

OREGON CITY ENTERPRISE

Published Every Friday, E. E. BRODIE, Editor and Publisher.

Entered at Oregon City, Oregon, Postoffice as second-class matter.

Subscription Rates:

Table with subscription rates for One Year, Six Months, and Trial Subscription.

Subscribers will find the date of expiration stamped on their papers following their name.

Advertising Rates on application.

VULTURES OF WAR.

The best and the worst of human nature shows up in war. While the boys are suffering and sacrificing, the vultures of life are trying to prey on them and make them more miserable.

The boys will be largely proof against these sinister temptations. But one must remember the active and pent up young blood in these camps. Even when physically tired, their active minds and bodies crave diversion.

To young men of slight experience, the appeal of vice will appear quite plausible and harmless. No evil result is apparent from drink that the pocket peddler furtively produces. A flirtation with the painted girl may seem nothing but pure fun.

The government and the army officers understand the situation perfectly. They are doing their best to keep a clean and decent and orderly area around these cantonments.

If there is trouble of this kind around these camps it will be due to failure of local sentiment to co-operate with the army authorities. This protection can be given if penalties are meted out in accordance with desert.

SELF IMPROVEMENT FOR SOLDIERS.

Visitors to the army camps who have looked over the little libraries that are accumulating there from popular gift, find a very large proportion of light novels.

But the report from the camps is that many soldiers are calling for really good reading. They are ambitious to use the chance to become more intelligent and make up gaps in their education.

In this period of his life, the soldier may well find some time for permanent self improvement. Of course he will spend many hours of rest in social life with his comrades. Also the camp life will provide many interesting entertainments and lectures.

It would be too much to expect that after the hard labor of their training many of the boys would have energy for laborious study. But they will at least find time to read good books.

TRAINING AVIATORS.

French officers who have inspected the beginnings of our aviation work express themselves as much pleased with our thorough system of inspection and repairs.

The secret of safety is a very high grade of mechanical work. All depends on the engine. As long as that works, the aviator with any decent control is safe.

But a pupil after 15 hours with an instructor is commonly allowed to go up alone. After five hours solo flights, he then may get his certificate admitting him to the aerial reserve.

In teaching men to land skillfully, a man may get a fatal fall from landing in a tree 25 feet high, as well as from a drop of 10,000 feet.

BOMBING RAIDS.

Great hopes are entertained of what the new United States fleet of airplanes will be able to do in bombing raids. It is interesting to note the ideas of the technical writers as to how these raids should be conducted.

Much is expected from raids made at night, or at least on nights dark enough so that the airplanes would be an elusive mark, yet not so dark as to wholly conceal objects on the ground.

These planes are thoroughly protected by anti-aircraft guns and defensive airplanes. Yet some of the technical writers say that the guns on the allied airplanes could shoot out the search lights with which the enemy would locate our planes.

But if the United States motor probes to be so noiseless that it can swoop down on an enemy city without being discovered before it begins its deadly work, its chances of success would be much improved.

Considering how automobile engines used to chug in their early period of development, and the noiseless motion they have now attained, the prediction of a noiseless airplane motor seems likely to be fulfilled.

WORLD'S FOOD SHORTAGE.

The United States is regarded primarily an agricultural country and one of the world's great treasure houses of food, yet our food exports are slightly exceeded by our food imports.

Many people have been feeling that food scarcity is caused by the war only, and that these conditions can be depended upon to cease when peace is signed. Yet all over Europe there has been a lack of fertilization of the soil for the past three seasons.

The great numbers of men killed and crippled will make agricultural labor scarce for years. Europe will keep calling on us for food and may demand even more than now.

SIGNING FOOD PLEDGES.

Some people are saying that they believe in the idea of food saving, only they won't be asked to sign any pledges to do it.

It is easy to see the finish of the food conservation movement if people generally take that attitude. At least it will come short of what we ought to do toward winning the war.

If people set out in a merely formal way to follow the government requests, little by little they will drift back to the old ways.

But the moment you get people to agree to something in black and white, that puts it on a sound basis. People then feel their word of honor is involved.

In this way a movement becomes popular, and is accepted as the correct and right thing. People then do it to be in the swim and play the game.

THE DRAFT QUESTIONNAIRE.

It is now up to 3,000,000 young men of military age to answer the questions the United States government puts them about their suitability for military service.

To some men the form will seem needlessly complicated. But there is no other way to get a thorough survey of conditions in each instance.

THE DIFFERENCE.

The death of Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews gave some writers a chance to comment upon his course as president of Brown University in 1896 as being like that of some of the professors at Columbia nowadays.

clozes and the frills and trappings of life, but they can't go without success in this war.

It seems a shame that there is any difficulty in getting the necessary number of shipbuilding mechanics. Here is the very heart of our war work.

Every man who has ever had experience in a ship yard should volunteer his services to the government at this crisis. Many other mechanics with general skill at tools could be used.

Employers should be glad to let such men go and should promise to take them back to the old job when the war is over.

BUFFLEHEADED BEDFELLOWS.

