

# OREGON CITY ENTERPRISE

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## A GOOD HORSE.

United States Senator Charles L. McNary has made formal announcement of his candidacy to succeed himself as senator from Oregon. He has resigned his position as chairman of the republican state central committee, and is preparing to make such a fight as is necessary to retain his seat in the upper house of congress. But he says that, if congress is in session when the campaign comes on, he intends to stay in Washington and attend to the duties of his position and let his campaign here run itself.

The Dallas Observer of December 4 says it ought not to be necessary for Judge McNary to make any campaign. It might not be necessary for his friends to make any campaign for him. He has been in Washington long enough to learn the "ropes" and to be useful to the state and to the nation. He has been a senator only a very short time, but he has made good on the job. He has been non-partisan in his conduct, and has done everything that could be done to uphold the government in its war crisis. And that is about the only thing that needs to concern a member of congress right now. Mr. McNary is supposed to the president in political faith, but he has given the president his unqualified support in all essential war measures. And that is more than can be said of many of the members of the president's own party.

The only thing that can be said against Judge McNary is that he is a poor politician. But the vote in Oregon last year showed that the people of this state admire poor politicians. Oregon was the only state on the coast which upheld "poor" politicians such as Judge McNary. By that vote, they showed that they were tired of "gang" rule, and wanted just such things as Judge McNary represents—cleanliness and uprightiness and personal and political integrity.

As chairman of the republican state central committee, Judge McNary unconsciously drew as sharp a distinction between the old time political methods and his own ideals as it is possible to conceive. And he won the fight in Oregon, notwithstanding the handicaps which the party was unfortunate enough to be working under. One only had to walk from headquarters of Judge McNary in the Sell building, one short block to the headquarters of the Multnomah county committee, to see and realize the difference between gentlemen and a certain brand of politicians. The chief marvel in some counties was that the party fared no worse than it did, and that the result was as satisfactory as it was, was due largely to Judge McNary's efforts.

As one of the justices of the Oregon supreme court, Judge McNary made an enviable record. As a senator from Oregon, he is approachable, and trustworthy, and a credit to the state. No one who admires good clean public service can find a flaw in his character or in his record. And besides, it is a poor time to take chances. It is a poor time to change, when you are already being well served. The old adage is still good: "Don't swap horses in the middle of the stream." McNary is a good horse.

## LAND HUNGER.

Some people are never satisfied until they own a piece of real estate. They want a corner of God's earth, from which no man can drive them so long as they pay their debts.

It is a very healthful and wholesome instinct, yet in the hands of undeveloped people it makes trouble. The Mexican revolution was largely due to the land hunger of the peon. The Russian peasant is so upset over his chances to get some land that he can't fight for his country.

After the war great numbers of aliens will come over here with the hope to acquire a bit of soil. Among our own people there is too little land hunger. Artisan populations dislike to tie themselves down to any one spot. They want to be free to pick up and go the moment a better job calls them. This works against the enrichment of the soil in the farm country, and against the improvement and beautification of town life.

The alien that comes in here will take on some heavy burdens to get the title to land. He will pay down a small percentage of real money and sign up for a heavy mortgage. He works early and late with help of wife and children, and spends next to nothing for clothes or sports. He gets there, outstanding many of the native stock who are held back by higher standards of living and more cautious spirit.

Any scheme to induce our people to take up the ownership of more land looks good.

When a man settles down to pay off a mortgage in Oregon City he establishes himself as a substantial citizen. The more he improves his place the more he helps on the community. People should have good courage about it. They should reflect that land and buildings will never be likely to bring less than now. If they pay down a small amount of cash, their equity on the property is likely to double in a few years.

## DISASTER AFTERTHOUGHTS.

The fearful disaster at Halifax, N. S., has many suggestions for our people wherever located. With conditions as they are now, it is a time to foresee all kinds of mishaps and disasters, from more or less serious fires to explosions with terrible loss of life. A network of spies and plots ex-

posed and to conceal their exorbitant prices. A most deplorable selfishness and lack of patriotism has been shown among these elements, which are constantly enriching themselves while the poor go hungry, and the government's war work is hampered.

