

OREGON CITY ENTERPRISE

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FUNDS FOR OUR BOYS

An appeal which should strike a responsive chord in the hearts of every loyal son and daughter of Oregon, is being made by the Oregon Army and Navy Auxiliary, which is now seeking to secure sufficient funds for the purchase of one—and perhaps two or three—Army ambulances for the Third Oregon Regiment, which is soon to see service on the battle-fields of France.

It is a big undertaking, this work of securing funds by popular subscription, but in such a worthy cause the women who are sponsoring the movement believe that the people of Oregon will respond quickly and with a patriotic enthusiasm which will insure success.

There are some, perhaps, who can give but a dime, but such a contribution will be welcome. It may be that a dime given today will be the means of saving the life of one of Oregon's sons when this ambulance is pressed into service on the firing line of "No Man's Land."

Thus far approximately \$2400 has been raised, of which \$1800 has already been applied on the first ambulance which has been ordered and is now being shipped to Oregon. Arrangements have been made for the acceptance of this and other ambulances by the war department in behalf of the Third Oregon Regiment. This type of ambulance costs \$3075, and is a regulation army machine, fully equipped for immediate service at the front.

All Oregon residents who desire to contribute to this worthy cause in behalf of the Oregon boys are urgently requested to mail their contributions at once to Mrs. R. E. Oliver, treasurer, 507 Corbett building, Portland.

The Third Oregon is soon to leave for a Southern cantonment camp, from which it will sail for France within two or three months. This makes it absolutely necessary for the people of Oregon to complete their contributions for the ambulance fund at once.

Every cent collected will be used solely for the purchase and maintenance of ambulances, as all who are assisting in the work are donating their time and services, being actuated only by patriotic motives.

THE REAL PACIFIST.

Ultimate defeat for Germany is apparently inevitable. Nobody realizes this more than the rulers of Germany. But the Kaiser and his advisers are under the necessity of making the best terms possible and they must keep up the fight. Since they cannot hope for terms on the basis of victors, and would lose everything in terms on the basis of vanquished, their peace talk is designed to lead to negotiations while they still occupy the position of contestants.

Germany wants peace without victory—without the victory which the allies seem certain eventually to win. The best way to hasten the coming of peace—the permanent peace which we all so much desire—is to make the strongest possible demonstration of the certainty of complete victory for the allies. Germany has been basing her feeble hopes upon the possibility of a separate peace with Russia, disintegration in Russia, estrangement between Japan and the other allies, or some unforeseen stroke of fate or chance that would turn the impending defeat into victory.

So long as there seems room for even a forlorn hope, Germany will not agree to terms satisfactory to that part of the world which has set itself against militarism and autocracy. The effective part for America to take, therefore, is to push her preparations and participation with such vigor as to leave Germany with no doubt as to the lengths to which we are ready to go in this war, thus hastening the day when the Kaiser will see the folly of further fighting. We shall probably put a few men in the trenches, but the more we are ready to put there, the fewer we shall probably send across the ocean.

The real pacifist today is the man who most effectively hastens war preparations.

DEFYING ECONOMIC LAW

The difficulty of price-fixing in any commodity is well illustrated by the copper industry. Not all mines are of the same richness of ore, nor can they all smelt and transport their product at uniform cost. Yet, if the price of copper is to be fixed for all producers—and how else can it be done?—the low-grade mines will be compelled to shut down if the fixed price is lower than their cost of production, and if the price is fixed so as to care for the lower grade producers the high-grade mines will reap a disproportionate profit. It will be manifestly impossible to establish costs for each individual with whom the government will do business in all the various lines of supply-purchase, yet there can be no bed of Procrustes by which to set the standard. The whole idea of price-fixing is revolutionary in economics. However, the tendency nowadays is to set a legislative fiat above the immutable laws of supply and demand, of production and distribution. It may be done, we suppose; but the whole experiment is likely to turn out like that wherein the Irishman taught his horse to eat shavings by the expedient of putting green spectacles on the animal, thus deceiving him into the idea that the shavings were grass. The horse learned to eat shavings, all right; but no sooner had he learned than he died!

HIGHER TAX ON AUTOS

A little amendment to the revenue bill that may prevent much confusion in the administration of the law, and save the government a good many dollars, has been added at the suggestion of Senator Philander C. Knox of Pennsylvania. In the automobile paragraph a tax of \$10 is levied against all cars the retail price of which is between \$750 and \$1000. On cars of greater value an additional tax of \$5 is to be collected for each further increase of \$500 in the "original retail price." Senator Knox thought that in the case of imported cars a question might arise as to whether the retail price abroad or the much higher price in the United States after the duty is paid would be taken as the basis for the tax. At his instance the words "United States" were added, so as to remove all doubt in the matter. "The car that I want to reach," said Mr. Knox, "is the expensive, luxurious car which is usually owned by people who can very well afford to pay the tax." As a further expression of his views Mr. Knox succeeded in having the tax raised, on cars valued at over \$3000, from \$5 to \$10 for each \$500 increase in price above that amount.

