.

## LOCAL CREAMERY WINS HONORS AT CORVALLIS

The Oregon City Creamery took first  
place at a scoring contest recently held  
at the Oregon Agricultural college in  
which a great many contestants from  
all over the state entered exhibits of  
butter and cheese. The scorers were:  
G. E. Frevort of the United States  
dairy division, L. B. Zelman of the  
State Dairy and Food Commissioner's  
office, and P. S. Lucas.  
The following creameries had entries  
which scored 90 or over:  
Oregon City Creamery ..... 93.33  
Mount Angel Creamery ..... 93.16  
Clarence M. Barklow, Norway ..... 92.00  
St. Helena Co-operative Creamery  
Company ..... 91.50  
McMinnville Creamery Co. .... 91.50  
Toledo Co-operative Creamery  
Association ..... 91.50  
Independence Creamery ..... 90.83  
Hudson Bay Co-operative Cream-  
ery, Umapine ..... 90.53  
Clear Creek Creamery Co., Or-  
egon City ..... 90.16

## SILVER IS AVIATING

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—Bar silver  
rose to a new record of 82 1/2 cents an  
ounce in the local market today, the  
highest quotation, according to deal-  
ers, in almost 30 years. The move-  
ment was concurrent with a new mar-  
ket for the metal in the London mar-  
ket.

## HIGHWAY COMMISSION AUTHORIZES PAVING OF TWO AND ONE-HALF MILES BY WARREN PEOPLE

SALEM, Or., Aug. 8.—At an all-day  
session Tuesday the state highway  
commission sold the first \$500,000  
bonds of the \$6,000,000 highway bond  
issue, awarded a number of contracts  
for highway projects, awarded con-  
tracts for 10 concrete bridges or cross-  
ings on the Columbia river highway  
in the Beaver creek valley, and listened  
for two hours to residents of Yamhill  
and Polk counties interested in the  
location of the west side highway be-  
tween McMinnville and Dallas.

The bonds were sold to the Lum-  
bermens Trust company of Portland  
for \$471,300, which members of the  
highway commission figured allows  
the buyers approximately 4 1/2 per cent  
interest. The bonds, which will be  
issued in serials, will bear four per cent  
interest.

Meeting in conjunction with the  
highway commission, the state board  
of control opened bids on \$400,000 of  
bonds to be issued on authority of the  
Bean-Barrett act to match the federal  
funds for forest and post roads. The  
Lumbermen's Trust company was also  
the best bidder for these bonds, but as  
the bid was under that offered for the  
\$500,000 issue, the board of control  
rejected it and decided to readvertise  
for bids on a different basis.

For the \$400,000 bonds, the Lum-  
bermens Trust company bid \$372,720.  
There were three other bidders in both  
instances. These proposed bonds were  
to run 20 years, with the option of re-  
tiring one-half of them at the end of  
10 years.

The board decided to readvertise  
for bids on short term bonds, \$100,000 to  
be retired at the end of five years and  
\$100,000 each year thereafter until the  
\$400,000 is taken up.

Bids were opened for nine different  
road construction projects. In only  
three instances did the commission ac-  
cept the low bid and award the con-  
tract. In four other cases the commis-  
sion awarded the contracts on force  
account, plus 12 per cent profit, with  
guaranteed unit price costs. In the  
remaining two instances the work will  
be done by the counties on a force ac-  
count basis. Following are the con-  
tracts awarded:

Tillamook county, grading and hard  
surfacing with bitulithic five miles of  
coast highway, to Oscar Huber, Port-  
land, for \$110,644.84; highway engi-  
neer's estimate about \$97,824.

Columbia county, paving with bitu-  
lithic 2 1/2 miles of Columbia river high-  
way from Multnomah county line to  
Scappoose, to the Warren Construc-

tion company, \$36,667.55; highway en-  
gineer's estimate \$30,730.

Columbia county, macadam, 17 1/2  
miles of Columbia river highway be-  
tween Clatsop county line and Goble,  
to Clark and Flippan, \$109,891; high-  
way engineer's estimate \$92,620.

Wheeler county, crushed rock mac-  
adam, 3 1/2 miles of John Day high-  
way, to Warren Construction company  
on force account. The company's bid  
was \$19,179.40 and the highway en-  
gineer's estimate was \$15,714.

Clatsop county, macadam, 15 1/2 miles  
of Columbia river highway, from Sven-  
son to Westport, to Warren construc-  
tion company on force account. The  
company's bid was \$124,576.30, and the  
highway engineer's estimate was \$84,  
737.

Gilliam county, broken stone and ma-  
cadam, 5.7 miles between Condon and  
Thirty Mile creek, to Warren construc-  
tion company, on force account. The  
company's bid was \$23,344.

Clackamas county grading from New  
Era to Oregon City, 2 1/2 miles, to War-  
ren Construction company, force ac-  
count. The company's bid was \$33,  
125, and the highway engineer's es-  
timate was \$25,590. County and state  
funds available for the work total \$30,  
000.

For building a volcanic cinder road  
from Bend to La Pine, 17 miles, the  
Warren Construction company bid  
\$47,810, which was rejected.