But when you look at the cold figures of production and consumption, increase of population, and stationary or declining supplies, it is impossible to deny that a scarcity exists. While attempting to curb the speculators, we must not forget the law of supply and demand, and make every effort to increase supply.

It is not sufficient that there should be barely enough food to supply the people. There needs at all times to be an ample margin, else the speculators can corner the market and force the people to pay an extortionate price.

Much could be done by better systems of marketing. Storage plants are needed in country districts and cities, better terminal facilities, side tracks and convenient means of unloading and loading, systems of motor trucks for collection and delivery. Such systems cost a great deal of money. With the world shortage of capital, it is not clear where these funds are to come from.

Many people believe the farmer is getting rich at present prices. Yet when he has paid twice as much as formerly for labor and machinery and three times as much for seed, his profit seems to be largely on paper. The rightly developed farm should make money. But there are millions of little fellows that are still struggling along. We need more food producers. Young men of foresight are responding to the opportunity, but they can't expect any bonanza under present conditions.

## WHY?

"Some administration newspapers assert that this is no time for politics, and that this is no time to talk about the tariff."

"If this is no time for politics why has the Democratic National Committee recently reorganized on the most systematic campaign basis ever attempted by any party committee in the United States? Why is that committee issuing partisan publicity matter and maintaining an extensive publicity bureau? If this is no time for politics, why do we have a solidly Democratic cabinet, why are the Democratic campaign contributors given the most powerful positions in our war organization and why the chairman of the Democratic National Committee chosen to go as a representative of this country to the war conference in Europe?"

"If this is no time to talk tariff, why are we maintaining a tariff commission, why was that commission placed in the control of free traders, and why is the commission now conducting a tariff inquiry? Shall the business men of America keep silent while an official organization of free traders talk tariff? Shall men who exercise alert foresight in their private business adopt a 'watchful waiting' policy in public affairs? Shall we postpone preparedness for peace until peace has come? Shall men be told that they are 'nervous and hysterical' when they urge preparedness for war? Shall men who believe in 'America First' leave tariff discussion and tariff legislation to that political party which, in 1913, legislated for Europe and Asia first?"

"Shall Republicans cease to talk politics while all the power of the administration is being used to place Democrats in office? Let the Democratic press answer."—Statement of Ex-Senator Jonathan Bourne, Jr., of Oregon.

## MUST FIGHT ALL SIDES.

Clemenceau, the old lion who has come back to power in France, is quoted as saying that a winter campaign will be carried on in Italy. Then, of necessity, a winter campaign must be carried on in Flanders and in France. The Teutons must be engaged with all their force on every available front if a winter campaign is to be attempted anywhere. The one great trouble with the allies' operations thus far has been that there has been no sustained, concerted pressure upon the enemy from all sides at the same time. In consequence, the Germans have been able to take every advantage of their interior lines and have shifted men and guns at will to every threatened point. If the western front is to dig in this winter, as usual, the Italian front can be strengthened with surplus troops from the west whenever the Germans see the need of such a movement. It may be that the proposed winter campaign in Italy, with its corollary in the West, prompted Lloyd George to his inquiry about the first million Americans on the firing line. A winter campaign on both fronts can be carried on successfully only if we make a substantial contribution to its man-power or if England still further depletes the forces which she has been keeping at home as against the day of possible invasion. It may be that we shall take an earlier part in the war than our swivel chair experts have reckoned upon.

