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# OREGON CITY ENTERPRISE

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FIFTY-FIRST YEAR—NO. 49

OREGON CITY ENTERPRISE, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1917.

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## MILITIA IS NOT FACTOR IN STRIKE SITUATION

The story carried by a Portland afternoon paper to the effect that the governor has ordered a force of organized militia to Oregon City because of strike disturbances is understood to be without foundation, according to reliable advices received here from Salem last night. Last week the governor was advised by the attorney-general that it would be legal to call into the state's service the unorganized militia, consisting of about 240 officers men at Portland, and it is understood the order given to Adjutant General Williams to call the militia into service is in connection with conditions relating to the activity of enemy aliens at Portland.

It is asserted that the purpose for which the guardsmen are to be used is for patrol duty around the Portland water front, and that the movement, which has been in contemplation for several weeks, has nothing to do with the strike situation in Oregon City, where conditions have been rather peaceful, aside from the outbreak on the suspension bridge last Sunday night, while the state deputies were off duty.

SALEM, Or., Dec. 5.—Governor Withycombe today sent Captain Keller, the parole officer, to Oregon City to assume charge of the corps of special agents which is maintaining order at the paper mills, where there is a strike in progress. He will organize the corps and co-operate with the sheriff and the city police officials in enforcing the law.

## BRILLIANT ADDRESS MADE BY REAMES AT ELKS TEMPLE SUNDAY

Hon. Clarence L. Reames, U. S. district attorney, was given most earnest attention by a large crowd of Elks and friends of the lodge, at the annual memorial service held in the local temple Sunday afternoon. The audience enjoyed a brilliant address, which proved to be not only a fitting memorial to the deceased members of the lodge, but also a patriotic inspiration. Mr. Reames is an eloquent speaker and his address was appreciated by all.

A fine musical program was rendered by the Imperial male quartette of Portland, consisting of Harry Miles Whetsel and Thos. Williams of Portland, Oswald Olson of Hillsboro and Thomas A. Burke, of Oregon City. Mr. Olson and Mr. Whetsel were heard in splendid solo numbers. The quartette gave two beautiful renditions, Sullivan's "The Long Day Closes," and Parks arrangement of "The Lost Chord."

## SEATTLE MEN LEAVE AFTER SHORT STAY; RETURN FARE IS PAID

Thirty-two men who came here from Seattle to work in the paper mills have departed for the sound city. The claim that conditions in Oregon City were misrepresented to them by an agent of the paper company, who is said to have told them that the strike had been called off. Nineteen of them made affidavits to that effect before Attorney C. Schuebel, who said Wednesday night that the mill company had paid the fare of them from Seattle to Oregon City and return and that each of them had been given \$2.50. The expenses of the men while here was borne by the local unions.

LUMBER COMPANY FILES. The "Bittner Plug & Lumber Co." filed its business name with County Clerk Harrington Monday. The place of business is at Bull Run and F. W. Bittner is the manager of the company.

## New Assistant to Secretary Baker



Major Benedict Crowell, an engineering officer of the army, who has recently been in charge of the Washington office of the Panama Canal commission, has been named assistant to Secretary of War Baker. He succeeded William Ingraham who resigned.

## DIRECTORS APPROVE ACTIONS OF RESIDENT MILL MANAGERS

Telegraphic information was received Tuesday from Wm. Pierce Johnson, president of the Crown Willamette Paper company, to the effect that rumors that he would come north for the purpose of settling the strike are absolutely untrue and reiterating his confidence and approval of the actions taken by A. J. Lewthwaite, resident manager and B. T. McBain mill manager. Mr. Johnson expresses himself as satisfied with the general labor situation at his various plants. Following is the telegram received:

San Francisco, Calif., 5:30 p. m., Dec. 4, 1917. E. E. Brodie, Editor and publisher Morning Enterprise, Oregon City, Oregon. Statements have been made that the president of this company would be in the north by the end of this week to settle the labor differences between this company and its employees. Will you please publish in your paper a denial of any such intention on the part of the president and the further statement that the executives and board of directors of this company are satisfied with and endorse and approve all actions of its resident manager, Mr. Lewthwaite, and its mill managers, Messrs. McBain and Bankus, in connection with the labor situation at the company's plants. WM. PIERCE JOHNSON, President Crown Willamette Paper company.

