

OREGON CITY ENTERPRISE

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DECISION OF NATIONAL IMPORTANCE.

The Oregon Public Service commission has made a courageous decision in granting an increase in street railway fare in Portland from 5 to 6 cents.

This is a shining illustration of fair dealing by a public utility commission. In this case the commission had previously gone over the books of the company and established values for rate making purposes.

Next to meet increased cost of wages and material without advancing rates the commission suggested curtailment of service and other economies. The company complied and did all in its power to make both ends meet, but it was a physical impossibility with increased cost of supplies and labor.

Bankruptcy stared the company in the face and a receiver would have been the next step. This would have meant inadequate service causing great inconveniences to the public and heavy loss to stockholders.

The Oregon Public Service commission took a fair and impartial view of the case and its decision will be far-reaching over the country. In prefacing its argument it said: "The Commission must see that the public gets what it pays for, no more, no less; that in the exercise of its judicial function the Commission must see that the public pays for what it gets and no more."

A prime consideration in the investment of capital in enterprises designed to serve the public is the attitude of the public toward its servants, and this attitude is indicated chiefly by the actions of the rate-making authorities. The return permitted to existing utilities must be taken by the prospective investor as the limit of his expectations. If the rates fixed by the Commission, while sufficiently high to escape condemnation by the courts as confiscatory, will yield only a return insufficient to attract capital into needed public service it is the public and not the investor who will suffer.

In conclusion the Commission says: "It is time for the public to realize that the powers conferred upon public service commissions, thoroughly tested and upheld by the courts, are ample for the protection of the public against all the evils from which they have suffered in the past. It is time also to realize that good service can be obtained only by just and equitable treatment."

"No starved horse ever pulled a heavy load. The utilities have been deprived of the power to make unjust profits. They must also be protected against unjust losses."

Politicians proposing to repeal the public utility commission act as result of this decision which is of national importance show very poor judgment and understanding of present day conditions.

POPULARIZING CORN.

The food administration has exhorted the people as a patriotic duty, to eat corn and save wheat. Yet you cannot accomplish an end merely by urging it as a moral or public duty. Sometimes the more you preach to people, the less they want to do a thing.

It would be much more effective to make corn products so very attractive that people would all rush to buy them. And it seems a very queer thing that in this time when people are urged to eat corn foods, some of these staples on which people used to thrive and which they used to enjoy and seek after, cannot now be had.

For instance, it is reported from widely different sources that you cannot get hominy any more. That has been a staple breakfast food for a generation in millions of families. A great quantity of corn can be used in that way. But if the producers are not making it any more, the families that are accustomed to it will take wheat products and still further deplete the already short stock.

Another food which the old timers used to like was hulled corn, usually eaten with milk. The old restaurant always used to serve it. But who has been seen eating it since the war began? The wheat pinch is now being very keenly felt in France. Our allies are nearly out of it, and have received only about two-thirds of what was promised from this country. Six months must yet pass before any new flour comes in. The wheat saving campaign must become more popular.

It would seem as if the food manufacturers should put their wits to work to popularize substitutes for wheat. Let them put out some new brands of corn cereals and corn flour with attractive names, put up prettily and well advertised. Done in this way a great amount of wheat could be saved. In that way the food conservation program would work along the line of least resistance.

RAILROAD OPERATION.

Opinions differ very widely on the extent to which the government should go in its experiment of railroad control. There are certain general principles of business success that all people of sound sense will want to see recognized.

It will be a big question to decide, how far the government should interfere with the organization and executive forces of the railroad corporation. If on some roads it appears that good results are not being attained, if freight is not moving as it should, it is to be expected that the government will insist on changes.

element of politics entirely cut out. They will not want any man to be advanced or retarded because he is a Republican or a Democrat. Nor will they want congressmen attempting to interfere and secure jobs and promotions for their friends. In handling the executive forces of railroads, the government should be governed solely by the capacity men have shown in their past record.

It has frequently been complained that the railroads, under their old managements, have been much under the control of the bankers and financial men who financed the roads, and that men who worked on the purely operating side found it difficult to secure advancement, or did not get the chief prizes. If this tendency exists, it is one the government should frown upon.

Operating a railroad is as big a task as there is in the country. It needs the highest type of men. It requires a great gift for handling men, organizing business, and controlling activity. It takes a man who thinks quickly, who can plan ahead and foresee conditions, and be ready in advance to meet exigencies, and see all around and through complicated situations. Any man who has a talent for this kind of management should be promptly promoted, and is entitled to a generous reward.

