

OREGON CITY ENTERPRISE

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THE COMFORT OF RAILROAD TRAVEL

A railroad train at the height of the vacation season is a scene of much disarray. The staid and starched society of the Pullman car is of course very parlorified. Everyone looks comfortable, as the men loll around the smoking compartment, and the women do fancy work and read. No railroad system the world over provides quite as much comfort as is given in one of our typical sleeping or chair cars.

No travelling equipment of the civilized world is quite so uncomfortable as the typical day coach. The European compartment, where you lean against a high cushioned back, and particularly where the compartment opens direct on the platform, has its superior features.

Our cars are commonly crowded and poorly ventilated. On a hot day, men remove coats, vests and collars, down to the legal limit. They slouch in their seats, thinking if they can get their head low and their knees high, that may ease up a little. But that leaves the small of the back dangling in the air.

Just how far these discomforts limit the passenger income of the roads is of course a question. When people get their going shoes on, they take the first train, comfort or no comfort. They curse the railroad for not providing cars enough, and they curse the road if it applies for raises of rates with which to provide more equipment.

However the railroads can do something to remove unpopularity by attending to minor matters. One of the most annoying features is the window that won't come open. The sashes should slide up and down easily, and it should be someone's business to see that they do so. A water cooler in each car is a godsend on a hot day. In ordering new cars the companies will be forever blessed if they provide high backed seats and large wide windows. These things don't cost a great deal but they make travelling far more attractive.

THE BIG POTATO CROP

Our people may well rejoice over the showing in the government's August crop report, of the big potato crop. An indicated yield of white potatoes nearly 30 per cent above the average, and of sweet of over 40 per cent above, is a triumph of food production.

This result, assuming the crop now comes through without rot or blight, has been accomplished by splendid co-operation on the part of millions of people. The big farmers have produced on their bonanza basis, with great rolling acres tilled by modern machinery and gangs of labor. But one must not overlook the service of many humble people, who have raised an infinite number of little crops in back yards and lawns, the only equipment after plowing being the old rusty hoe and a watering pot to spray bugs with.

Also good work has been done on the lawns of many handsome estates where flourishing fields of tubers have been substituted for the usual silky lawns or flowering shrubbery. Thousand of public buildings have had this year the novel setting of a luxuriant crop.

As potatoes are perishable, the people will do well to make free use of them through the fall. In the hands of a skilled cook they can be made most appetizing. Many workingmen's families have made them the backbone of the pantry since meat became so high. Germany, with her wonderful efficiency, is fighting largely on a potato diet.

People often make the mistake of buying potato supplies for several months, then keeping them in unsuitable sheds where they rot. There is something mysterious about this food. It will often seem to be harvested in perfect condition and then for some unexplained cause will rot and scarcity will follow abundance. People who store them away should have the advice of some practical man as to what conditions are favorable for keeping them.

WAR EXPERIENCE

A young man who recently moved from a small country town to a large city was asked why he went. His motive was not apparent, as he secured no better business position. He replied that he wanted to "get down nearer to the big show." It was an illogical point of view, but one shared by many young men, and it has its part in reconciling many fellows to going to war.

This was the greatest experience of human history. Nothing approaching it has ever been known. All the daring and chivalry of the ancient and medieval world are being reproduced. The greatest mechanical and organization problems are being worked out. Here is material for the greatest novels, dramas, and poetry. After a fellow has been through it, ordinary life will seem as dull as dishwater. It is no wonder that men of an adventurous temperament, feel attracted by the stir and sweep of it. They may dread danger and suffering. Yet a young fellow with spirit and patriotism must feel some desire to take hold and help. He is like the villager who runs to every fire and takes hold with a will to save property and life. There may be danger from falling walls, and people often get hurt at fires. But there are plenty of men who would enjoy fire fighting, and no peril could keep them away when the alarm bell rings.

It is fortunate for the world that so many men have this disregard of death and danger. If we were all sober and calculating and prudent, and only took hold of things that are safe

and peaceable, much of the world's rough work would never get done. Many evils that have been crushed by valor and chivalry would still exist.

