

OREGON CITY ENTERPRISE

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WHAT DO YOU THINK OF THIS?

The editor of the Portland Journal, an intensely partisan Democratic paper, is up in arms because the wool of this part of the country is shipped east to be manufactured into cloth and clothing and is then shipped back to the Pacific Coast to be sold to the consumer.

Undoubtedly the editor of that paper made a great hit with his readers, who believe in buying commodities made at home. We sincerely hope the editor made a strong impression upon his readers that they will not soon forget the line of reasoning he urged upon them.

Since the Journal editor has mentioned wool in particular, let us call his attention to a few facts. The Underwood tariff act became a law October 3, 1913, but the reduced rates on wool manufacturers did not take effect until December 31 of that year.

In that same seven months period we increased our foreign purchases of women's and children's dress goods by nearly \$4,000,000, and our purchases of other manufactures of wool to the extent of \$6,000,000.

Ever since Senator Stone, of Missouri, made his unprovoked attack upon the Republicans in Congress on the charge of partisanship, it has been expected that there would be a loosening up of debate and a freer discussion of the management of the war.

Republicans were willing to ignore the attack of Stone, but they felt impelled to speak out when President Wilson himself pushed partisanship to extremes. The President's letter to the Democrats of New Jersey and to the Democratic Senatorial candidate in Wisconsin, were incidents which made it impossible for Republicans to remain silent.

One of the interesting developments of the discussion was the observation made by Senator Smoot of Utah that although many people have assumed that President Wilson has urged a laying aside of partisanship, such an assumption is not justified by anything that the President has said or done.

It is not likely that our entire war expenditures, after deducting loans to our allies, is greater than the savings of the American people for a year. The Pro-Germans and Pacifists have been trying to bluff the American people into cowardly submission, by the specter of the terrible debt that is being created.

Senator Smoot declared that the President's effort to secure the election of a strongly partisan Democrat (Wisconsin) is entirely consistent with his previous partisan activities, and he cited numerous instances in proof.

"After Republicans have made such a splendid demonstration of their readiness to subordinate party interests and to join with any and every other party in any and every effort to speed the war to a victorious end, they can now, in the maintenance of their own self respect, take no other course than that of accepting the gage of battle as the President has drawn the battle lines and urge the election of Republicans as representatives of the governmental principles and policies which we deem best for the permanent interests of the American nation and most likely to contribute most effectively to the successful prosecution of the war and the wisest solution of the innumerable economic, financial, and social problems which will confront us."

"We can only regret that our Commander in Chief in this stupendous war, around whom we rally to a man in his efforts to achieve victory, has not seen fit to abstain from partisan activities in contests for specific offices, and thereby reciprocate in spirit and deed the real non-partisanship so essential to ultimate success."

Much disappointment has been expressed that the strategic reserve army under Gen. Foch did not at once hit back before the Germans had any time to intrench on their new line. There was a period of open warfare for a few days when a powerful blow on one of their flanks might have achieved a tremendous success.

The Germans have thoroughly demonstrated one thing. That is that entire trench line can be broken if you get sufficient strength of artillery over a sufficiently wide front. The British and French attacks heretofore did not have sufficient artillery preparation to break the whole trench line. They did not dig deep enough into the zone of defence to demolish the rear trenches. They did not destroy all the innumerable concrete shelters where the Germans had posted machine gunners.

The lesson of this fighting seems to be clear, that when the allies take their line, they must have an artillery concentration superior to anything they have had yet. The Germans had the advantage of all the guns captured from the Russians and the Italians. Now they have probably 800 guns captured from the British too.

It is marvellous how things get done in war time that are impossible of accomplishment in times of peace. The matter of day-light saving, for instance, has been advocated for a number of years. But few people became interested in it. Popular inertia could not be overcome. Most of us laughed at it as a mere deception. It might have taken 20 years to convert the mass of the people to the idea. But in war time, it comes almost without effort.

Take the giving of money to philanthropies. It is easier to get \$100,000,000 today for the Red Cross, than it used to be to get \$1,000,000 for the most useful and necessary philanthropic cause in our country. This is partly because the need for this work is universally manifest. Yet there have been many of our good causes in previous years that should appeal to every one.

Probably the reason for the change is that the spirit of sacrifice is in the air. We are all deeply impressed by the heroism of the soldiers. That makes people ashamed to sit at home and count their dollars. It would seem as if this greater openness of heart should continue after the war. Let us hope our people have learned a lesson, and from now on will be ashamed just to grasp and get, and never give to help suffering and remove ignorance.