The county has \$17,000 available for  
the work, and will build by force ac-  
count so much as can be done for that  
sum.

Only one bid was received for the  
improvement of four and a half miles  
of the Columbia river highway in Was-  
co county. This was from Wolfe &  
Gibbons for \$25,145, and was rejected.  
The county will do the work by force  
account.

Five bids were received for the con-  
struction of 10 concrete bridges and  
crossing on the Columbia river high-  
way through Beaver creek valley in  
Columbia county. The contract was  
awarded to L. O. Herold of Salem for  
\$36,959, which was the low bid. The  
bid is \$9000 under the highway en-  
gineer's estimate. The bridges are to  
be completed by June 1, 1918.

The highway commission did not  
attempt to reach a decision on the lo-  
cation of the west side Pacific high-  
way between McMinnville and Dallas,  
but announced that further hearings  
will be held by Commissioner Adams  
at McMinnville and Dallas, on dates  
to be named.

## ROAD COMMISSIONERS SQUABBLE OVER WEST SIDE HIGHWAY ROUTE

SALEM, Or., Aug. 7.—Represent-  
atives of Polk and Yamhill counties in-  
jected fireworks into a conference with  
the state highway commission today  
when opposing factions who are in  
controversy over the west side route  
of the Pacific highway, urged their  
claims before the commission.

Because of lack of time and the large  
number of interested persons present,  
the commissioners announced at the  
outset that no decision would be ar-  
rived at today, requested that only  
statement of a general nature be made  
and announced that Commissioner Ad-  
ams will conduct hearings at McMinn-  
ville and Dallas on consecutive days,  
when the question will be threshed out  
in detail. The dates for the hearings  
have not been set.

Among those who appeared urging  
the route from Dallas to McMinnville  
by way of Amity and Rickreall was  
State Senator C. L. Hawley, whose ire  
was aroused and who struck fire from  
Commissioners Thompson and Adams,  
both of whom voted for the Ballston  
route, contrary to the judgement of  
Chairman Benson.

## PRISONER GETS AWAY FROM FLAX FIELD SUNDAY

SALEM, Or., Aug. 6.—Joe Walburn,  
a member of the prison honor gang,  
employed in the flax fields at the John  
Etter place eight miles from Salem,  
escaped late Sunday afternoon. The  
preceding Sunday three other mem-  
bers of the gang also took French  
leave, and none of them have been  
recaptured.

Walburn had done his day's work  
and went to a nearby swimming pool  
for a dip in the water and a change of  
clothes. That was the last seen of  
him. The prison hounds were put on  
his trail, but they soon ran into red  
pepper, which was liberally sprinkled  
along the trail and the scent was lost.  
The convict was sent up from Was-  
co county for burglary.

## JUDGE AIDS RED CROSS

BEND, Or., Aug. 7.—Evolving a  
unique plan for aiding the Red Cross,  
County Judge W. D. Barnes of Des-  
chutes county, is donating all money  
he receives for officiating at mar-  
riage ceremonies to the local chapter  
of the organization.

## PORTLAND BANK BIDS HIGH FOR \$900,000 OF STATE ROAD BONDS

SALEM, Or., Aug. 7.—At the open-  
ing of bids here today for the issue  
of \$500,000 in bonds under the  
\$6,000,000 bonding act, and the issue  
of \$400,000 bonds under the  
Bean-Barrett law, the Lumbermens  
Trust company, of Portland, proved  
the highest bidder for both issues.  
Bids were opened at the joint session  
of the highway commission and the  
board of control. After they were  
opened the session adjourned until  
this afternoon when they will be  
further considered.

Bids for the \$50,000 bonds come  
under the jurisdiction of the high-  
way commission and the Lumbe-  
mens Trust company's bid will un-  
doubtedly be accepted. Bids for  
\$400,000 come under the jurisdiction  
of the board of control and although  
State Treasurer Kay appeared to  
favor re-advertising, it is believed  
this bid will also be accepted.

## ALASKAN YOUTHS OF DRAFT AGE GIVEN TWO MONTHS TO REGISTER

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Over lone-  
ly mountains passes and through  
great stretches of wild country the  
conscribable youths of Alaska's 65-  
000 Americans are trudging to regis-  
ter for the draft. Among them are  
several hundred Eskimo lads.

Farther down toward civilization  
American boys from prospectors'  
gangs are coming in from the moun-  
tains. Some must travel many miles  
to reach the mountain cabin or fron-  
tier settlement where Uncle Sam's  
agent awaits them.

General headquarters is the office  
of General J. A. Strong at Juneau.  
Word to General Crowder's office  
from there today said the draft is pro-  
ceeding rapidly, considering the dif-  
ficulties of travel.

Owing to lack of facilities for com-  
municating registration intelligence,  
the Alaskan "registration day" con-  
tinues from 7 a. m. July 2, to 9 p. m.,  
September 2. Sundays and holidays  
are excepted.

Alaska's drawing will be held prob-  
ably at the provost marshal general's  
office here late in September.

Marshfield: New shipyard here will  
work double shifts under electric  
lights.