Lenine and Trotsky do not hesitate to declare their conviction that the proletariat in all warring lands will lend aid to their scheme for an armistice and a negotiated peace. And the chances are that in every warring land there will be some who will seek to aid such a propaganda. Whether the scheme succeeds or not—and probably the latter will be its fate—there will remain the germ of an international organization in socialism which may develop into a serious menace after the war is over. It is not to be expected that the proletariat of all lands should unite in a common program of government; and unless a stern lesson is now read to Lenine and to Trotsky and to all others of their kidney everywhere, the world will some day suffer from its weakness—even as Kerensky now suffers from not having dealt with the Bolsheviki leaders as they deserved last spring. A few active firing-

squads now may save the employment of armies later.

## BURLESON BLUNDERS.

Somebody in the post office department has certainly played a cruel joke on Postmaster General Burleson. In the annual report of the postmaster general appears the statement that "it has been the experience of the department that the greatest reform in the postal service have met the most violent opposition when proposed. This was true of the rural delivery, postal savings, and the parcel post." The congressional record shows that when the postal savings bill was up in the house, Mr. Burleson was a member of that body and voted against the bill. Moreover, every democrat in the house, who voted at all, voted against the bill. Only one democrat in the senate voted for the bill. The subordinate in the post office department who slipped in that condemnatory sentence and got it through over the Burleson signature is likely to be "called" if the P. M. G. has his usual supply of nerve.

## DOING OUR PART.

Lord Northcliffe reminds us that England has loaned more money to her allies than we have. We hope his lordship was not taunting us. Since August, 1914, a great Britain has loaned about eight and a half billions to her allies—including in this sum nearly a billion which was loaned to her own dominions. Since April, 1917, the United States has loaned nearly four billions to its allies—of which nearly half went to England. Mr. McAdoo has lately said that we must plan to continue our loans to our allies at the rate of \$50,000,000 a month so that it will not take us long to equal the British record for generosity of which Lord Northcliffe speaks.

## PARKPLACE BOY SCOUTS 'FIGHT DUEL ONE KILLED'

Continued from page 1

taken back to their homes and the body was brought to the Myers & Brady undertaking establishment.

Leslie and Cecil Green were members of the boy scouts and C. E. Blake, the scoutmaster says that guns are not permitted in the organization. All of the boys attended the school at Parkplace and bore good reputations. The statements embraced in the confession that there was no bad feeling between them just prior to the shooting is generally accepted by the people of Parkplace.

## HUNTLEY DRUG FIRM LOSES TWO MEN WHO ENTER SERVICE TODAY

The Huntley Drug company is going to get a service flag, with four stars in it. Aside from the flag, the firm is keeping a weather eye open on the classified adv. column, with the hope that under "situations wanted—male," some druggist, past the draft age, may come along.

Charles Graham was the first to go, securing a berth in the hospital corps. Last week Glen Hankins hiked over to Vancouver and is now a member of the aviation corps. These two enlistments made a hole in the store's organization, but only Friday two more men departed, one of them being Walter Leisman, manager of Huntley's Canby store, and the other William Hamilton, of the local drug department. Hamilton was taken into the hospital corps at Vancouver.

Leisman, a son of the late Herman Leisman, of Willamette, applied some time ago for a place in the hospital branch, but was informed that no vacancies existed. Walter is not the kind of a boy who takes no for an answer, and he boarded a train for American Lake. At Camp Lewis he hunted up Major Greene, in charge of the base hospital and was advised that he would be accepted, providing he could secure a waiver from the local officials. Leisman lost no time in getting his waiver and reports at Camp Lewis for duty today.

## MAT WATTAWA LOSES SUIT FOR \$575 IN REAL ESTATE CASE

A verdict of \$575 was returned against Mat Wattawa, prominent Canby farmer, following an hour's deliberation by a circuit court jury Saturday afternoon, in a suit on a real estate commission claimed by Earl H. Fry, a Portland realtor. Fry sued for \$1050.00.