IMMIGRATION PROBLEM STILL WITH US.

The present movement for the Americanization of foreigners who have come to this country in good faith to make their homes, emphasizes the need for a literacy test such as that which President Wilson vetoed. While it is undoubtedly true that ability to read and write is no final test of good citizenship, and also true that an educated criminal is more dangerous than an ignorant criminal, yet all our theories of the advantages of education are wrong if an educated man is not, on an average, the best citizen. There should be no relaxation whatever in our other qualifications for admission to this country. Evidences of good moral character and ability to earn a living, should be insisted upon, but in addition to these, we should insist that the men and women seeking homes in America shall be able to read and write in their native languages. Thus educated before coming here, they will the more readily learn to read and write the English language.

Many people have the impression that the war has ended our immigration problem. Not so. It is true that during the first year of the war the number of admissions greatly decreased, and the number of departures greatly increased, leaving a very small net immigration. During the second year of the war there was a net immigration of 125,941, and in the year ended June 30, 1917, the net increase was 216,495. Since the United States entered the war there has been a falling off in immigration and an increase of emigration, so that there is a much smaller net increase in admissions, but the figures for the fiscal year 1917 show that our immigration problem is still with us and must be carefully studied if we are to avoid the errors of the past.

THE WORLD'S FOOD SHORTAGE.

Our people might well reflect on the patient frugality by which Japan has become a great nation, through living on a small group of islands with poor soils. They fought and financed a great war, and have grown to a great industrial nation on a diet mostly of rice, root crops, barley, vegetables and fish.

In Great Britain the farmers are already growing six months wheat supply on their cramped territory. They expect to be able very nearly to feed themselves in 1918. Yet our country with its vast acres can scarcely raise its own food.

Beans with their rich oils and proteins are a splendid war time substitute for meat. Potatoes form 68 per cent of the food of Germany, Austria and Russia. The Germans have certainly demonstrated on this diet their physical ability.

Rice is the staple of the Chinese Empire, a nation of hard working industry. Our rice production has tripled in five years, and our people are fast learning its value. Wheat has only three-fourths the nutrition of cleaned rice. The difficulty is that rice production requires extensive plants for irrigation and other equipment. In these times it is not easy to find capital for such development.

In conclusion of this series it may be remarked that the world's food shortage will not wholly end when the war closes, though that will afford some relief. There are causes even more fundamental than the great war. We need scientific agriculture, home gardening, intensive farming, more food producers. And one of the greatest needs is the saving of more capital to put into farm enterprises and equipment. Every man who saves a dollar and puts it into enterprises that helps agriculture, does something to relieve food shortage.

BURLESON TO DIVVY SWAG.

After the recent Executive order placing more postmasters under the civil service it comes as a severe shock to read the bill introduced by a Democratic congressman from Tennessee, who would give the Postmaster General autocratic and absolute power to appoint and remove all postmasters of whatever class. The passage of such legislation would have the effect, among other things, of depriving the President of the right of making ap-

pointments of first-class postmasters, and the necessary approval of such appointments by the Senate. Heretofore Senators have had opportunity, by securing the rejection of a nominee on the ground that he was "personally objectionable," of controlling to some extent the class of men appointed in their states, particularly in their home cities. This safeguard will be destroyed if the new bill becomes a law, and all pretense of complying with civil service requirements will be thrown to the winds.

NEW VERSE NOW USED.

The new verse that has been added to "America" was sung in Oregon City on Sunday for the first time. This song was one of the patriotic selections given by the pupils of the Congregational Sunday school. Many schools of the United States are now adding this verse which is as follows: "God save our splendid men; Bring them safe home again; God save our men, Keep them victorious, Patriot and chivalrous They are so dear to us, God save our men."

GEORGE W. KENNEDY WAS EARLY TEACHER OF OREGON SCHOOLS

Interesting incidents of his early stages of Oregon's development from the educational standpoint, comprised a talk by George W. Kennedy before six grades of the Eastham school Friday. Believing that children in pursuit of Oregon's early history would be benefited by first-hand stories of its progress, Mr. Kennedy appeared at the request of Principal N. W. Bowland.

The aged historian was one of the first school teachers to brave the frontier life encountered by immigrants to Oregon. He crossed the plains to come west in '53, and historical events which he witnessed from that year to the present time has constituted a book which he has written and is now publishing. It relates to all phases of Oregon's growth as seen from the viewpoint of the old pioneer, and is of unusual interest to Oregon's populace.