VENICE MAY BE SAVED. WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Venice is believed saved and the Austro-German advance at the Adriatic end of the Piave river line has been halted, according to Rome cables today.

## PRESIDENT WILSON ASKS CONGRESS FOR DECLARATION OF WAR ON AUSTRIA AND OUTLINES FUTURE POLICY OF NATION

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Declaration of war against Austria recommended to congress today by President Wilson. Immediate war with Turkey and Bulgaria, Germany's other allies, the president told congress, he believed unnecessary at this time because they do not yet stand in the direct path of necessary action.

Immediate war against Austria, even though she only be Germany's vassal and not her own mistress, the president declared was necessary because the central powers must be considered as one and because the war can be conducted successfully in no other way. Giving a plain warning, however, that he would not hesitate to ask for declaration of war on Turkey and Bulgaria when he considered it necessary, the president said: "We shall go wherever the necessities of this war carry us, but it seems to be that we should go only where immediate and practical considerations lead us and not need any other."

Peace, the president told congress, can come only when the Prussian military autocracy is beaten down; when the German people make peace with the world through rulers the world can trust, when they make reparation for the wrongs their present rulers have done and when the enslaved people of Belgium, Northern France and Balkans have been freed. Germany's declaration that she is fighting a war of self-defense against deliberate aggression the president ringing words declared "wantonly false," and he reiterated anew that no one is threatening the existence of the peaceful enterprise of Germany. Of those who speak of peace without the overthrow of German military autocracy, the president declared: "I hear men debate peace who understand neither its nature nor the way in which we may attain it with

uplifted eyes and unbroken spirits. But I know that none of these speaks for the nation. They do not touch the heart of anything. They may safely be left to strut their uneasy hour and be forgotten."

Declaring anew that the United States has no war on Germany's skill, enterprise or commercial achievements, the president declared that the United States became Germany's enemy only when she started out to dominate the world by force or arms. Stating again the war objects of the United States and those which he believed to be those of the allies, the president declared: "I believe that I speak for them when I say two things: "First, that this intolerable thing of which the masters of Germany have shown us the ugly face, the menace of combined intrigue and force which we now see so clearly as the German power, a thing without conscience or honor or capacity for covenant and peace must be crushed, and if it be not utterly brought to an end at least shut out from the friendly intercourse of the nations; and second, that when this thing and its power are indeed defeated and the time comes that we can discuss peace—when the German people have spokesmen whose word we can believe and whose spokesmen are ready in the name of their people to accept the common judgment of the nations as to what shall henceforth be the basis of law and convention for the life of the world—we shall be willing and glad to pay the full price for peace and pay it ungrudgingly. We know what that price will be. It will be full, impartial justice—justice done at every point and to every nation that the final settlement must affect—our enemies as well as our friends."

The developments in Russia the president dismissed in a few words. "The Russian people have been poisoned by the very same dark falsehoods," he said, "that have kept the German people in the dark, and the poison has been administered by the same hands. The only antidote is the truth. It cannot be uttered too plainly or too often."

Accompanying his recommendations for a declaration of war on Austria, the president in no uncertain terms told congress it must make adequate provision to protect the nation against the alien enemies. He declared it should create a "very definite and particular control" over all persons entering or leaving the United States. Violations of the proclamations covering enemy alien activity, he declared, should be punished by penitentiary sentences for women as well as men.

Among recommendations for legislation connected with the war, the president included more laws to control profiteering. The law of supply and demand, the president declared, had been replaced by the "law of unrestrained selfishness." To congress itself, the president made a plea for economy in government expenditures. The president closed with an appeal to congress to devote its entire energies to legislation for winning the war and reiterated the disinterested war policy of the United States, seeking only the preservation of liberty and democracy.

"A supreme moment of history has come," said the president, in conclusion. "The eyes of the people have been opened and they see. The hand of God is laid upon the nations. He will show them favor, I devoutly believe, only if they rise to the clear heights of his own justice and mercy."

## Refused to Be Traitor; Bolsheviki Deposed Him



General Dukhonin, recently appointed commander-in-chief of the Russian army by the Bolsheviki government, refused to take its orders and become a traitor by proposing peace to the Germans. Thereupon, he was deposed, and Ensign Xrylenko, who knows nothing of the army, was made general in command.

