

OREGON CITY ENTERPRISE

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OUR HOME ENTERPRISE.

Those of us who in search of Christmas gifts have been through the stores of Oregon City, and that includes about all of us, must have been impressed with the splendid stocks of goods carried by our home merchants. At every Christmas season these stocks grow more inclusive. The stores carry lines that a few years ago you would not have expected except in one of the largest cities.

The reason for this is no doubt the growth of the home loyalty campaign. The idea of standing by our home enterprises has been consistently preached by The Enterprise and it has had its effect. Nor would we be so ungenerous as to claim anything more than our fair share of the credit. All of our civic agencies have been saying that if we want our own town to grow, we must stand by our home enterprises. If we want some other town to grow and not ours, then send our money away.

As a result a lot of this spirit of home support has grown up, and you can see the difference in our stores and the stocks they carry.

Remember this during the coming weeks, as the stores dispose of their stocks. Formerly Christmas stuff was very largely useless material that had to be boxed up and held over to another year. Now it is very largely clothing and household material and winter goods that are permanently useful.

Much of this material will be offered at lower prices now that the rush is over. Our readers will do well to read carefully every notice in our advertising columns, as by doing so they will learn of a lot of chances to get bargains. And they can depend on this, that our home stores are carrying a splendid line of everything needed for household use, and that there is no necessity of going outside to supply any ordinary demand.

THE INDOOR SOLDIER.

It is a strain on the health of the indoor worker, when he is taken out of comfortable rooms in a store, office, or factory, and made to do soldiering in winter weather. The army officers have commonly had out door experience in all kinds of climate. They don't always realize what it means to the green rookie. In the more northerly camps severe weather may be expected soon, and the barracks are likely to be poorly heated.

The contractors and workpeople should sacrifice all private interest to make the camps decently comfortable. Yet another winter the boys will be in the trenches, and must expect something in the way of a hardening process. The climate of Northern France will be nearly as cold as the northerly part of the United States.

From the camp hospitals some cases of pneumonia are already reported, as well as from our soldiers in France. Still in so great an assemblage of men there would be some sickness under any condition.

It will require sound medical judgment to say just how far the boys can carry this hardening process at the start without taking serious physical risks. Of course out door air works wonders. The boys who were called out two months ago are in far better shape to stand winter exposure than they ever were before.

The health of the British troops has remained rather good through their trench warfare. People who get severe colds in our home life are not usually the out door workers. It is those who are cooped up in stuffy homes and work shops who fall victims. The government should take every pains to see that heating facilities are rushed to completion. The danger will come from speeding up the hardening process too rapidly. The boys need time to adjust themselves to so great a change in their life.

OUR AIRPLANES.

Germany is doing much chuckling nowadays over our big airplane fleet. She looks at it all as so much typical American brag and bluster. Also some of our allies think we are putting out some hot air about it. No doubt the talk of some writers about putting out 100,000 airplanes in the field comes in this class.

Europe laughs a bit at our airplane record, and at one of our crack machines a few years ago that couldn't rise over a mountain in Mexico 7500 feet high. It questions, if it could have the speed now needed, and if we build a 12 cylinder, if it could operate at 15,000 feet and better.

As far as the motor problem goes, we are of course pinning our faith on the Liberty model, to which some of our best men have given their devoted effort. But it should not be looked at as a fixed model. It should go on developing as our enemies improve their machines, and our mechanics and those of our allies get new ideas.

The lack of skilled pilots is where the Germans figure we can not get by. They say it takes the culling out of 100 men to find one good pilot. There may be something in this. Yet when you consider how many skilled mechanics our industrial country holds, it does seem as if more than one out of 100 American boys could operate an airplane.

The French have their doubts about our idea of making the planes in government shops. They tried that idea early in the war but gave it up. They believe that the enterprise and ingenuity of the individual owner counts more than anything else. Here again however we must trust our technical men who have this in charge. Apparently they are giving the government the benefit of just as much

energy and initiative as if they hoped to make a fortune for themselves.

WORLD'S FOOD SHORTAGE.

The Enterprise takes pleasure in announcing that it has secured a competent writer to provide us with a series on the above subject to run once a week for six weeks. It is a subject that affects every household.

Any resident of Oregon City who undertakes to buy household supplies can see that there is a real scarcity of food. One hardly credits it merely on reading newspaper articles. But when he goes to his favorite store and finds foods he has used all his life not to be had, and others doubled in price within a few years, he begins to realize that there is a real crisis. He begins to ask how long it will last, and what can be done to meet it.