WAR NO FINANCIAL BURDEN.

The figures of our first year of war will surprise most people. It appears that we have spent but \$9,000,000,000, of which more than half has been in the forms of loans to our allies, all practically of which will be paid later.

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The present cost of the war is about \$1,000,000,000 a month. Nearly half of this goes to the allies. With moderate economy on the part of our people, we could keep fighting 10 years and make hardly a dent in our national wealth.

The only sacrifice we are called to make is that of life, and that is a terrible one. But the financial burden should not be considered for a moment. Compared with our abounding wealth it is insignificant.

Of course no one wants to see money thrown away. The money should all be spent systematically. But we can afford to pay a high price for quick action that will end the war and save the lives of the boys. No form of munitions and supplies should be delayed because we could save money by waiting. We must have our complete equipment at once at all costs. We have no reason to worry about costs. The Pro-Germans should find some new boogey to scare us with, as the expense staff is worked out.

ROTTEN POLITICS REBUKED

Whenever the voters get a chance, they declare their confidence in the loyalty of the Republican party. It is not always that this issue is raised. Frequently it is only an incidental issue and not of controlling influence. But in a number of instances it has been forced to the front by the administration at Washington. Up in New Hampshire, for instance, the spokesman of the administration declared in a Congressional election that "a vote for a Republican is a vote for Prussianism and the Kaiser."

The new superintendent has been teaching 20 years. He was educated in the public schools of Iowa and Oregon and has a degree from Pacific College, Newberg, and has taken special work at the University of California, University of Oregon, the University of Iowa and the Oregon Agricultural College. He is 42 years of age and is married and has two daughters. Practically every educator of prominence in the state endorsed Mr. Kirk for the position.

CIVIL SUIT DISMISSED

The jury trial of George C. Will vs. T. E. Wilson, and Mrs. T. E. Wilson, a civil action for the recovery of money, came to an abrupt halt when court convened following the dinner hour Saturday. The litigants got together during the noon hour to the satisfaction of all parties concerned, and on stipulation of both sides, Judge Campbell dismissed the action.

ROASTS ARE EXPENSIVE.

For ten years politicians have engaged in the delightful sport of roasting the corporations and lately it has been resumed. The growth of the I. W. W. and the North Dakota idea of grilling all the big business has started the political bearbaiters.

The government came to their rescue. It would seem as though in time of great national danger the wildest, wooliest statesman might grow constructive.

IT MUST BE A DOUBLE HANGING

Count Czernin, by his recent speech on war and peace, has shattered a dream of theorists, at Washington and elsewhere, who have thought that Austria-Hungary was on the point of withdrawing from the alliance with Germany and of concluding a separate peace with one or more of the Entente belligerents. Count Czernin shows that Austria-Hungary is, on the whole, proud of its decoration of the Hohenzollern yoke and that it has no intention of abandoning the contest. We hope that some other spokesman within the Central Empire will soon arise and make a like authoritative announcement which will destroy the illusion that we are not fighting the German people.

INSPIRATION TO STATE

The many level-headed actions of Governor Withycombe, coupled with his undaunted and unquestioned patriotism, with his tenacity of purpose to assist Oregon and its citizens in the fullest efficiency in domestic, commercial and military affairs, entitles him to the endorsement of the electorate of Oregon.—Burns News.

Grade Principals of City Schools Relected Monday Night



NELSON W. BOWLAND JOHN R. BOWLAND

R. W. KIRK IS CHOSEN FOR HEAD OF SCHOOLS

R. W. Kirk was Monday night elected superintendent of the Oregon City schools by a unanimous vote of the board of directors. His salary will be \$3000 per annum. Mr. Kirk is now city superintendent of the Tillamook schools, having been there two years. He was superintendent of the Corvallis schools seven years and was principal and superintendent of the Newberg schools before going to Corvallis.

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Nelson W. Bowland, principal of the Eastham school, and John R. Bowland, principal of the Barclay school, were reelected Monday night, at a salary of \$1300 each.

FORUM OF THE PEOPLE GERMAN IN THE SCHOOLS

OREGON CITY, April 13.—Editor of the Enterprise.—The blast against the German school at Sandy appearing in your contemporary a short time since is highly commendable, just and to the point as far as it goes, but unfortunately it did not go far enough. It is not advisable to obey the injunction "first cast out the beam out of thine own eye and then shalt thou see clearly to cast out the mote out of thy brother's eye."