## CLAIMS CONDITIONS ARE MISREPRESENTED BY THE LABOR AGENT

Sensational affidavits were made by nineteen men comprising part of a crew of 33 imported for work in the paper mills to the effect that they had been told that the mills owned the town, that they had a former mayor fired because he sympathized with labor and had put in a man of their own, that there had been a strike but it was practically over, that there were no labor difficulties, that there was no picketing and that they had been threatened with imprisonment of periods from six months to one year in the event that they attempted to get away are the latest developments in the paper mill-employees strike which has occupied the limelight for the past five weeks.

The crew of men had been recruited by M. M. Peterson at Seattle and according to their statements had been promised inside work at a pay of \$3.12 per day and assured of the conditions stated above. The men arrived in Oregon City yesterday afternoon about 1 o'clock and immediately upon learning that the strike was still in progress they refused to work according to union officials. Nineteen of the men had already gone to work, but eighteen of them quit almost immediately. The other man remained at work. It is reported that several of the men were somewhat destitute and without funds some of them stating that they had left what available funds they had with their families. The local unions stated that they are making arrangements to provide for the men.

Those making affidavits were W. T. Rabold, A. N. Peterson, H. A. Tucker, S. P. Sorenson, Wm. Hollick, Frank Thompson, Frank Wood, W. L. Kelly, C. Carlson, Frank Ruellas, Otto Rose, Joe Floris, A. Ulrichs, Reyes Amezquita, Eugene Olago, Chas. Lewis, James Gilday, H. Green, and Albert Woods.

## ENEMY ALIENS MUST NOT GO WITHIN 100 YARDS OF THE LOCKS

"The president's proclamation of November 16 relating to the restriction of movements of enemy aliens does not apply to Oregon City water front," said Earle C. Latourette, assistant United States attorney, when interviewed Friday. "Unless the docks along the water front harbor boats of 500 tons capacity, the un-naturalized German does not place himself in jeopardy by trespassing within the 100 yard limit as prescribed by the proclamation. "The largest boat operating in Oregon City waters is not more than 225 tons and W. E. Pratt, agent of the Oregon City Transportation company, stated that he had never known any boat of 500 tons docking at his piers and doubted if such large boats could operate here excepting in extreme high water. "However, there is a restricted district surrounding the government locks across the river and any alien German who trespasses within 100 yards on either side of the locks will be interned for the duration of the war."

## SUSPENSION BRIDGE MOB THREATENS EMPLOYEES

The long anticipated violence that has been brewing here over the paper mill strike, that has been on for nearly six weeks, broke Monday morning, while the force of state deputies, lulled into by the comparative quiet of the last few days, were safe in their beds. The first case reported occurred about 10:30 o'clock Sunday night, when W. Guidzenoph, of Sandy, and J. S. Demoy, of Estacada, both employed by the Crown Willamette Paper company, were set upon while crossing the suspension bridge to the mill. They had come up from Portland on the 9:45 car. While they were bruised, they were not badly hurt.

Frank Miller, employed by the Crown Willamette, and for 26 years a resident of West Linn, went to Portland Sunday with his sister and his nephew. He came back on the last interurban car, and says that between 30 and 40 men followed him across the bridge, and some of them handed him a strike notice to read, and while he was reading it, he was struck and cruelly beaten. His face was mutilated and a physician was called to sew up his lip, which had been cut in the encounter.

The third attack occurred after the arrival of the 1:50 Southern Pacific train from Portland. Elmer E. Davis and his brother-in-law, Alvin Carl, Ray A. Jeffcott and Glennon Smith came up on the train. They were followed from the train and when half way across the bridge, on their way to mill, the bridge lights were suddenly shut off and the men were attacked. Smith and Davis were fleet of foot and got away but Jeffcott was not so fortunate and received a beating. Carl was knocked down, but explained to his assailants that he had never worked in the plant, but had just come on, and he was then bundled into an automobile and taken out of town. About half way to Portland he was ordered out of the car and directed to go back to Portland, which he did, taking the first interurban car out of Oregon City Monday morning. It was reported here Monday morning that Carl was missing, but he was found at his hotel in Portland Monday. Some of his assailants are known.

