

OREGON CITY ENTERPRISE
Published Every Friday.
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Entered at Oregon City, Oregon, Post office as second-class matter.
Subscription Rates: One year \$1.50 Six Months .75 Trial Subscription, Two Months .25
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REPORT SHOWS CONDITIONS IN STATE OREGON

A nation-wide digest of facts and opinions compiled by one of the largest trust and deposit companies in the United States has just been completed and the Morning Enterprise has received a special copy of the report, which concerns Oregon, Washington and California. The report, which has just been compiled by the foremost experts in the country, shows the financial, labor, transportation, crops, construction and other conditions at present in the three Pacific coast states. The report is authentic and contains valuable information as to present conditions affecting the state of Oregon. Everyone should read it with painstaking care. Following are the figures and facts:

Is there a marked resumption of industrial activity? —No.

Is buying by the public still restricted? —Yes.

Do industrial concerns report continued cancellation of orders? —No.

Have retailers stocked up in expectation of a good spring business? —No.

Have retail prices been reduced in the same proportion as wholesale prices? —No.

Has the cost of living diminished appreciably since last September? —Yes.

Are industrial concerns carrying large amounts of customers' paper? —Yes.

What problem has the greatest bearing on business prosperity? —Taxation, railroads.

Are general transportation conditions good? —Yes.

Are raw materials plentiful? —Yes.

Have any failures of importance occurred since last September? —No.

Are there any strikes? —No.

Have there been appreciable wage reductions, and in what lines? —Metals, machinery, foundry products, building trades.

Has the productivity of labor per man increased or decreased since September? —Increased.

Are building operations increasing or decreasing? —Increasing.

Is there need of building construction and in what class? —Yes, low priced dwellings. Office buildings and stores.

Is sentiment favorable to building operations at present cost? —No.

Are the banks supplied with funds to lend and at what interest rates? —Yes, 7 to 8 per cent for California and 8 per cent for Oregon and Washington.

Over six months' period, have deposits increased or decreased? Increased for California, decreased for Oregon and Washington.

Have corporation accounts increased or decreased? —Decreased.

Have savings accounts increased or decreased? —Increased for California and decreased for Oregon and Washington.

Do local indications point to increased or lessened government tax revenue this year? —Lessened.

Is a higher tariff desired? —Yes.

Have farmers disposed of all their last season's crops? —No.

What is the crop outlook for this season? —Good.

Are farmers reducing their acreage, why? —No.

Are farmers withholding payment on bills? If so, why? —Yes, for lack of funds.

Is there a demand for farms this year by renters? —Yes.

Is the condition of the sheep and cattlemen good, fair or poor? —Fair.

Is there noticeable movement of men to the farms from industries? —No.

Is there a noticeable increase in crime over last September? —Yes.

Should the Excess Profits Tax be abolished? —Yes.

What substitute for the Excess Profits Tax would be favored? —Sales Tax.

What is the big local question in your community? —Taxation, shortage of houses, irrigation, good roads.

What is the big national question in —Taxation.

What would be the sentiment toward a rebate on Federal income and other taxes? —Favorable.

3-Cent Check to Treasurer Arrives After 23 Years

SALEM, Or., April 2.—After waiting for more than 23 years, O. P. Hoff, state treasurer, today received a check in the sum of 3 cents which he overpaid for Spanish-American war bonds issued in the year 1898. Mr. Hoff has framed the check, which will occupy a conspicuous place in his office.

The check was issued by the United States government and was made payable at the treasury department.

Mother Is Looking for Her Lost Son

HOQUIAM, Wash., April 5.—Word concerning Frank B. Corbin is sought by his mother, Mrs. Julia A. Corbin, R. F. D. No. 9, Sawtelle, Los Angeles county, according to a letter from her and one from J. Grant Hinkle, secretary of state, received here Monday.

Mr. Hinkle urged special attention for the request, as the father is a civil war veteran, who desires to see his son again before he dies.

Business Determination

The Dodge Idea magazine tells of a certain plant that last October faced a serious business situation. There were very few orders. Many of their competitors had shut down, and this seemed the only sensible thing to do.

Finally one grey-haired, but keen old fighter in the business management, took the floor to express his views. "We are not going to close down," he said. "We're going to fight." He told how he had been through financial storms that made the recent flurry seem like a ripple. As a result of his talk, the firm speeded up production, they cut down costs, and they made a big effort to sell their product.

Now that concern is back to a normal basis, while a lot of their competitors are far below their regular output or else are shut down.

A great deal of the business trouble of the past few months, is due to the easy going habits developed during the war and thereafter, when goods sold themselves. In the pre-war days, people had to hustle to get work. They will have to hustle now, but it can be done.