GINTHER BARES HIS FINANCES

School Teacher With Large Family Tells of Inability to Buy Liberty Bonds

Hoff, Ore., R. 1, April 15.—(Editor of the Enterprise). It is altogether fitting and proper in times like these, when to a considerable extent every man's patriotism is measured by the number of dollars he contributed to the various necessities of the war, to make a frank and public statement of one's general financial condition and private affairs, insofar as they are directly or indirectly connected with the public welfare. In fact, I believe the U. S. government should in some way, compel every man and woman in the land to show up what they've got, and by the right inherent in all governments, take for the public use all that is not needed for the bare necessities of life. If I understand my government correctly, it does not desire to take from me that which I have not; it does not intend to break up my home, and put my children upon charity. My government would rather give me assistance I believe, if ever it should become necessary, than do this. I do not believe that the government itself desires that the standard of patriotism shall be measured by the dollar mark alone. Now here is my helpless condition: I own twenty acres of land, which last year yielded seventy bushels of wheat, eighty bushels of oats, thirty sacks of potatoes, and about three ton of hay. Just about one-half enough to feed two horses and a cow. I have a family of ten to feed, clothe, and educate. Twelve of us together, I teach school eight months in the year for which I receive \$80.00 per month. Figuring the produce of the farm all told to \$350.00 of which all the oats and more, must be fed to the horses and cow, including the hay and saving seed for next year's seeding, I must purchase about fifty to seventy-five dollars worth of feed extra. In other words, my income when everything is balanced, leaves about, possibly fifty to seventy-five dollars clear from the farm from the wheat and

PAYS BRIBE TO ESCAPE HUNS Canadian Soldier Tells Crown-Willamette Mill Employees Experiences in France

(By A. M. Sinnott) A large enthusiastic patriotic rally was held by the Crown-Willamette Paper Company's employees Friday afternoon in the auditorium in Mill J. The meeting was called to order by J. H. Cary, Master Mechanic, who took the chair. In his opening address, Mr. Carey said "All honor to Oregon, the first state in the United States to raise her quota at the call to colors, and then some; the first to answer the call to the Red Cross with an over-subscription; the first to come to the top in the first and second liberty loans and over-subscriptions following. On Wednesday Oregon's call for the third liberty loan had reached its quota and on Thursday a large over-subscription. Clackamas county has lined up with nearly half a million dollars; Oregon City has over-subscribed by a big majority, and these mills have lined up with \$20,000, in addition to \$10,000 subscribed by the company.

"Now I am going to give you straight talk and have no apology to offer to those who don't like it. We are at war in earnest and all that goes with it, and those who hesitate are against us. Now where do you stand? If you are not with us you are against us. Have you subscribed to Liberty Bonds or Savings Stamps. The United States wants a subscription in every home, and will soon ask the reason why, of those who stand back, and God help those who seek to hinder us. We propose to use eternal vigilance looking up Huns and pro-Huns, and when we catch them, we want to corral them so they can do no harm. (Cheers.)

"Can't afford to subscribe," some say. An individual who works here, and whose son is earning \$7.00 a day between them, put up this plea a few days ago. In the Columbia ship yard is an instrument called a liberty rail, to ride such slackers out of the yard, and our remedy will be to ride these do-nothings across the Willamette, on a liberty rail." (Loud hurrahs.)

A quartette consisting of Messrs. Tom A. Burke, J. W. Loder, Earle Latourette and H. E. Hollowell, then rendered a new version of Bingen on the Rhine—"We'll Bing, Bang, Bing 'em on the Rhine," which was heartily applauded, calling for an encore, in which the last stanza was rendered.

Sergeant-Major F. V. Christie, 7th Canadian Infantry Battalion, then introduced Private J. G. Burk of 8th Canadian Infantry, who had escaped from a German prison. Mr. Burk related his experience from the time of his capture at Ypres, carried there from in a large number of comrades, in a foul, badly-ventilated box-car to their destination. On arrival there, he asked for a drink of water and was told "time enough tomorrow you dirty swine." They were at first put to work at coke ovens where the fumes of the gas brought death to half their number. They were next ordered to work in a mine and on refusing their bodies were mercilessly flailed from head to foot. This camp was surrounded by three fences—an inner fence of barbed wire, a second fence of live wire and an outer one of barbed wire. If bribing a guard he and his partner were let through the gate into an adjoining camp with but a barbed wire fence around it. Later on they claimed over the fence, and after dodging sentries, they crossed the line into Holland and into liberty also, from whence they were sent to England. The indignities imposed on him and his fellow-prisoners are unfit for publication.