All honor then to the young men who have this daring spirit and who go with a will. And may all who are drafted be able to see their task in this light!

HIGH COST CLOTHING.

Wool is scarce, cotton is high and in demand for munitions, and anyone can see the finish of the man with a family of children to clothe. The textile manufacturers all predict high prices, in which the advancing cost of labor will figure. It is time for the people to watch the newspapers for bargains and stock up. There are always chance for special reasons to buy a discount, and the newspaper is the place where the merchants tell about them.

Working people will of course depend more than ever on strong and comparatively inexpensive fabrics made for working purposes. Many a man will wear overalls and khaki at his work who felt just a bit too proud to put them on before. A good suit will wear a long time if carefully mended and worn only when it is really needed. It rarely pays to buy cheap clothes. Real wool and cotton wear none too well, and the man who cares for them can make them economical.

Many men who formerly had custom made clothes get around it now by buying ready made. They may think they are swallowing their pride a bit, but after they get a good ready made suit they are surprised to see how the modern manufacturers fit eccentricities of figure.

A great many business men feel that to carry off their position, they must be well dressed at all times. At the first sign of wear, they discard their clothes and order new. When a man gets up to certain point of income, he cannot afford to fuss with economies. The great majority of us don't belong to this class. Our income depends solely on whether we deliver the goods or not.

To get any economies out of a family of children is another proposition. Public sentiment seems to require them to look pretty scrumptious when they are introduced to the school room. Like most economies, it all comes back on Mother, who is already washing and scrubbing overtime to make the old things look decent.

THE WHEAT FLOUR HABIT.

The effort of the food administration to save wheat runs up against the old time habit of eating only white bread. As everyone knows white flour uses only a part of the wheat product. The husk of the wheat, which has very nourishing elements, is refined out. During recent years whole wheat preparations have gained enormously in popularity, but still white flour is more popular with the majority of people.

Years ago white flour was considered even more of a delicacy than now. Corn and rye flours were used as an economy measure, but when people got up in the world they felt they must have white bread. Doctors used to say that many poor people would buy the most expensive white flour, when rye and corn would have been better for them physically at a less expense.

So-called graham flour was popularized to a considerable extent by Dr. Graham, who introduced it as a health measure, using the entire wheat, husk and all. The coarser substance promotes wholesome action of the intestines, which in these days of office and shop work many people fail to get. The modern whole wheat flours use more or less of this valuable husk. There has been some controversy among physicians as to which type of flour is most healthful, but the weight of opinion is strongly toward whole wheat, though there are some weak digestions that can't take it.

People who have acquired the whole wheat habit greatly prefer it. White flour seems relatively tasteless to them. Using whole wheat is a good economy measure. Anything that refines out all the valuable husk and turns it over to the lower animals is wasteful.

Hotels and restaurants will find a growing number of people who are a great deal better pleased with whole wheat bread and a great many more can be converted to their use. Its a good way to co-operate with the government in war measures.

Fifty Years Ago

LIFE IN LONDON ON THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF WAR DESCRIBED

Taken From Oregon City Enterprise, August 24, 1867.

Pole Raising—The liberty pole brought from the woods by Marshal Ryan for erection on the Fourth of July, will be raised today on Academy square, High street. It will give decided tone to the city, having been nicely dressed and painted by Mr. Broughton, who has also added a topmast to it, making its extreme height 141 feet 9 inches.

Tualatin Fur Company—Edward Meldrum, who has been attached to the Enterprise since the birth of the paper, severed his connection with the same on Saturday last, and has accepted a lucrative position tendered him by Sidney Richardson, president of the Tualatin Fur company.

Advices—Advices from Mexico announce that the government has refused to deliver the body of Maximilian to the Austrian government.

Books For Bats—On Monday last the Oregon City Seminary re-opened, and studies were resumed. The male teachers, as well as scholars, have highly enjoyed the vacation on baseball fields.