PETTY CENSORSHIP

Senator Hiram W. Johnson of California characterizes as a "peculiar mental strabismus" the state of mind that leads the official director of publicity to state that the Japanese mission landed "at a Pacific port," and cause that phrase to be used in all the papers of the east. He says that four weeks ago he received invitations to attend the ceremonies in San Francisco upon the arrival of the distinguished visitors, and he has on his desk California papers exploiting the event and giving every detail of the reception. Mr. Johnson cites the incident as an example of the way in which the patriotism of Americans is being trifled with. "Can you tell me," he exclaims, "upon what principle that sort of dealing should be indulged in with a people intelligent and critical, a people patriotic, and a people self-sacrificing?"

WAR, NEVERTHELESS

Speaking at Shadow Lawn less than a year ago, President Wilson predicted that if Mr. Hughes won the election the "certain prospect" would be that "we shall be drawn, in one form or another, into the embroilments of the European war." Mr. Hughes was not elected, but the "certain prospect" was realized.

There are few men who have no friends at all, but the I. W. W. leader who called upon farm laborers to strike and "let the fruit rot on the ground" seems to be in that class. If he has any friends they are keeping mighty quiet.

Fifty Years Ago

Taken From Oregon City Enterprise, August 31, 1867.

Oswego Iron—The Willamette Iron works and the Portland foundry are both using iron made at Oswego.

The Beach—The beach at Clatsop has swarmed with pleasure seekers people this summer.

Will Ask to be Relieved—It is intimated that General Grant will soon ask to be relieved from the duties of the war office.

Yakima—Captain William Barlow and family have returned from a summer visit up the Columbia. They spent some time at Yakima, and speak in high terms of praise of that region.

Won the Match—The third game of baseball, between the second nine of the Clackamas club, and the Highlanders of this city, was played last Saturday, and won by the former by 21 runs. The game was a very exciting one, and lasted nearly three hours.

The Flag Staff—The liberty pole raised on the bluff in this city on last Saturday is really a credit to the place. Men of all nationalities were free to acknowledge that the stars and stripes are the only true emblem of liberty, and would not be willingly exchanged for any other.

Purchase of the Seminary—At the later session of the M. E. conference, Rev. L. D. Driver and Rev. Waller were appointed to act with the school committee of the Oregon City council, Messrs. A. J. Apperson, C. W. Pope and J. W. Lewis, in disposing of the block of land and building thereon in this place, known as the Oregon City seminary. The property was finally purchased by the city for the sum of \$2000, and now we own as fine a public school building as any town of the importance of this could desire.

YEAR IN A MEDICAL COLLEGE MAY FREE FROM WAR DRAFT

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Hospital internes and medical students who have been more than a year at college may be exempted from military service under the selective draft bill by regulations issued today. The war department is anxious not to interfere with the professional education of these men whose service as doctors may be necessary before the close of the war. Enrollment in the enlisted reserve corps of the army is the way found by Provost Marshal General Crowder to accomplish the desired result. The student will enter the military service and may later be discharged to continue his education or practice as a civilian.

The Girls They Left Behind Them

By THEODOSSIA GARRISON of the Vigilantes

We are the girls that they left behind them. And this is the pride that we wear today. We had no will to hinder or blind them, To bid them hesitate, wait or stay. We bade God-speed to them on their way. Not with the sadness of hearts resigned, But glad of the call they must needs obey. We are the girls that they left behind.

PRISON AND ARMY BOTH YAWN FOR THIS 3D OREGON SOLDIER

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 5.—For the first time in the northwest, so far as is known, since war was declared, governmental justice is profoundly pondering whether its ends or the nation's needs comes first; whether a soldier convicted of burglary of a postoffice is to receive the customary heavy sentence or whether he is to get a light sentence and be returned to his regiment.

And so Cecil Sloan, said to be a member of the Third Oregon Infantry, is in jail while Federal Judge Neterer wrestles with the problem. Sloan will know Monday whether he is soon to join his regiment or whether he must languish in jail until the offense for which he stands convicted is fully atoned.