The mother of Mr. Kennedy was the first school teacher to establish a school in Oregon. It was located at Glad Tidings, and now fames that community as the birth of early educational endeavors in this state.

SULLIVAN CAMPAIGN MANAGER FOR DRIVE OF K. C. WAR FUNDS

W. T. Sullivan has been named as campaign manager for the Knights of Columbus war fund drive. To the K. of C. and the Y. M. C. A. have been assigned the recreational work for the soldiers and sailors and it is planned to raise \$50,000 in Portland during the week. Mr. Sullivan hopes to secure \$1000 in Clackamas county. He said the Knights of Columbus have 73 buildings erected at the various cantonments, and will continue its activities in France. Members of the Knights have already raised in excess of \$1,000,000 among themselves.

SOCIALIST MAYOR OF CAMAS FACES RECALL CHARGE OVER STRIKE

CAMAS, Wash., Jan. 14.—The first step looking to the recall of Mayor Clark, Socialist, was taken Saturday, when a number of business men and paper mill foremen met in the Blair building and decided to file charges against that official. The mayor, who has been in Seattle for several days, when appraised of the action, replied that he was not surprised, as he had been expecting it since the beginning of the paper mill strike, when he championed the cause of the strikers.

After the charge is filed with the city clerk, petitions will be prepared which must contain the names of 35 per cent of the legal voters of the city, determined by the number of votes cast for mayor at the last city election. As the vote was only 400, little difficulty in obtaining the signatures is expected if there is any popular demand for Clark's removal, although the corrupt practices act places so many restrictions around soliciting signatures that many people are somewhat timid about identifying themselves with the movement.

SEBASTOPOL HAS BECOME A CARNIVAL OF HORROR

PETROGRAD, Jan. 14.—Sixty-two Russian officers including Vice-Admiral Novitski, three admirals and one army general were lynched in a carnival of horror at Sebastopol, according to word received today. Sailors of the fleet joined in the assassinations. The officers were all taken to Malakoff tower and shot. A majority were members of the inquiry committee, which in 1916, convicted 17 rebellious Russian sailors and condemned them to varying punishments, from death to life imprisonment. Admiral Nemezt commanding the Black sea fleet, has resigned as a result of the murders.

WHEN DADDY COMES BACK

Composed by Miss Ada Waterpaugh of Oregon City, while employed. Dedicated to Margaret and Sam Macdonald and Little Donald Ege.

When duty called daddy away, sir, He went with the soldiers who fly, When duty called daddy away, sir, He went and left sister and I.

Send back, send back, Oh, send back my daddy to me. Send back, send back, Oh, send back my daddy to me.

My daddy has gone with the soldiers, My daddy will go over the sea, He'll go and kill off all the Germans, Then daddy can come back to me.

Come back, come back, Oh, daddy, come back to me. Come back, come back, Oh, daddy, come back to me.

If I saw a dove by the window, If I saw a dove on the pane, I would whisper please go o'er the ocean, And bring back daddy again.

Bring back, bring back, Oh, bring back my daddy again, I would whisper please go o'er the ocean, And bring back daddy again.

DEBATE HONORS WON FROM LOCAL TEAM BY SALEM

By an unanimous decision of the judges, the Oregon City high school lost to the Salem high school debating team at a contest waged in the auditorium of the local high school last night. The topic debated was: "Resolved That the United States Abandon the Monroe Doctrine." The Salem team, debating on the negative question, attested that the Monroe doctrine should not be abolished, because of its merits relating to the prevention of intervention of European countries to the western hemisphere.

To this end, they maintained, the United States, South America and all countries not under the direct supervision of European domination might continue to make safe the world for democracy. They also declared that the Monroe doctrine was essential to the American countries in their preservation of self defense in all international matters.

The victorious team representing the Salem high school was Dewey Post and Paul Richardson. The Oregon City high school was represented by Bessie Potter and Conrad Vierhus. Judges rendering the decision were Hon. A. F. Fiegel, an attorney of Portland, Miss Elizabeth Bain, a teacher in the Washington high school also of Portland and Prof. W. T. Fletcher of the James John high school. Miss Guffin of the Salem high school faculty accompanied the victorious debaters.