"I like to lay my mind alongside of a mind that knows how to pull in harness." This President Wilson confessed to the American Federation of Labor at its meeting in Buffalo.

There are many excellent minds among the Republicans of this country—minds that are accustomed through wide experience to all sorts of team work.

Demman's mind was released from official tutelage. Then Admiral Capps' mind was taken in under the covers, only to be told after brief experience to get up and put its clothes on.

LEAGUE AND I. W. W.

During the harvest season, the I. W. W. have a pleasant habit of flocking into the harvest fields of the Dakotas and Montana, refusing to work or to let others work, robbing and killing honest workmen, burning grain stacks and blowing up harvesting machinery.

HOOPERIZE!

Conservation of food means added efficiency and fighting strength for our armies abroad.

Added efficiency and fighting strength means victory instead of defeat in battle; it means shortening the war and thereby lessening the loss of life.

There are 165,000,000 people in the United States. If each will eat one ounce of meat less each day, that will mean a daily ship-load, of approximately 3300 tons of meat saved for our boys at the front and our undrafted, lamishing allies.

This is also true of sugar and fats and wheat, all of which we have been asked by our government to conserve for export to the front.

A million of our boys now training or on their way to war, are offering their lives for their country.

Is a slight change of diet and an intelligent conserving of our food staples too much to ask of the civilian who stays comfortably at home?

CONCENTRATE ON WAR.

In Germany it is said that 90 per cent of the industries of the country are concentrated on war work. This includes of course not merely munition work, but food production.

good friend of the United States which he pretends, some means should be found to impress upon him the necessity for his applying the brake to Herr von Eckhardt.

"BOOTS AND SADDLES."

The first lot of officers graduated from the training camps were commissioned in the various arms of the service as of yore—in infantry, cavalry and artillery; but the cavalry arm was almost at once dismantled by the transfer of some four-fifths of its membership to the artillery on the ground that modern trench fighting had put mounted troops out of business.

NO COME-BACK.

Porto Rico has lost her fight to have her drafted men trained at home. Eight thousand white Porto Ricans who have been drafted for the National army will be sent to train in South Carolina, and four thousand colored troops from the island will be trained at Camp Upton on Long Island.

NEVER ASKED MR. FOSTER.

John W. Foster was a diplomat of experience in Latin America, Europe, and Asia. To his wisdom, no doubt, his son-in-law, Secretary Lansing owed much of whatever success has attended his administration of the State Department.

SPANKING THE LAW.

The presiding in his Buffalo speech, said: "Some of the processes by which the struggle between capital and labor is carried on are processes that come very near to taking the law into your own hands."

EXECUTIVE ASKS LOCAL MEN TO AID SITUATION

(Continued from page 1)

state deputies, who are working under the direction of Parole Officer Keller. This action has restored the peaceful condition that formerly existed, but it has not assisted in ending the strike.

The members of the committee named Saturday have indicated their acceptance, with the feeling that it is their patriotic duty to do what they can to end the strike, and they will meet Monday for organization and for the formation of a definite line of action.

Fifty Years Ago

Taken from the Enterprise, December 7, 1867.

Christmas Party—A Christmas party will be given by L. Diller, Esq., at the court house in this city on the evening of December 25th.

Superintendent Departs—Since the departure of J. T. Wortley from the Oregon City Woolen Mills, Messrs. Jacobs take charge of the superintendent, and with the assistance of other skilled workmen, as well as other experienced hands in the mill, are now turning out better goods than was ever turned out before.

Greeley Confirmed—Horace Greeley has been confirmed as minister to Austria.

Arrives at New York—Mr. Shipley, of Oswego, arrived in New York on October 31st.

Contract for Carrying Mail—The P. T. Company has been awarded a contract for carrying the mail upon route 15,137, to leave this city on Monday, Wednesday and Friday for Dayton, via Butteville and Newellsville, returning on alternate days.

ALBERT GRAHAM BRINGS ACTION FOR A DIVORCE

Albert G. Graham has brought suit against Emma M. Graham asking a decree of divorce on grounds of desertion. The couple were married in Philadelphia, July 13, 1898 and have two children, the oldest being 19 years of age.

GENERAL MANAGER HAWLEY TELLS OF SEATTLE DEAL

OREGON CITY, Or., Dec. 7.—(To the Morning Enterprise.) Dear Sir:—In the issue of the Morning Enterprise of December 5, 1917, there appeared an article to the effect that nineteen men listed and hired by M. A. Peterson of Seattle, Washington, to work for the paper mills, had refused to go to work upon their arrival in Oregon City from Seattle.

such employment with knowledge of said facts. The undersigned intends to work in said mills as long as his services are satisfactory to the paper company and not merely during the period of any strike of former employees of said mills.

These are the only representations we ever made or ever authorized any one else to make. We are willing to let the public judge as to whether or not there is any misrepresentation there. We are a permanent industry of Oregon City, and no fly by night concern; we have established our reputation we think for square dealing between man and man; we are a part of your community, and expect to remain a part of it, and we do not like to be accused of misrepresentation.