The men who were attacked assert that they were followed to their trains and that men in the attacking party came up with them from Portland and pointed them out to the crowd on the bridge.

Austin Nichols, an employee of the Hawley Pulp & Paper company, was going home from his work Monday morning when he was attacked on the hill. Nichols says an automobile party headed him off and that Sid Richards, a local union leader, called him names and urged him to fight and when he refused that he was assaulted.

D. Burgess and E. L. Moore were arrested by state deputies and lodged in the city jail and a formal complaint was made against them Monday. They were released upon \$25 bail, and Leo Sams, who was also jailed, was released. After his release at noon, Sams made an affidavit that he was taken from his bed at the Electric hotel annex by Ed Surtus and B. T. Stewart and lodged in jail. Peter Hahn swore to an affidavit that Burgess and Moore had been assaulted by deputies and August Trotske, a cripple, affirms that he was attacked and beaten by F. W. Larson, a special deputy. Another affidavit executed Monday was by George Dammire, who swore that Deputy Surtus threatened the life of Sid Richards.

Early Monday morning, after the fights on the bridge had taken place, a force of officers raided the labor temple on the corner of Main and Sixth streets, and finding a crowd of men there, they ordered them home and had the place locked up.

There is every indication that several arrests will be made today in connection with the near-riot. Roy Ott, president of the paper makers union, was arrested Monday and his case has been provisionally set for hearing Thursday. He is charged with assaulting Walter Rowan. The case against F. Yarc, charged with resisting an officer, is set for Wednesday. The case of Sid Richards, who was arrested upon complaint of Vic Conorrae, has been dismissed, because of a disqualification of an important witness to testify. The Finucane case, another assault case growing out of the strike, will be set for trial this week.

O. C. HOSPITAL SUES. The Oregon City Hospital company has brought suit on a promissory note given by Ed Persinger and Marie Persinger in the sum of \$204.75. The complaint also asks for an allowance of \$50.00 attorneys fees, costs and accrued interest.

## Ott Case Is Dismissed Witness Not On Hand Yarc's Trial On Today

The case against Roy Ott, president of the paper makers' union, charged with assault and battery on Walter Rowan, an employee of the Hawley Pulp & Paper Co., was dismissed Wednesday upon motion of City Prosecutor Story. Rowan failed to make his appearance, and although Story and Chief of Police Cook took an automobile and hunted for him, they failed to find him at his residence or at the Hawley mill and were compelled to dismiss the case. This is the second case growing out of the strike that has been dismissed by the city, the first being that against Sid Richards, charged with disorderly conduct. In the Richards case a material witness was reluctant to testify. The case against F. Yarc, arrested by Chief Cook on a charge of resisting an officer, is set for trial today.