The debate was under the management of William Neely and Jacob Borowick, with Mr. Arant of the Oregon City high school faculty as chairman. Awaiting the decision of the judges, the large assemblage was favored with two solos by Miss Della Hinchman with piano accompaniment by Miss Esther Agnes Staats. Mr. Fiegel briefly addressed the meeting on the import of a college education to the young man who cherished hopes of attaining an advantageous position among men.

The defeated team, in their debate, claimed that the Monroe doctrine was not valid in as much as it was not a law under the constitution of the United States and did not bear a text similar to a treaty, and that it was a detriment to universal development, both in an industrial and governmental sense.

MONDAY MOTION DAY IN CIRCUIT COURT DIVORCE SUIT FILED

Alleging that her husband deserted her two years after their marriage, Bertha McLean has brought suit for divorce against John D. McLean. The couple were married in Portland in 1907 and have one child, William.

Monday was motion day in circuit court. In the case of William VanHooimissen vs. Ferris Mayfield, defendant's demurrer was sustained and the plaintiff was allowed 10 days in which to amend. The suit is a civil action for the sum of \$150.00.

Plaintiff's motion to make more definite and certain, in the case of L. C. Riggs and wife against the estate of the late James Adkins, was allowed, and defendant was granted ten days in which to amend its answer.

SALEM SUNDAY SCHOOL CHILDREN SERENADE GOVERNOR

SALEM, Jan. 14.—(Special)—The executive offices of the Oregon statehouse were bombarded Saturday by the largest and most unique delegation of all history, when 250 Salem Sunday school children, ranging from 4 to 12 years of age, serenaded Governor Withycombe with several songs and yells while they were grouped about the executive's desk. Governor Withycombe responded with a short talk. The governor is exceedingly fond of children and enjoyed their visit immensely.

WOODROW WILSON PRAISES BOARD FOR PATRIOTISM

Members of the local exemption board, who have served since the passage of the draft law, without pay, are in receipt of a letter, written by President Wilson, in which they are thanked by the chief executive of the nation.

The members of the local board are Sheriff William J. Wilson, Iva M. Harrington and Dr. Guy Mount. Until recently Dr. J. W. Norris was a member of the board, but he was forced to resign because of ill health. Gilbert L. Hodges is associated with the work of the board as government appeal agent.

The copy of the president's letter follows: "THE WHITE HOUSE, WASHINGTON, Dec. 25, 1917.—(To Members of the Local Board, Clackamas County, Oregon City, Oregon)—You have now practically completed the great work of selecting the first contingent of the National army. Upon you was devolved the difficult task of selecting those who can best serve with the battle flags from those whose duties and responsibilities require that they serve at home.

The successful performance of this duty has undoubtedly brought to you a proud satisfaction in the privilege to serve the nation in the hour of need. Commendation can add little to such satisfaction, but I would not extend this expression of gratitude to you for the success of this great achievement.

Many members of the boards have felt they could render this service without compensation and as a testimony of such action I have directed a copy of this letter bearing a notation of such service be sent individually to those who have thus so generously served.

(Signed) WOODROW WILSON.

THREE ARE HANGED IN BUTTE JAILYARD FOR MURDER CRIME

BUTTE, Mont., Jan. 14.—Three men, Sherman A. Powell, colored; Ray Gullich, alias O'Neil, and Frank Fisher, were hanged in the jail yard of Silver Bow county at 4:40 o'clock this morning for murder. One hundred persons, including a number of officials, witnessed the execution, and a mob of nearly 1000 men clamored at the gate of the jail yard for admission to the scene. The Washington coast artillery on duty here were called out to hold this crowd in check.

Fisher and O'Neil were convicted of the murder here of Thomas Higgins, in October, 1916, when the latter rushed to the rescue of a man whom the other two were robbing. Powell, a negro, murdered J. A. Montgomery, a fellow employe in the Great Northern railway dining car service.

Powell, the negro, walked calmly to the gallows and his last words were: "We got the kaiser going. What is he doing now?" but when the black cap was placed over his head Powell fainted. He was quickly placed on his feet by a deputy sheriff and a moment later the trap was sprung.

Gullich at the end said simply, "Good-by, gentlemen." Fisher, the only one of the trio who refused religious consolation in his extremity, uttered no word.

Both Powell and Gullich were yesterday baptized into the Catholic church by Rev. Father Franchi, chaplain of St. James hospital.