When these men came we found that some of them were I. W. W. members and that is a class of men we do not care to have around our institution, but not wanting to do even them any injustice we paid their fare back to whence they came, and gave them \$2.50 in cash to buy food until they could get back to Seattle from where we had hired them.

Mr. Trumbull, deputy state labor commissioner at Portland, came to Oregon City and looked into the whole situation while the men were still here and talked to me by long distance telephone from Oregon City to Portland and said that after seeing the above statement, that he had made no misrepresentation whatsoever and that nothing had been misrepresented to these men and in my offering to pay them their fare back to Seattle and giving them \$2.50 in cash for food that I was more than fair with them and that he surely appreciated it very much, and that I was doing more than what was right to them.

Our whole experience cost us several hundred dollars, while we do not like this, yet we can pass that by also, but we will never stand to be put in a false light before the public. Respectfully submitted, HAWLEY PULP AND PAPER COMPANY, By W. P. HAWLEY, President and Gen. Manager

FROM SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE ALFRED BIGGER WRITES OF SLEEPING IN A FRENCH BED

Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Bigger are in receipt of a number of interesting letters from their son, Alfred Bigger, who is a member of Company F, Eighteenth Engineers Railway, and now stationed in "Somewhere in France."

Below are some of the contents that have been taken from a letter written to Mr. and Mrs. Bigger by their son: "Somewhere in France, Nov. 1, 1917. Dear Father and Mother: Our winter weather has now set in, and when it comes to rain, Oregon cannot hold a candle to this section. We are dressed in our oil skins now, and even these do not turn it. When we get this suit on we look like a bunch of divers, and will say that we act the part of most any character these days."

"Some of the boys of our company made our cooks a fine large range, and now we are getting real hot cakes for breakfast, and there is always a grand rush to hurry up and get back for the second, and even the third helping. They are very good, but not like the ones mother makes, and when I return home, I will show how I appreciate home cooking."

"I am certainly enjoying that fine tobacco you sent me. It sort of brings me back to old times again. All that was not complete was the old corn cob pipe."

"We had a fine entertainment at the Y. M. C. A. last night by some of the people from New York, who have just arrived here, having come here for the purpose of entertaining the boys in France. Meeting people just from the United States does us fellows good."

"I have heard of people complaining of fleas in Oregon, but if you were here in France, I don't know what you would do. They eat us fellows alive here. I never knew before what it was to have fleas bite me. We also have some rare specimens of mosquito here, and angle worms as long as snakes."

Somewhere in France, Nov. 11, 1917. "I have received the package containing the articles that you have sent me, also the letters. Well, talk about packages, I received one, and several of the other boys too, from Mrs. Holt G. Wilson, of Portland, Oregon, and here is a list of articles these packages contained: One blue bandana handkerchief, three O. S. handkerchiefs, one tablet, one package envelopes, set dominos, one pipe, three packages cigarette papers, five packages cigars, five packages gum, five bars chocolate, three sacks Bull Durham tobacco, one deck cards, one steel trench mirror, one tooth brush, one tube tooth paste, one pencil, one O. D. drawstring bag, as a toilet article carrier. Don't you think that these were "some" parcels, and I was so tickled here a letter thanking her for the same, showing my appreciation of the gift. "The mail of late is coming in fast, and hope the good work will continue. "I was out to a boxing match last night, this having gotten up by one of the companies of the regiment in which there were six bouts picked off. Some of the men were French soldiers. It was a great success and every minute an interesting one. Had an all night pass, and had the opportunity of sleeping on those French beds. The beds were nice enough, but the obstacle was to get into them; almost had to have a step ladder to get up to them. The bed frame itself is high, and after the mattresses are put on, one is some height from the floor. My right they should have sideboards attached. I feared that I would fall during the night, and did not get much pleasure of sleeping in this sort of a bed, and did not fall to sleep until just before daylight, and then I was listening for the bugle call."

When the time comes for our discharge, after peace is declared, we will come back with some great habits—some good, some bad. Concerning rumors in the papers. These are great false ones. We recently got hold of a paper rumor accusing the American soldier of going to the bad over French wine and prostitute women. Please do not give this a moment's thought, and have faith in us. Our thoughts are always with our mothers and sweethearts left in America. Furthermore, General Pershing is looking after his men, and you would think so if you could see some of the orders that come out, and every man will be thankful to him in after years.

"Well the boys are just coming in with some more mail. The papers you send me come in very handy. I read them and then turn them over to Wallace McCord."

"I am well and am enjoying splashing around in the mud."

"With lots of love to all, from your loving son,

PRIVATE ALFRED BIGGER, Company F, 18th Engineers Ry., United States Army, Postoffice 705, Via New York, A. E. F. France."

Rev. E. E. Gilbert Will Direct Drive On Soldiers' Bibles

Rev. E. E. Gilbert, pastor of the M. E. church of this city, has received a telegram from the American Bible society asking him to take charge of the drive to be carried on in Oregon City this week to raise \$200 as the city's quota for Bibles for the soldiers, over it, and was not "slow" in writing