Grants Pass—\$400,000 to be spent on road construction in Douglas county.

Mrs. Emma Bealey, formerly of Oregon City but now in London, England, has written the following graphic letter of conditions as she found them on the third anniversary of England's declaration of war, August 4:

"Three years ago today the whole world was startled by England's declaration of war against Germany. Everybody but Lord Kitchener said it would be over by the following Christmas. He said it would take three years to prepare. He was right. It was always right in the military. It was with mingled feelings and emotion that I heard of the United States coming into the war, though for La Belle France's sake I was glad. No tongue or pen can describe the suffering or sacrifice of glorious France. She is most wonderful, most beautiful. It is the greatest tragedy in the history of the world, the cruelty and the barbaric, inhuman treatment Germany has inflicted on France. I hope you will through your paper stimulate bandage making. Do you know that in France they are using newspapers to staunch the flow of blood? My heart falls me sometimes, especially when I go to Charing Cross and see lines of ambulances waiting for the train to roll in with its load of wounded. I haven't the power to describe

the bravery, the cheeriness, the gallantry of our soldiers. If our women in far-off America could only know how grateful the boys are for any little comfort or pleasure they would work night and day. One dear boy of 24 with both arms off, said, "Slater, is there a cigarette for me?" I said if there is one in London I'll get it for you if I have to steal it." As I lighted the cigarette and placed it in his lips he said, "Thank you, Slater. It is good to be back in Blighty." Can you beat that? Never a murmur. Another chap with both arms off and one leg gone said when I held a bunch of violets up for him to inhale the fragrance, "Am I not the lucky boy to be safe in England and able to smell the flowers." The flying men are the most wonderful men—cheery, happy, lovable boys, taking their lives in their hands every day, high in the air, till they look like tiny black birds up in the clouds. My son Walter is a very efficient pilot. He is now an instructor, teaching men to fly. Sometimes these wonderful men have a "crash" and some of them are killed, but those who are not, have a sad day, and go on just the same, saying "It is all in the day's work." I honor them and am so proud of them.

While in the Strand last night I met a United States colonel, a captain and two subalterns. I had on an American flag, so they spoke to me. They were simply delighted to see one of their countrymen. Poor boys were lonely. They find things so terribly different here. It takes a life-time to understand the English—and then we find them like their climate—cold, grey and forbidding.

"I see Old Glory flying about in all sorts of places and I feel that she should be at home. It is our self-preservation to be in this war and we must work as we've never worked before for the enemy is not beaten yet, and the struggle is greater than you dear people realize.

"I am sending by registered post a badge of 'The Princess Pats' worn by an officer at the battle of Verdun. He fell in action and this badge was given to me by his pal. Will you auction it or have tickets on it for the benefit of the French Red Cross bandage making. I am especially interested in France. You would be too if you could see how self-sacrificing and courageous they are. Everyone is 'red up' on the war, of course, but we must go on and on till victory is ours. My love to the whole of old Oregon City and may they never know the horrors of war as I have seen them in Europe.

"Tell the mothers, wives and sweethearts of the American soldiers to write cheery letters every day to them. Tell them only pleasant thing and to tell them they love them dearly. If they could see these dear boys' faces when the mail arrives they would never miss a mail. Oh—How they want their mothers when they are wounded. The first thing they want is 'Mother.'

"I long to be at home again and I may, if I break down, come back. Some times I feel that I can not last another day.

"With very good wishes I am yours to win this war.

"EMMA BEALEY."

SHARPSHOOTERS ARE ORDERED TO KILL FOREST FIRE "BUGS"

Specially selected squads of crack-shoot troops were being sent into the forests of Oregon last night from the military headquarters of Colonel Dentler, under orders to shoot to kill any persons or persons caught in the act of setting fire to the timber. It was learned from thoroughly reliable sources.

This drastic action followed a detailed investigation which was ordered by Governor Withycombe and directed by George A. White, adjutant-general of the state, following a conference late yesterday between him, Colonel Dentler and forestry officials.