According to the testimony Mr. Wattawa placed his farm for sale with the Portland man, and signed a contract to pay a 5 per cent commission for the sale of the place. The interpretation of the agreement came into question when the real estate man presented Wattawa with an offer of \$21,000 for his farm, and Wattawa refused to allow the commission. After waiting the thirty days in which the option was to run, Wattawa sold the place to the man who had made the original offer, ignoring the real estate dealer altogether. Fry immediately brought suit on the agreement, for the \$1050 due as 5 per cent of the original offer.

## ROAKE HOME ROBBED.

The home of Bert Roake, Ninth and Madison streets, was entered by robbers some time Sunday afternoon or evening, during the absence of the family, and a gold watch and small revolver stolen.

# TESTIMONY AT INQUEST STARTLING IN DETAIL

The coroner's jury investigating the shooting of Leslie LaDoux, 14-year-old Parkplace school boy, after a sensational session, Monday evening last, returning nearly four hours returned a verdict as follows:

"We the jury empaneled to investigate the death of Leslie LaDoux find as follows: That the name of deceased was Frank Leslie LaDoux; that the age of deceased was 12 years; that he came to his death near Parkplace, Clackamas county, Oregon, on the 15th day of December, 1917; that cause of his death was as follows: Gun shot in forehead from gun in hands of either Lake Smith or Cecil Green."

Additional sensational testimony to that given Sunday before Sheriff Wilson and District Attorney Hedges, in which the boys confessed to having staged a "sham battle" in which young LaDoux was shot and fatally killed, was pictured in gruesome reality by the three young lads who participated in the affair, Cecil Green, aged 13, Lake Smith, aged 15 and Cecil Shaw, the 8-year-old lad whose testimony last night was most sensational.

According to young Shaw the duel was agreed upon at the suggestion of Leslie LaDoux. The four had three rifles and were out on a Saturday afternoon tramp among the hills above Parkplace on the way to what is known as "Grouse Mountain."

To even up the handicap Leslie agreed to fight Green and Smith providing they would let him have Smith's gun which was an automatic. This they agreed to and LaDoux, with young Shaw as his assistant retired behind a tree some 20 inches in diameter. First they agreed to put up a "flag" at each fort consisting of a handkerchief which was fastened to an overhanging limb from a bush above LaDoux' side, and stuck up on the roof above the place where Green and Smith concealed themselves.

When either side ran out of ammunition or otherwise wanted to stop hostilities, they were to pull down the true flag. This was done twice by young Shaw, when LaDoux emptied the automatic. The first time hostilities ceased he and LaDoux together made a detour through the brush across the "no man's land" their boyish imaginations had pictured, and returned safely to the fort with four or five shells.

The second trip was made alone and just as he started back he claims that young Greene raised his rifle to fire. He cautioned him not to shoot then, and Green claimed he put up his gun. As young Shaw arrived about half way back another shot was fired and he looked up to see LaDoux lying prostrate.

He immediately called the other boys to stop firing, yelling that they had "killed Leslie."

"I saw him lying on the ground" said young Shaw, "with his foot doubled up under him and blood coming from his head. Cecil saw him and he pretty nearly died, too, and fell over. His gun was on the ground and Lake put it in his hands and put his hat under his head. We said we wouldn't tell anybody and if he was found people'd think he killed himself. I told them not to tell anyone and I told them I was too scared to ever tell anybody."

The Smith boy and young Greene each denied they fired the last shot and in all probability the truth will never be known. Each claimed he was cleaning his gun preparatory to another shot when the fatal shot was fired. Young Shaw stuck to his story that he had not seen the last shot fired.

Differing slightly from the confessions made Sunday young Greene claimed at the inquest that LaDoux opened fire on him first when he was sitting on a stump cleaning his gun. He claims he cautioned Leslie to be careful and then made for the big root where young Smith was already ambushed.

The boys all told how they had left the body shortly afterward, agreeing to tell the folks at home that their young companion had left the party earlier in the afternoon and started for home alone. They told how they had stuck to this story all through the night and until the next morning when they met Sheriff Wilson.