A jury in Judge Neterer's court today found Sloan guilty of breaking into the postoffice at Redmond on April 18. He was captured nearly shortly after the burglary. No lot was obtained, as the postoffice safe was empty. How Sloan happened to be in Redmond instead of with his regiment was not explained at the trial. No evidence proved that he is a deserter was introduced.

NEITHER BUGLES NOR DRUMS, BUT INSTEAD A MOTOR'S PURRING

Clackamas county's first quota under the selective draft law got away Wednesday morning without any flare of bugles or rattle of drums, but rather to the purr of Sheriff Wilson's automobile, which bore the party to Portland. The ten o'clock train for Seattle was taken by the young men, who were in excellent spirits when last seen.

TACOMA, Wash., Sept. 5.—The first soldiers of the conscription army to be trained at American Lake, arrived at Camp Lewis today. Preparations for receiving them had been completed before their arrival and their coming, marking the advent of a new principle in the nation's method of gathering its armies, was attended by intense interest on the part of several thousand officers, soldiers and civilians gathered around camp headquarters.

LAND PRODUCTS OF NORTHWEST ARE TO BE SHOWN NOV. 3-24

Monday, November 5, is to be Oregon City day at the third annual Manufacturers and Land Products Show land, commencing November 3 and to be held in the new auditorium, Port-closing November 24, 1917, (Sunday excepted). The primary object of the exposition is to introduce more fully to the people of the northwest—the ultimate consumers—the products of the farms, the orchards and the dairies of Oregon, and the varied products of the industrial plants, shops and factories of the state.

Some of the more important features of the show will be: Practical work in canning and preserving, in charge of state leaders in the Canning club movement; experiments in conservation of fuel and of food; manufacture of woolen goods from the fleece of the sheep; work in the packing and preserving of meat products; experiments in construction from iron, wood and other materials; motion picture exhibition and displays of manufacturing and forestry work; the processes of manufacture of furniture from Oregon woods, a wonderful display of photographs of Oregon scenery and of activity among the people. Road building and forest conservation, with something of the lumbering industry, will offer a study for the more serious minded. Work for and with the blind will be interestingly shown.

GRANDEES OF RUSSIA ARE HELD ON CHARGE OF PLANNING REVOLT

PETROGRAD, Sept. 5.—In addition to the arrest of Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch, brother of the former emperor, and his wife, the Countess Pahlen, and the Grand Duke Paul and his mercenary wife have also been taken into custody.

The reported arrest of Grand Duke Dmitri Paulovitch is as yet unconfirmed. The arrests are the result of suspected complicity in the counter-revolutionary conspiracy concerning which the provisional government obtained evidence during the Moscow conference.

Last night the assistant commander of the Petrograd district, with a detachment of picked soldiers, arrived at Tsarskoe-Selo and read the order for arrest, who submitted, merely asking the reason.

The assistant commander stated that it was by order of Premier Kerensky. Later the same officer visited Gatchina and arrested Grand Duke Michael, and his wife. It appears that several days ago a search was made of the residence of the Grand Duke in Finland, which was occupied by him during his presence there. A Colonel Dietz was also arrested at Gatchina. The ministry of justice refuses for the present to give out any facts concerning the arrests. According to some of the newspapers, however, the headquarters of the monarchist conspiracy is in Crimea, where other grand dukes and duchesses and the dowager empress reside under surveillance.

In Crimea, according to the newspapers, there has been recently founded a society under the name of "Forward for the Czar and Holy Russia," which was detected organizing and training "Czarist" propagandists with the design of sending them to the front to revive monarchism in the army.

WILSON FAVORS INSURANCE

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Action in the house to decrease from \$10,00 to \$5000 the limit of life insurance available to officers and men in the national army under the administration insurance bill is not approved by President Wilson.

A Wild Foods Reminder

By RAYMOND S. SEARS of the Vigilantes

Don't forget, in the lean days, the wild fruits and the many things which nature spreads so lavishly on all sides for those who will take the trouble to pick or gather.

Consider the wild berries. There are the strawberries that Walton loved, the raspberry, blackberry, blueberry, buffaloberry, jowberry, wintergreenberry, wild cranberry, and I do not know how many wild fruits which grow along the fences of old fields and all the way back to the shores of the wild, remote ponds of the deep wilderness.

Countless tons of wild fruits go to waste in back pastures, especially blackberries in old logging choppings, which the city owners of automobiles could easily find by inquiry anywhere from Washington to far down into Southern California. Consider the ease with which ten or twenty quarts of wild berries can be picked by a woman and her family on a picnic day—berries that otherwise would go to waste! There are even wild orchards of apples, peaches and other fruit of the kind Thoreau loved, which the drivers of cars unafraid of country roads could easily find in sight of the haze over great cities.