'Rain Stick' His Friend Used It For Bed Once Never Goes Without It

William Stubbe, one of the well known residents of Clackamas county, whose home is at Estacada, was in this city on Friday, and as usual was carrying his huge umbrella. Stubbe, who has carried an umbrella continuously for the past five years, has purchased an unusual large one for winter, which measures 54 inches in diameter and 161 inches in circumference. "Some umbrella" stated Stubbe Friday, "but I tell you it has come in handy. When I go soliciting for the Oregon City Enterprise, which I have represented for the past 25 years, I need such an umbrella, when I get caught in the rain storms. Many times I have been caught in the timber while making my rounds and have used it for a tent, and it completely covers me when I am 'curled' up for the night.

"I have carried umbrellas during the winter and summer for the past five years, but the one carried last summer is smaller than this I am carrying today," added Stubbe, "I am completely lost without one in my hand."

"On one occasion I had accidentally left the 'rain stick' at my home, and one of my friends came to me and said 'Stubbe, what is the matter with you today, you've forgotten your umbrella'."

"This umbrella I have now, I purchased in Portland, and I searched the city before I could find one large enough. It cost me \$4 and its sure worth it."

Orchard of 1000 Trees In East Yield Only Three Peaches, Says Local Man

Word has been received by J. L. Lugeon, of this city, from G. A. Nash, of New Era, Michigan, but formerly of Oregon City.

Mr. Nash's letter in part reads as follows: "We are getting along nicely here, and enjoy the change very much. We had rather an early frost, which damaged the corn and bean crop. I had in about 15 acres of corn, and haven't succeeded in getting it husked yet, and when I do, will have about 350 or 400 bushels of good corn. The beans did not quite ripen. We will have about 15 bushels of good beans from four acres, and 100 bushels of potatoes from three acres. They have been selling here for \$1.05 per bushel, but are now down to 75 cents, and I am afraid that I have lost out on them.

"The fruit crop did not amount to anything, only getting three peaches from about 1000 or more trees, while the apples averaged about ten bushel from about as many trees as the peaches. There were several hundred plum, pear and cherry trees that bore nothing. I secured about 17 bushels of nuts from about a dozen nut trees. The chestnut trees bore very well this year. We had a large crop of grapes this year, and have a big supply of jellies and juice made from the same. There was very little demand for the fruit.

"The harvesting has fallen on me, as my son, Harold, has enlisted in the navy. He left on September 1st, and since that time, I have been harvesting."

"The weather here has been all that one could expect from wind, thunder and lightning, with 99 in the shade to zero. The month of November was one of the finest, and some of the most beautiful weather that I have ever experienced in any place. In December we had a blizzard with about 18 inches of snow on the level, if it remained on the level long enough. It drifted so that it was that depth. Some of the drifts were six feet deep. The last five days has caused the snow to melt, and the fields are bare, and the drifts are packed so that you can walk along on the same and make no impression in the snow.

"There is one pleasing feature about this country and it is where it will rain, rain for days, and following the rain the roads are still in good condition and no mud, and when you go into your home you don't have to stop and take the mud off your shoes with a stick or wash them with a hose.

"Give all of the boys in Oregon City my best regards.

Very truly yours,
"C. A. NASH."

Mr. and Mrs. Nash left Oregon City last summer for New Era, Michigan, where they have taken charge of the farm formerly owned by Mr. Nash's parents, both of whom died before Mr. Nash left this city. The Nash family retain their property interests in Oregon City, and expect to return to make this city their home within a few years. Mrs. Nash was connected with the money order department of the Oregon City postoffice for many years, resigning her position to go east.

WOMEN ARE FREED AND ORDERED TO STAY HOME

After a trial lasting practically the entire day Friday, Mrs. Rose McNulty and Mrs. Sid Richards were found guilty of disturbing the peace and were each sentenced to serve ten days in the city jail by City Recorder Loder. The two women were paroled on condition they stay off the streets of Oregon City for ten days.

Mrs. McNulty and Mrs. Richards, who are wives of strikers of the paper mills, were arrested Thursday afternoon, by Chief of Police Henry Cooke, near the Hawley Paper & Paper company charged with assaulting Miss Stella Leighton, a mill worker.

Witnesses were introduced by the prosecution who testified that Miss Leighton left the mill in company with Walter Vineard and Fred Fritz. Vineyard, the witnesses stated, took the lead through a large crowd of pickets, and Fritz followed Miss Leighton. The mill workers were called "scabs" according to the testimony and one of the pickets called out "You rod-headed scab." Miss Leighton has golden hair, it is said.