The father, J. A. LaDoux was on the stand for a few moments and graphically told how young Greene, who was his grandson and nephew of the boy who was killed, had tramped over the Parkplace hills all through the long hours of the night, and how they had passed within fifty feet of the body at one time. Greene all the while sticking to the story told.

The jury was composed of George Hall, George Greene, E. L. Johnson, Frank Doty, R. F. Woodward and S. O. Dillman.

# Roy Mattoon, of Regimental Oregon Band, Write Home of Soldier Life In New York

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Mattoon of this city are in receipt of a number of interesting letters from their son Roy Mattoon, clarinetist, Headquarters Company, Band, 162d Infantry, form camp 3rd Oregon, now stationed at Camp Mills, Long Island, New York.

Below are some of the contents of his last letter to his folk here.

LONG ISLAND, N. Y., Dec. 3.—Dear Folk, I want to thank you so much for two letters and three bundles of papers received this week. It is certainly good of you to send us the home papers. As there are five Oregon City boys in my tent, the papers go the rounds. Of course we have the New York papers every day in camp, but they don't take the place of the home news.

With your letters and papers coming regularly like this we keep pretty well posted on what happens in Old Oregon.

We have visited New York City often enough by now to know that it is some town, believe me. And I believe I have almost had my fill of sight seeing, much as I like to travel. Osborn and I heard the Symphony orchestra and the grand opera at Winter Garden theatre (by the way it was in this opera house that Harry Thaw killed Stanford White). We also took our first ride on the elevated railway and subway. Between the two is the streetcar line, three-in-one as it were. Also visited Carl Fischer's music store. I had to get some records. We went right up to the clarinet work shop. Gee! it certainly is some place. Clarinets stacked as high as the ceiling. You know they made them right here. I had quite a chat with one of the makers. He reminded me so much of Mr. Kohler of Oregon City. I have heard some lovely music here and after the war, if nothing happens to me, I am coming back to New York to study. Just to show you the good impression our band made in North Carolina, I just received a big box of cake and candy from Concord recently.

We band boys don't have to do kitchen duty any more—there are

special men for that now, which makes it fine for us.

Our work consists of rehearsal from 8 to 11 forenoon and guard mount and battalion parade afterwards. When the weather is favorable we have lots of spectators. We are to have four of the best musicians from Washington, D. C. now and the government just issued us eight more dandy instruments, six cornets and two saxophones.

We also have 500 records coming so we clarinet players don't have to furnish our own records any more.

Now about the Y. M. C. A. I want to tell you it is the best thing ever, all in all, to us soldier boys, and certainly worthy of your support. The Red Cross also is doing grand work and we could not get along without either.

I have just received (Red Cross made) one sweater, muffler and mittens all very nice. And with the sweater, helmet, mittens and socks sent by you folk, I am equipped for any kind of weather. Just now it is very cold here, but I am not suffering and feel fine and dandy.

This Thanksgiving I supposed we were going to get left when it came to Thanksgiving dinner, but not so, even if turkey did come high here in New York.

Shall I tell you what we feasted on? Turkey and cranberries, sweet and Irish potatoes, squash, sauce cake, biscuits and oranges. It tasted good but nothing like the dinners at home.

I had an invitation and a pass to Brooklyn to dine with a family, but concluded to stay in camp. In the afternoon we went to Jamaica to a show. Jamaica is a town about the size of Oregon City or larger, has two shows with splendid 12-piece orchestras.

I still enjoy military life and think every young man should give it a try. My experience is worth \$1000 to me alright. Be sure to write often. If there is anything we boys like, it is more letters. Give my regards to all inquiring friends.

ROY MATTOON

# OREGON SOLDIER SAYS CONDITION AT CAMP MILLS WAS FRIGHTFUL

Mr. and Mrs. E. Nuttall, of Canemah, are in receipt of a letter from their second son, Edgar, who enlisted in August to join Battery A, 147th Field Artillery, 41st Division, Camp Merritt, N. J., which will convince the parents, relatives and friends of the boys leaving Oregon City that they are not suffering from the cold and terrible weather recently experienced while in camp at Camp Mills, Long Island, N. Y. This is good news to the people of Oregon City and other sections of the county, which are well represented in this camp.