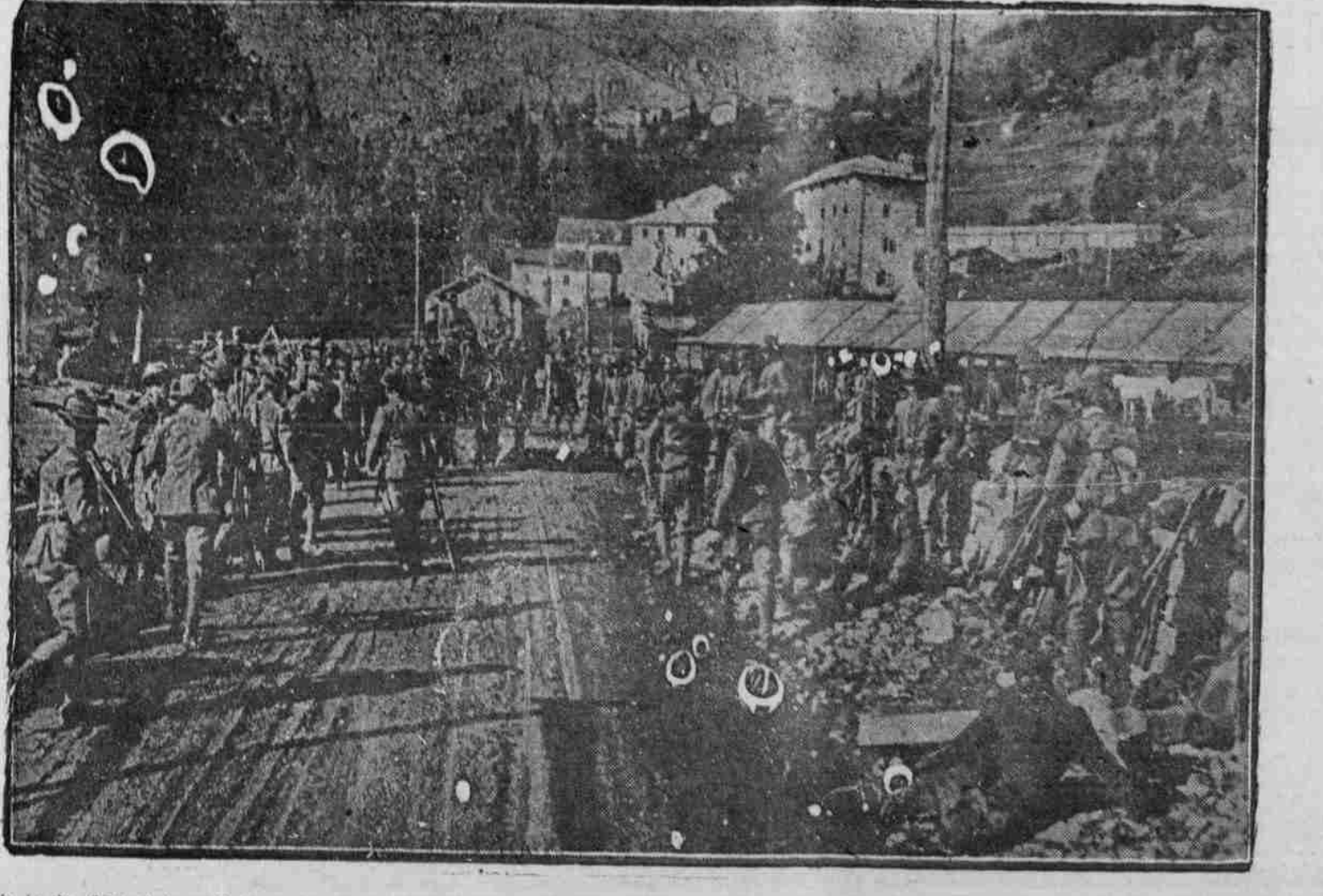
## LIVE WIRES BOOST FOR RED CROSS CHRISTMAS SEALS

Clifford Ball, W. P. Hawley, Jr., A. E. Rugg, Harry E. Draper and Dr. Guy Mount are members of a committee named Tuesday by the Live Wires to take charge of a campaign for the sale of Red Cross Christmas seals. Last year only \$15 worth of these seals were sold in Oregon City and only a little more than \$100 worth in the entire county, according to the statement of Miss Campbell, who came up from Portland Tuesday and explained to the Live Wires the necessity of raising money to combat the tuberculosis scourge. The Live Wires have set aside next Tuesday noon, following their weekly luncheon, for the discussion of the items that go to make up the county budget, upon which a public meeting will be held Saturday, December 22, at the courthouse.

## James All "Lit Up" Causes A Small Fire Reposes In City Jail

Elsworth James, a resident of Mt. Pleasant, while enjoying a mysterious but exhilarating jag Saturday evening, wandered serenely past the guards of the Hawley Paper company, drifted into the carpenter shop, and made himself at home in a big box loaded with spools and shavings. Whether he was enjoying a quiet smoke amid the shavings, or whether spontaneous combustion set in because James was so "lit up" will probably never be known. At any rate workmen discovered James in a restless pose with flames creeping up about him. While the paper men put out the flames Officer Burke put out James and conducted him to the non-inflammatory beds in the city jail. No damage to speak of was done the plant, and James was as happy as a lark when the night policeman escorted him toward the municipal hotel.

First Photograph of the Italian Retreat



This is the first photograph to arrive in the United States picturing the retreat of the Italians from the German drive. The photo shows Alpine troops on the road from the Isonzo front. These men made a stand at Zags, holding the advance of the German line.