It is a public duty to understand the causes of this shortage, and to know what resources there are that could fill the need. All these points will be covered in this series of editorials in our paper, and no one in Oregon City should miss it.

Certain causes are obvious. There are 20,000,000 men under arms, consuming 40 per cent more food than if at home working at arts of peace. A large part of them before the war were food producers. Thus we have fewer food raisers to fill an increased need.

In our country, the trouble began long before the war. We have been a meat eating people, and beef, pork and mutton have been the backbone of our diet. We have today 26,000,000 more population than we had in 1890, and we have 7,000,000 less meat animals to feed them on. It is with difficulty that our people are induced to accept substitutes for meat. Furthermore our allies are calling on us for nearly half our wheat crop, and wheat with meat has been the largest part of our diet.

THE RED CROSS.

The appeal for Red Cross members is something which should interest every American on several grounds. First there is the relief of human suffering. The misery of wounded men as they lie on the field uncaared for, bleeding, thirsting and fevered, is something that we in our comfortable homes can't realize. Then come the Red Cross stretcher bearers, and gently pick up the poor fellows, often risking their own lives to get them out of No. Man's Land.

Taken to the field hospital, their wounds are quickly cared for by the best medical talent. As the result, most of the wounded are restored to health. Soldiers are saved who in former warfare would be doomed. The loving ministrations of the Red Cross assuages pain and relieves weakness, and saves the boy who would otherwise be under the sod. They are all our boys, whether of our own families or not. And if we can't do this deed of charity for them, we are pretty poor Americans.

As a Win the War proposition, the Red Cross work is a great thing. If all our men who are wounded were knocked out of the war, we would be beaten pretty soon. But thanks to the Red Cross and other agencies, the great majority of them are soon able to go back in the fighting line.

This makes a tremendous increase in a nation's fighting power. In fact, a nation could hardly prosecute a successful war today against a great power using scientific methods, unless it was equipped with such an agency as the Red Cross.

Membership in the Red Cross costs but a trifle. It pays for itself in the satisfaction of doing a bit to relieve the agony of war. A man must be hard up indeed to justify himself in refusing to join. In fact, the fee is so little that most of us should not be satisfied merely to join, but should take a number of memberships.

PROTECTING FOOD SUPPLIES.

Every few days you read in some newspaper about food products being burned. One day it is a storage warehouse along the Atlantic port docks. Next it is a grain elevator in the west. Then it is some curio shops of potatoes on lonely side tracks. This thing was going on last year, and the spies and plotters are at it all the time.

The people who have food supplies in their safe keeping have a serious responsibility. A systematic effort is being made by our enemies to destroy them. No matter how peaceful a neighborhood, you can never tell what lurking villain is hanging around looking for a dark night and favorable opportunities.

Food product warehouses should be strictly guarded. Here is work that the organizations of Home Guards could do. If they are not available, police forces should be used for this purpose or special police created.

There is a feeling among the spies and plotters that the American people are easy going, and if they are caught they won't have to suffer much. The Germans would quickly enough put under ground any one caught in such acts. But we haven't shot any spies yet, and there is a feeling that we are too soft hearted to do it. Wait until the American people lose some of their soldier boys over across. There will be a different sentiment against those that are trying to prevent us from feeding them.

This danger exists equally in the big city, the quiet country village, the Atlantic port where foods are stored up, and the interior town where grain is stored or cars stand on side tracks. It is for everyone to help protect these supplies and lurking strangers should be closely watched.

ANNUAL EDITION PRAISED

(Portland Oregonian)
Perhaps Editor Brodie has authority for calling the issue of the Morning Enterprise of December 18 the "Fifty-first Annual Edition." The custom may have existed as far back and there are few of the time now to dispute. Nobody will challenge the general excellence of the number at hand. There are 48 pages, a great deal of display advertising, yet much that tells of that city and smaller cities and of Clackamas county. Oregon City is an industrial community and the Enterprise reflects it.

TO MEET THE HIGHER COST OF LIVING.

Senator Boies Penrose, of Pennsylvania has prepared a comprehensive plan for a general increase in salaries among the employees of the Government. Starting with a 25 per cent raise for all those now receiving less than \$900 per annum, Mr. Penrose provides graduated increases for different salaries up to 10 per cent for those receiving between \$2,000 and \$2,500. The raise is to apply to both per diem employees and those receiving an annual salary. The matter of pay increases will be a prominent feature of the debates on the appropriation bills this session, and, while the percentages may not be those proposed by Senator Penrose, a scheme embodying his general idea will doubtless be adopted.