It was found, upon the investigations conducted by Adjutant-General White, that the fires that are now raging in the forests of the state have been of incendiary origin and that, this being the case, nothing short of the most drastic action would suffice to put a stop to it.

Accordingly, Colonel Dentler, military commander of the first district ordered the movements which are calculated to end the forest fire situation as it has stood for weeks during the dry weather.

Efforts to ascertain the exact locations into which troops are being dispatched were unavailing, but it is known that squads of the best men in reach of the military commanders acting together have been dispatched into practically every section of the state where there is timber and that they will be held there, keeping up constant patrols until the danger is over, no matter how long that may prove to be.

TWO PRIVATES KILLED

FORT SILL, Okla., Aug. 25.—Privates Nelson and James Kelly, of Battery A, Second Missouri Field Artillery, were killed and four others seriously injured when a shrapnel shell exploded on the cantonment range this afternoon.

The injured are: Privates Oakley, Bloomer, McGrew and Raymond Rose. Nelson was killed outright and Kelly died on the way to the hospital.

MASQUERADE OF 10 YEARS FAILS BEFORE DRAFT

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 27.—When the call came for registration, Harry Hoffman, 30, whose real name is Lillian Myera, registered. Failure to appear for examination caused her detention by police. She broke down and confessed that for the past ten years she had been masquerading in male attire.

FIGHT IN CONGRESS TO PRESERVE RIGHTS OF THE MARRIED MEN

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—A new fight in congress to preserve the rights of married men under the draft is pending. Fearful lest the soldiers' insurance bill will be regarded as sufficient grounds for nullifying dependency claims from the head of a household, amendments will be offered to clearly define this point.

The provost marshal general's office holds "there is no ground for exemption of married men except dependencies. If a law providing for the dependents both before and after the death of the man supporting them is passed, the claim for exemption would be weakened."

"We must safeguard the married men under this bill," Senator Weeks said today. "The danger is very great that a tremendous injustice will be done if the act is construed that way (as construed by the provost marshal general's office)."

Senator Lewis said the measure must be made to say exactly what it means. "It is certainly not intended to mean that married men with dependents shall be forced into the draft army," he said.

This point promises to be the only one upon which any great fire will center when congress takes up the bill. Senator Simmons, who will be in charge of it, says the finance committee will rush the measure through to a favorable report, with practically no changes or hearings.

Opposition to the general soldier insurance has been laid to private insurance companies by Chairman Adamson of the house interstate and foreign commerce committee and by senators who say insurance men are trying to emasculate the bill.

MIGHT, WITHOUT RIGHT CANNOT WIN THE WAR SAYS VON KUEHLMANN

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 27.—"A policy based on might alone and not on right is doomed to failure from the beginning," was the interesting admission made by Dr. Richard von Kuehlmann, German imperial foreign secretary, in his maiden speech to the main committee of the reichstag yesterday. The new secretary, according to a telegram from Berlin, dwelt on the tremendous responsibilities in assuming office, "when the country is beset by the mightiest enemies without and grave difficulties within." Dr. von Kuehlmann laid down the following program: First, the maintenance of cordial relations with Germany's allies, and second, with the neutrals, "whose right and necessary conditions of existence we shall be most careful to respect as far as is compatible with enemy trickery and our own military needs."

"To arrest further defection of important neutrals is an extremely serious and important task confronting us," said Dr. von Kuehlmann. "We can only solve it successfully by observing the principle that in politics might counts but also right, and that only if we base our conduct on both can we hope to achieve lasting results. Furthermore, we still have relations with the belligerents, although, of course, official relations are ruptured; yet currents of public opinion waited across the border line of the trenches."

Dr. von Kuehlmann eloquently emphasized the necessity of studying the enemy psychology so that "no soft words should be wasted when the other side holds rigidly aloof. On the other hand, no hard words should be uttered when there are indications the ice is breaking on the other side and more conciliatory feelings become apparent."