The letter follows:

"Camp Merritt, N. J., Dec. 8. Dear Father and Mother: We arrived here yesterday, and it is a dandy camp with houses to sleep in, and spring beds with mattresses, and a dandy big mess hall, so I guess we won't stay long, as it is too good a camp for us.

"If the trenches in France are any worse than that camp at Long Island, where we have just left, they must be fierce. Everybody was sick out there. I had a cold, but not as bad as some suffered by the boys.

"We have a fine bath house here with hot water. At Long Island we had to either go to the city to take a bath or take one outside in the cold water.

"I guess this is the last camp that we will be in until we get to France, or that is what they say. I would like to go there now, but it would not make us 'sore' to stay here, all winter.

Your loving son, "EDGAR."

# LIVE WIRES ENDORSE COUNTY AGENT ITEM; ALSO SCHOOL MOTOR

Indorsement of the county budget items of \$1800 for county commissioner's salaries and expense, \$1500 for the county agricultural agent, the purchase of a roadster for the use of the rural school supervisor and the establishment of a sinking fund for the construction of a new suspension bridge across the Willamette at Oregon City was made by the Live Wires of the Commercial club Tuesday, based upon the report of the budget committee, and the item for the purchase of a poor farm, recommended by the committee, was left open without definite action. The budget committee is composed of H. G. Starkweather, W. A. Huntley, J. J. Cooke, R. J. Werner and O. D. Eby. The only voice protesting against the appropriation for the county agent was that of George Randall. The Wires will not hold another luncheon until January 8.

# UNIONS COMMITTEE RESENTS LANGUAGE USED IN PETITION

OREGON CITY, Dec. 15.—(Editor of the Enterprise.)—In the Enterprise of December 14, there is printed the last clause of the petition sent to governor Withycombe and in it we find these words: "that said strikers, who are now nothing better than bandits." Do the employers mean to declare that those who are out on strike at this time are all bandits, if so they quite naturally resent the statement.

Every one who is acquainted with the situation knows that no better citizens live here than many of those on strike. Men with homes and families here do not like to be classed with outlaws by such character assassins. It is true that the employers have been severely denounced by some of the speakers, but not one word has been said about their moral character. Their attitude toward organized labor or collective bargaining has been bitterly assailed, but no reference has been made relative to their personal character. We believe such attacks only react upon the employers, for the strikers are not outlaws, or bandits and even the officers on duty here pronounce the boys as conducting the most orderly strike in their experience.

PRESS CORRESPONDENT.

# DILLMAN & HOWLAND AT HEAD OF COUNTY'S REAL ESTATE DEALS

One needs no introduction to the firm of Dillman & Howland, for this firm has been prominent in practically every important real estate transaction in this section of the country. This firm deals extensively in all classes of real estate, negotiates mortgages, has several home subdivisions upon the market, and represents companies and makes a specialty of representing parties residing in the east. Through their entire business career they have built up a reputation of fairness and as a result they enjoy an enviable reputation in the business world of the entire county.

They invite and promptly handle all inquiries regarding local properties and this obliging feature has been a keen advantage of hundreds of times by people living without the state. Some of the choicest homesteads and farms in the county are in the hands of this firm and the future real estate buyer, investor or home renter can do no better than to go to Dillman and Howland for through their handling the bulk of this business in this county, they are in a preferential position to fill your needs.

## LANDS BIG TROUT.

KLAMATH FALLS, Or., Dec. 18.—H. W. Poole, of this city, landed an 18-pound rainbow trout at the mouth of the Sprague river, near Chiloquin a few days ago. The fish measured 33 inches and was landed with a six-ounce rod.