SOME OF THAT SAUCE.

The suggestion that the federal government shall extend financial aid to the steam railroads of the country causes the trolley lines to sit up and take notice. They are wondering if the municipalities which they serve cannot be brought to regard them as a like benevolent gaze. The trolley lines suffer from congestion, from meager equipment, from inability to pool resources in the same manner and in almost as large a degree as the steam lines; and they think, naturally enough, that what is sauce for the goose would be sauce for the gander.

SEWER ASSESSMENT CASE AGAINST CITY GIVEN CONTINUANCE

Following a motion for non-suit on the part of attorneys representing Oregon City, the defendant in the case brought by C. H. Dye recently to test certain sewer assessments, Judge Campbell permitted the plaintiff to amend his pleadings and continued the trial until December 31.

Attorneys for the city, George Story and G. B. Dimick, raised the question on motion for non-suit, that the complaint failed to show for whom plaintiff was acting as trustee. The trial was heard before Judge Campbell Friday morning, and was in the nature of a suit by Mr. Dye questioning the validity of certain sewer assessments made by the city back in 1912, on Jackson, Main, Madison and Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets.

The complaint set forth that the city failed to declare by proper ordinance its intention to construct said sewer, that publication was faulty, that no proper estimate of the cost was made and that remonstrators were not given opportunity to legally object to the proceedings. The plaintiff, C. H. Dye claimed to be the trustee of certain properties along the said sewer districts. C. Schuebel and Livy Stipp represent Mr. Dye.

THOUSAND OF MEN STRIKE FOR BONUS IN SAN FRANCISCO

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 25.—Only part of the 15,000 iron trades mechanics employed in industries other than shipbuilding in the San Francisco bay region kept their threat to strike today for a 10 per cent wage bonus, according to reports received from employers.

No estimate as to the number of men actually on strike was made, but according to the reports all of the members of unions affiliated with the council in Oakland had struck, together with all pattern makers in San Francisco and part of the machinists, boiler makers, steam fitters and molders.

The strike today was an outgrowth of a general strike some months ago of the 30,000 members of unions affiliated with the council, which was settled by the United States shipbuilding wage adjustment board, which granted the employees a general raise of 31 per cent.

The Emergency Fleet corporation later granted workers engaged in shipbuilding a 10 per cent bonus. Other members of the Iron Trades council's unions then demanded that they be given this bonus also.

JOYNER RETURNS FROM EAST.

A. E. Joyner, a deputy sheriff of Clackamas county, has returned from a visit to his parents and other relatives at Nashville, N. C., and vicinity. It has been more than 19 years since he had seen his father and mother. Mr. Joyner said he encountered weather of almost every description, with plenty of snow and cold, and the Mississippi river frozen over.

JOHN W. THORNTON LEFT LARGE ESTATE AND \$33,461 CASH

The inventory in the estate of John W. Thornton, prominent Wilsonville capitalist who died recently, was filed with the county clerk Thursday, showing Clackamas county property left by the deceased in the sum of \$65,197.34, and Benton county property worth \$1500. Appraisers appointed to estimate the Thornton property in two eastern states have not as yet reported.

The Clackamas property consists of cash in the sum of \$33,461.25 and the balance in real property, notes and bonds. The widow Kate C. Thornton is the chief beneficiary under the will, with two sons, Joe J. Thornton, administrator, and Samuel Robert Thornton of Ottawa, Illinois, together with Kate Wolbert of Wilsonville as the remaining devisees.

PACIFIC COAST WHEAT SENT TO EAST SECTION

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 25.—Enough breadstuffs are in storage and in the market to last the nation another five months, according to a member of the food administration grain corporation who returned last night from New York. He also stated that 1,000,000 bushels of wheat, held on the Pacific coast, had been ordered shipped here.

CHILD DIES AT MULINO.

Albert Louis Wallace, the 11-month-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Wallace, living near Mulino, died Monday. The child will be buried in the Clarke's cemetery Thursday under the direction of R. L. Holman of this city.

BUDGET PASSES ALMOST INTACT

Meeting Enlivened by Spirited Attack On State Highway Commission by Dr. Hugh Mount Who Alleges Sharp Practice.

Aside from a vitriolic attack upon the state highway commission and its methods by Dr. Hugh S. Mount, well known Oregon City physician, the annual budget meeting of Clackamas county taxpayers held in the circuit court room Saturday, proved to be a commonplace gathering of some 200 or more citizens, which voted favorably on practically every item in the 1918 budget.