Paterson Brothers' orchestra rendered a number of pleasing and appropriate selections, which were well received. Sreant-Major Christie, twice wounded told his experiences. "We did not then realize what war was, but we do now, and that's what is the matter with you people. War is here with all its grim reality and your boys need backing. Some people don't like their boys to enlist and be among rough men. They may be rough, but their hearts are gold—true men. Some good people say that alcoholic drinks are served to the boys in the trenches. Do they realize that those boys stand often waist deep in water, and the liquor helps to keep them alive. Some object to cigarettes. Well, with shells dropping and bursting all around them, the boys need something to quiet their nerves, and cigarettes are just the stuff. Send them lots of them.

If you are true Americans, let those who can do so join the army or navy. Let those who cannot, help the Red Cross, buy bonds and look out for disloyal men, and see that they meet the fate of traitors. After loud and prolonged cheering, the entire audience arose and sang the "Star Spangled Banner." The platform was tastefully decorated with the flags of the allied nations. Following the meeting the speakers and singers were entertained with luncheon served in the company dining room.

C. GREEN IN MERRIE ENGLAND

Local Boy Likes Job in British Paymaster's Office

A. E. F. England, March 22, 1918. Dear ones at home: An writing to you again from the Y. M. C. A. at the same time having a little "after tea" refreshments. Today sure has been a wonderful day, a regular summer day in the states, and Gee! it makes you feel like living. Yesterday was supposed to be the beginning of summer here in England and it sure will be if all the following days are as the past two days have been. I am getting to like my job in the British Paymaster's Office more and more every day. Their system of doing things are a lot different than ours but it is very interesting and enjoyable. The fellows in the office are real men and we get along fine together. Believe me the women of England are sure doing their bit in this Big War we are in, working in the Y. M. C. A., on farms, in munition plants, in army camps, as auto drivers, etc. They sure do their part. But they haven't anything on our mothers, sisters and sweethearts in the good old U. S. A. Again I want to say that England is a very picturesque country and one could have the time of their lives motoring through it. The roads here are simply great and never once have I seen one cross over a railroad track, the railroad always cross over the road. If we are here long enough and have the money we will get to see houses and homes Or each of us is trying to pull thru on less than \$5.00 a month! I challenge you my fellow citizens to try it. I am slowly going behind and can't help it. Last year I had to mortgage my little place to help out temporarily. Then we have the misfortune of doctor bills, and dentist bills on the side. Now I ask you my fair-minded fellow citizen how can I be expected to buy Liberty Bonds? I wish I had ten thousand dollars. I would spend it all in Liberty Bonds. As it is I am doing all I can to induce my pupils to purchase W. S. S. and we are doing considerably as a school. I am a poor man indeed, but in spite of that misfortune, I am nevertheless as sincerely devoted to our country's welfare in this trying hour, as the man who has the dollars to give. The difference is only that he who is able to loan to our common government gets fame while I in my helpless situation am looked down upon with suspicion. But I have this consolation: I know that receive from those who are able to give. I only wish to say in conclusion that I have spent twenty-four years consecutively in my county in the schoolroom, and the boys and girls, of them now grown to manhood and womanhood, have always received as their fundamental, first, and daily lesson, sincere love of country. This, while it was my duty, I did with pride and I now feel that although I have not the dollars, I can say I have always done that which cannot be measured by dollars and cents, and I am content. ROBERT GINTHER

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Morrell, of Willamette, have just received word from their youngest son, Clarence, saying that he had landed safely in France, and is feeling fine. Morrell enlisted at Vancouver, Wash., in the aviation corps, and was later stationed at Waco, Texas, and is now with the 373 Aero Squadron. He is a graduate of the Willamette high school, and his star appears on the service flag of the Willamette high school, also Clyde Morrell, his brother's star, who is with the 609 Aero Squadron, now stationed at Waco, Texas. These young men are the only sons of Mr. and Mrs. Morrell. Clyde Morrell is very anxious to join his brother in France, and is looking forward to the day when he will embark for France. Both of these soldier boys were reared at Willamette.