Then, too, there are countless quip-tals of nuts which commonly go to feed squirrels or to grow useless numbers of seedling trees. The old familiar butternut hides along streams and coves; walnuts may still be found; hazelnuts offer days of rare picking. The elusive beechnut, pecan, and hickory nut offer such sport and rich food as every one who has been young in the woodlots must remember.

Remember, in the lean days of food now winter—good, wholesome meat. I've eaten muskrats and found them good to eat—perhaps you have eaten swamp rabbits or marsh squirrels, young skunks, young crows, woodchucks, 'possums, 'coons and the like. Millions of muskrats are wasted annually—literally thousands of tons of good, savory, small venison. In lean days, remember the wild foods.

COST OF RUNNING A RAILROAD HAS ALSO JOINED H. C. L.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Complete returns for June of the operations of all railroads of the country having an annual income of more than \$1,000,000, made public today by the Interstate commerce commission, show earnings greater than had been forecast and place June far ahead as the railroads' banner month.

Revenues totaled \$349,739,636, as compared with \$309,019,050 a year ago, and expenses aggregated \$235,890,773, leaving net operating revenue of \$114,148,863, an increase of \$10,350,000 over June, 1916. Operating income, with taxes deducted and uncollectible bills, totals \$97,956,914, as compared with \$90,069,631, in June, 1916.

For the six months ending with June the railroads had total revenues of \$1,898,210,536, an increase of more than \$200,000,000 over the first half of 1916. Expenses, however, increased approximately \$6,000,000 more than revenues. This leaves net revenue of \$543,914,600, as compared with \$549,957,460 in the first half of 1916, the poor showing being due to three months of car shortage and congestion during the winter.

WHALE BUT NO HOT CAKES

BERKELEY, Cal., Sept. 3.—Whale meat, fish twice a week and no hot cakes for breakfast—that is the Hooverized menu which Berkeley fraternity houses adopted today.

House managers say they can serve a whale steak smothered in onions and the boys can't tell it from porterhouse.

UNIONS HAVE A GREAT DAY OVER 1000 MARCH IN LINE

Oregon City had the results of the past three months' organizing of labor unions brought forcefully to its attention Monday morning when over 1000 men and women, representing the seven specific trade unions and the representatives of the Federal Labor Union, marched in a Labor Day parade—the first of its kind in the city.

Forming at the corner of Sixth and Main streets, headed by Charles Barry, who acted as marshal, and A. S. Fuller, color bearer, the parade moved north along Main street to the corner of Fourteenth, where the column counter-marched and returned to the Hawley mills at the corner of Third and Main streets. Here the parade disbanded and cars were taken to Canemah park.

Following the marshal and color-bearer came members of the G. A. R. riding in automobiles, C. E. Spence, speaker of the day, in an automobile, and a decorated automobile bearing Miss Esther Mrosik, Queen of Labor, with four maids of honor—Miss Mabel Allen, Miss Juanita Clapp, Miss Mary

Crabtree and Miss Minnie Ott; the textile workers led by "Mother" Gee of the Garment Workers' Union of Portland. The Moose band, the painters, carpenters, barbers, papermakers, Federal Labor Union, Boys' band and the pulp and sulphide workers.

The carpenters in their white overalls and white caps made an attractive appearance in the parade and the group of women from the textile workers received considerable attention.

At Canemah Park, the exercises began shortly after the last strains of the band had died away on the Main street. C. E. Spence, speaking to the assembled workers and their families, told of the importance of co-operating with the employers and the government in this hour of national need. The manufacturers were, in general, trying to help, he said, and it was up to the employees to aid in whatever way they could. He dwelt also upon the relations between the grange, of which he is state master, and the unions, and told how they could be mutually helpful. Especially is this true in matters

of state legislation, said Mr. Spence, in which the closest relations have always existed.

The baseball team representing the Hawley Pulp and Paper company defeated a team representing the Crown Willamette Pulp and Paper company in a spirited baseball contest.

Scores of prizes were given away for the various contests of athletic skill and many women were seen carrying large boxes of chocolates about the athletic field, as evidence of their ability.

Dancing began at 2 o'clock and continued until 6 o'clock, and was resumed after an hour's intermission, continuing until 11 o'clock.

The attendance at Monday's celebration was drawn from Portland as well as Oregon City and the surrounding towns, and a large number of representatives of the unions in Portland were present with their families. Excellent order was maintained throughout the day's celebration, lending an air of dignity to the program.