Dr. Mount exploded a bomb shell in the big gathering, and for perhaps an hour scathingly denounced the members of the State Highway commission for what he considered their high handed procedure in laying out the new Pacific highway between Canemah and New Era. The trouble dates back to the appropriation of 17 feet from the Ganong estate, in which Dr. Mount is interested, which the highway commission took possession of a few months ago in accordance with a suit against the highway commission for \$7500 damages was brought by the Ganong heirs last week as a result of the appropriation.

Dr. Mount did not mince his words. Arrayed with several maps, engineering data and letters, he openly accused the State Highway commission of playing in with the Southern Pacific company to crowd over the former road way in order to give the railroad company a chance to widen its right of way at this point. This, according to Dr. Mount, was the reason the highway grade was established so that a 17-foot slice was taken from his properties.

Dr. Mount went further and intimated that the plan was for the Southern Pacific on some dark Saturday night to send a big force of construction men to Canemah and lay its tracks before the citizens would awaken to their plans. Dr. Mount blamed Commissioners Proctor and Knight for standing in with the highway commission in the plan.

The doctor's stand was vigorously denounced by Commissioner Knight following the noon recess, and not unlike Dr. Mount, he too, struck out from the shoulder and did not mince words. Dr. Mount asked that in the state cooperation budget of \$25,000 that a sufficient sum be withdrawn to regrade and lay out the highway on the old line which runs up to the Southern Pacific fence. This motion was ruled out of order by County Judge Anderson who presided at the budget meeting, with the statement that the matter was entirely in the hands of the state highway commission and the budget meeting could have no say in the matter.

With the exception of the proposed automobile for the office of the county school superintendent and the veterinarian appropriation, practically all other items of the budget carried.

The appropriation of \$1500 for the county agent's work for 1918 was finally carried after a bitter fight on the project by local farmers. The main argument against the scheme seemed to be that the agricultural men did not want anyone meddling in their business. No action was taken in providing an appropriation for a county

Are You a Bricklayer Then Get a Uniform Uncle Sam Needs You

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—The new draft machinery was invoked for the first time when Provost Marshal General Crowder made public today instructions to all governors calling for the mobilization of 1000 bricklayers urgently needed by General Pershing at once.

Local boards are called upon to examine questionnaires now being returned and report as rapidly as possible on the number of bricklayers of draft age available for service. Only white bricklayers will be taken, either by draft or by voluntary induction into the military service through local boards. They will be forwarded to the aviation section, signal corps, at Kelly field, San Antonio, Tex. The purpose for which they are to be used in France is not disclosed.

The order is the first application of the special occupational classification provisions of the new draft regulations. The bricklayers in any board's jurisdiction will be assembled in order of their draft number, relationship to each other, but without regard to the men in any other occupation.

General Crowder's letter to the governors indicates that similar calls for skilled men in other trades are to be expected.

WOMEN CRUSHED TO DEATH.

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 25.—Her arms filled with bundles for the children, Mrs. Florence Emerson, 28, of Long Beach, never lived to see them delivered and the joy that was to be in that home turned to grief.

Mrs. Emerson was crushed to death in a traffic jam when a police patrol ran over her.

QUESTIONNAIRES WILL GO OUT TODAY FROM COUNTY CLERK TO DRAFTED MEN

County Clerk Harrington will today send out through the mails questionnaires to the following drafted men in Clackamas county, and these questionnaires must be filled out and returned to the county clerk's office within 10 days from the date of mailing. The order number and name are given in each case:

- Order
- No. 1632 Marion Wilbur Johnston.
 - 1633 John J. Lewis.
 - 1634 Charles Arthur Freeman.
 - 1635 Charles A. Tooze.
 - 1636 Lonnie Renfrow.
 - 1637 Edward Darwin Pfeiffer.
 - 1638 Bert Melvin Hubbard.
 - 1639 Alvin E. Hornshuh.
 - 1640 Louis Kriston.
 - 1641 Arthur Rueben Jonsrud.
 - 1642 Dorcy Cleveland Rowles.
 - 1643 Elmer Harold Hitchman.
 - 1644 Angelo T. Larios.
 - 1645 Fred Roscoe Gibbons.
 - 1646 Kenneth Charles Hendricks.
 - 1647 Willard P. Hawley, Jr.
 - 1648 Arnold Fred Biermann.
 - 1649 Clay Luther Davis.
 - 1650 William Henry Johnson.
 - 1651 Edward Lee.
 - 1652 Lloyd Glenn Jones.
 - 1653 John Joseph Dunn.
 - 1654 Louis Panzich.
 - 1655 Norman Crowley.
 - 1656 Norman Robert Edmondson.
 - 1657 Martin Troge.
 - 1658 Earl Wager Burk.
 - 1659 Paul Weiderhold.
 - 1660 Frederick W. Rosentreter.
 - 1661 Habib Saloun.
 - 1662 Edward Joseph Connolly.
 - 1663 Willamette W. Harris.
 - 1664 Albert Clark White.
 - 1665 France August Thies.
 - 1666 Carl Mellick.
 - 1667 Charles Swanson.
 - 1668 Edmund C. Kraxberger.
 - 1669 Gottlieb Edward Feyrer.
 - 1670 Martin Leo Shulson.
 - 1671 Henry Joseph Anderson.
 - 1672 Clyde Eugene Mayfield.
 - 1673 Guy Dwiggins.
 - 1674 Harry Dan Pickett.
 - 1675 Roy Henry Keeth.
 - 1676 Deward B. Hodge.
 - 1677 Roy E. Baker.
 - 1678 Robert Peshall.
 - 1679 Ruby Johnson.
 - 1680 Waldo E. Clements.
 - 1681 Lewis Alexander Mayes.
 - 1682 Phillip Miele.
 - 1683 Henry Belmer.
 - 1684 Homer James White.
 - 1685 Joseph Bosouie.
 - 1686 Noah Egli.
 - 1687 Leslie Roy Smith.
 - 1688 John L. Palmer.
 - 1689 Keith R. Mecklem.
 - 1690 Raleigh Bowers.
 - 1691 Evert Edgar Bowman.

Listen---a True Story Paper Goes to France Then It Comes Home

If there is a "Doubting Thomas" who thinks the Crown Willamette Paper company does not manufacture good paper let him lend a listening ear to this tale—a true story.

Blake Bowland, now of the Eighteenth Engineers Railway, somewhere in France, was formerly in the employ of the paper company. He was in the time keepers office and one fine day he took home a piece of wrapping paper from the mill. It kicked about the house for awhile.

A few months ago his parents, Professor and Mrs. John R. Bowland, sent their son a box containing gifts dear to the heart of a soldier, and they wrapped the box with this particular piece of wrapping paper. It was sent to France.

This week they received from France a Christmas box from their son, and it was carefully wrapped in the identical piece of wrapping paper that carried their package across the seas.

CROWN WILLAMETTE BOATS HELP SAVE VAST AMOUNT OF SUPPLIES

With full knowledge that hundreds of tons of newspaper the product of its own mills in danger of damage by water on lower Alsworth dock, the officials of the Crown Willamette Paper company on learning that government supplies on Municipal dock were in danger of loss, and knowing that food must win the war, gave orders to the Willamette Navigation company boats "Ruth" and "Lang" to leave the piers and take up the more important work of saving the wheat and other food stuffs. Captain Gordon, of the steamer Lang, rushed his boat from Oregon City locks to the dock in less than one hour's running time and with the aid of his crew of stalwart patriots men, succeeded in saving about three hundred tons which would otherwise have been an entire loss, many of the deck hands working in the water almost up to their knees in order to save the sacks still dry.

Chief Praises C. W. Company. Responding early Wednesday morning to a call for assistance in getting

SECRETARY BAKER SAYS TO EXPECT "HUN" DRIVE SOON AFTER PEACE BAIT

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Germany's newest propaganda viewed as a forerunner to an offensive in the West unless a German-made peace is accepted by the allies and the United States, "should not for a moment induce us to slacken our preparations for war," says Secretary Baker in his weekly review of the military situation.

"The Germans realize," continues the statement, "that within a short time our armies will form the principal body of fresh strategic reserves remaining available on the battlefield of Europe."

"Our armies constitute the reserves of victory."

The review points out that the fighting morale of Italy may be rolled upon, no matter how intensive the German peace campaign becomes and says:

"The Italian theatre once again is the scene of important military activity."

"I realize it was a sacrifice on the part of the corporations, in spite of the fact they will be compensated for their services, as it took the vessels off their regular routes," said Mr. Hogard. "The Crown Willamette Paper company sent the steamer N. R. Lang and the Harkins line ordered the steamer Lurline to the dock, both laying alongside so they could receive freight stored there that could not be moved to the upper level or carted elsewhere in time to escape the freshest waters. As far as their usual business was concerned, the steamers lost the day, and thereby we escaped serious consequences."