Dr. von Kuehlmann concluded with an appeal for trust in the army and navy.

GERMANY IS TO SEAL BORDERS; MAY BE TO KEEP ALL NEWS OUT

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 29.—It was reported from a German source today that Germany is to seal all her frontiers. Whether this is to prevent news of military plans from leaking out or to prevent the real internal conditions from becoming known to the allies is not revealed.

FARMERS ARE NOT TO BLAME FOR MUDDLE IN THE CORN MARKET

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 23.—That the unprecedentedly high price of corn is not due to abnormal holding of supplies by farmers is the belief of the United States department of agriculture, based on reports just received from crop correspondents in Illinois, Ohio, Kentucky, Iowa and Missouri. These states are typical of the great surplus white-corn producing region of the United States, the department declares, and their conditions indicate conditions throughout the corn-producing area. The investigations disclosed that farmers are holding only enough corn to insure their seed supply for next spring and to protect their live stock feeding interests until the production of a sufficient supply from the present crop is assured; and that the stocks in their hands are much lower than normally.

Among the conditions making for high prices of corn, according to the department of agriculture, are shortage of the 1916 crop and the carry-over from 1915; increased exports, increase in the general level of prices, and the increased numbers of live stock on farms. The 1916 corn crop, it is pointed out, was 400,000,000 bushels short of the 1915 crop, and stocks on farms on March 1, 1917, were 300,000,000 bushels short of the stocks on farms on the same date the preceding year. The exports of corn in the year ended June 30, 1917, were approximately 70 per cent greater than in the preceding year and about seven times greater than in the year ended June 30, 1914, the year preceding the war. The general level of prices, it is pointed out, has increased greatly during the last year, especially as regards foodstuffs. Live stock in the United States has increased about three million head in the past three years, statistics of the department show, and so has helped to increase the demand for corn for feeding purposes.

With short corn stocks, the department specialists point out, the highest corn prices are naturally being reached just before the maturity of the new crop, when the shortage is most marked. The department's reports point to the harvesting of a large crop of corn this year provided climatic conditions are favorable during the remainder of the season.

RED CROSS TO SPEND \$100,000 IN FRANCE FOR RESEARCH WORK

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 23.—An announcement is made by the American Red Cross that its war council has appropriated \$100,000 for medical research work in France.

This action follows a report from Major Grayson, M. P. Murphy, Red Cross commissioner to Europe, who cabled the following from Paris to the national headquarters at Washington.

"An extraordinary opportunity presents itself here for medical research work. We have, serving with various American units, some of the ablest doctors and surgeons in the United States. Many of these men are already conducting courses of investigation which if carried to successful conclusions will result in the discovery of treatments and methods of operation which will be of great use not only in this war, but, possibly, for years afterward. To carry on their work they need special laboratory equipment, suitable buildings, and animals for experimental purposes. At present, equipment and personnel cannot be obtained through ordinary government sources without delay, which makes this source of supply quite impracticable."

Enthusiastic co-operation with Major Murphy in his plans for medical research work in France is pledged by Dr. George W. Crile, of Cleveland, O., who headed the first Red Cross unit to reach France; Dr. Lambert, Dr. J. A. Blake; Colonels Ireland and Bradley of General Pershing's staff, and various American experts on the ground.

PAYROLL BANDITS MURDER 2 MEN AND ESCAPE WITH \$9000

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—Two men were shot and killed by payroll bandits today when they put up a fight as the bandits demanded a satchel of money belonging to the Winslow Brothers company. The bandits seized the satchel, which contained \$9000, and escaped.

The slain men were Louis C. Osenberg, 28, and Barton O. Allen, 26, private detectives for the First National bank. Osenberg was shot through the head, lungs and chest, and died instantly. Allen was shot through the brain and he died as a physician arrived.

Dr. Orlando Scott, the first doctor to arrive, said the wounds were from rifle bullets. A boy who witnessed the battle said the bandits used sawed-off shotguns.