The accused women and other women who had been on picket duty the afternoon of the alleged assault denied in court that Mrs. Richards had shaken Miss Leighton, as the prosecution claimed.

Mrs. McNulty denied shaking Miss Leighton but testified that the mill worker had deliberately stepped on her foot, striking a painful corn, and she had shoved Miss Leighton to one side.

City Attorney George Story prosecuted the case and was assisted by Attorney O. D. Ely who represented the Hawley Paper & Paper company.

City Recorder Loder in sentencing the women called upon the police officials of the city to keep a close watch for the accused women during the time covered by the sentence, and if they were found on the street in defiance of the court order, to immediately place them in the city jail.

Because of the interest in the case, the trial was held in the city hall. Long before court convened the hall was filled to capacity, and during the progress of the trial standing room in the hall was at a premium. The case did not end until after 5 o'clock Friday afternoon.

VARIETY FORMS COURT BUSINESS YESTERDAY

A number of judgment orders and other judicial documents were signed by Judge Campbell Tuesday. The case of Nettie Connitt vs. Ed Williamson and wife was dismissed on stipulation of the parties, the matter having been settled out of court.

RED CROSS DRIVE IN GLADSTONE NETS 272 MEMBERS FOR CAUSE

The enthusiastic membership drive workers in Gladstone report that 272 Red Cross members have been secured with a few tardy ones yet to come in. When the drive began it was figured that Gladstone was surely good for 100 members, and so all concerned are very much elated over the unlooked for surplus. There are many 100 per cent families showing very much "stuck up" banners.

F. A. Burdon has been elected chairman of the Gladstone auxiliary, and Mrs. Fred Smith is the able instructor of the classes for surgical dressings. Mrs. William La Salle has had charge of the knitting, and has done yeoman service in keeping her knitters supplied with materials, teaching and attending to the details of her department. Mrs. Frank Oswald, chairman of the finance committee has formulated plans for raising money to keep the Gladstone auxiliary on a self-supporting basis. The gauze work has been running mainly on funds obtained by regular monthly subscriptions of some of the members, and this will be augmented by entertainments, food sales and teas given under Mrs. Oswald's supervision.

A successful food sale was conducted two weeks ago which netted the Gladstone auxiliary \$22, and on Saturday, January 12, a cooked food sale will be held at Oscar Freytag's real estate office in Gladstone, with Mrs. Oswald in charge.

HIGH SCHOOL CLUB CHOOSES OFFICERS AND HEARS ADDRESS

The high school Commercial club elected officers for the coming month Thursday afternoon as follows: Wm. Neely, president; Jacob Borowick, vice-president; Ethel Younger, second vice president; Conrad Vierhus, third vice president; Lisle Toop, fourth vice president; Harriet Phillips, secretary-treasurer; Burr Johnson, sergeant-at-arms; Sadie Surtus, first reporter; Kenneth Hutchins, second reporter.

The Wednesday evening meeting of the club, was addressed by Superintendent Tooze, his subject being the "Value of Commercial Work." Next Wednesday evening the club will be addressed by I. M. Walker, of Portland, president of Behne-Walker Business college.

For January 25 the club is planning an entertainment for the evening, in which games and oratorical contests will be the features.

The Wednesday afternoon school talks are open to the general public.

PARTING CABLE CAUSES NEAR PANIC AT LODGE

For a brief time during the impressive ceremonies of installing officers of the Willamette Rebekah Lodge at the I. O. O. F. hall in this city on Friday evening, considerable excitement prevailed among the members in attendance, when one of the cables supporting the rear of the I. O. O. F. hall parted and caused a loud report as of an exploding bomb. One of the women Mrs. Irving Rau, fainted during the excitement, and others prepared to leave the building, fearing that a bomb had exploded. C. Schuebel, who was among those attending the meeting, and standing near the main entrance, prevented a panic when he informed the excited lodge members the cause of the report.

ARMY WORKS TO CLEAR CHICAGO OF SNOW STORM

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—An army of workers estimated at more than 100,000, including some 60,000 school boys today resumed the attack on the snowdrifts which for 48 hours tied up railroad traffic in this city and vicinity and caused what health authorities termed an alarming shortage of fuel and milk.

The 27 steam railroads entering Chicago resumed limited service today.

Portland—National forester reports sale of \$3,715,000 worth of timber from United States forest reserves in 1917.