The problem created by quiet business, is in the case of retail stores, a matter of advertising. Instead of cutting down on publicity, if business is quiet, the expenditure for publicity ought to increase.

The Dry Goods Economist tells how the big city department stores do it. It tells of one of these stores that usually aims to spend 4 per cent of the gross sales of its ready-to-wear department in advertising. But in view of trade conditions, it has now put up the percentage of publicity expense above 6 per cent of sales, in two of its most important departments. This is the kind of spirit that wins trade, and it can get it in Oregon City.

Mrs. Edith Wambaugh Establishes Fine Record as Servant of Uncle Sam

Mrs. Edith Wambaugh, mail carrier of Oregon City, route 2, covering a distance each morning of 30 miles, and who delivers mail to 200 patrons, is declared to be one of the most courageous women of Oregon. Although born in the east, where she has resided most of her life, and coming to Oregon 10 years ago, she is a typical western woman.

Leaving her little home at Redland at an early hour each morning, she comes to this city to sort the mail for her patrons, and is ready by 9 o'clock to start on her 30-mile trip.

Through mud and rain she drives her auto each day. In many places the mud is axle deep, especially in the Redlands section, where the roads are almost impassible in places. Before reaching the mire the driver fastens the chains to the wheels. One day recently the chains were lost in the mud. Aware that the chains were gone, Mrs. Wambaugh brought her car to a stop, walked back for some distance, and there the chains were found just peeping from one of the largest mudholes. Mrs. Wambaugh waded in, pulled them out, washed them off in a nearby stream, replaced them and resumed her journey.

After leaving the Redland country, Mrs. Wambaugh goes into the Viola section and later into the Logan country. Here she passes fine farms stretching out over hundreds of acres with attractive and substantial houses and barns. One of the places, which attracts attention before leaving upper Redland is a little shack built by three brothers, Orville, Fay and J. McClure, all of whom were in the service during the war. Having heard much of the western coast they left their Boston home and purchased a tract of 40 acres, heavily wooded with giant firs. There were no buildings but a barn, covered with shooks and partly wrecked. There was a clearing, where once stood a little home, and the boys decided to take a portion of the old barn to build them a temporary home. They started their task early one morning, and by afternoon the house was well under way. By the following morning they were in their house. These young men have started to cut their timber.

In a few years' time they expect to have one of the best farms in the Redland country.

Another interesting person, Mrs. Wambaugh meets while making this

GERMANS ASK INDEMNITY FOR INJURED GIRL

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 2.—German officials have made an official suggestion to the United States government, it was learned yesterday, that an indemnity of about \$1500 be paid to the German girl shot in the hand at the time Carl Neuf and Franz Zimmer attempted to kidnap Grover C. Bergdoll at Eberbach, Baden. Advice from Germany are that the girl will lose her hand.

War department officials are disposed to view favorably the indemnity suggestion, which is under consideration by the state department.

Chairman Kahn of the house military committee announced yesterday that his resolution for investigation of Bergdoll's escape would be introduced on the opening day of the extra session.

TWO COUPLES GET MARRIAGE LICENSE HERE

The following couples secured marriage licenses this week from the county clerk: Paul John Peter, 27, of Vancouver, and Louise Krause, 19, of Aurora, route No. 1; Arthur E. Victor, 21, of Portland, and Lilla Mae Elizabeth Miller, 20, of Oregon City.

WOMAN'S PAGE
by Florence Riddick Boys
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THE OPTIMIST

By Howard Hillis

He praised the pangs of poverty,
Its shakles left his spirit free,—
That is, he did all this when he
Had wealth!

He spoke of illness with disdain,
That is, it did while in his train
Came health!

The wan and wasting face of want
Might meet his eye but dare not daunt,
He'd flout it with a teasing taunt—
Full fed!

Dark Death itself his spirit scorned,—
No tragic look his face adorned,—
Not while his neighbors only mourned
Their dead!

'Tis not so hard to keep our eye
Fixed tranquilly upon the sky
When our own "goose is hanging high"
Are here!

To scoff at him who sobs or croaks,
While we are gay with jaunty jokes,—
As we may be when other folks
Are here!

But most of us will moan and moan,
When the misfortune is our own,
Then we will grumble, growl and groan,
And cuss;

We'll sit in sackcloth suits at last
And wait that woe so deep and vast
Should ever thus be rudely cast
On us!

OPEN DOORS IN BUSINESS

THE WRITER II.

The writer must be shrewd about selling her wares. She must adapt her writings to the market, being able to furnish such matter as is in demand by the publication to which she applies. Almost everything which is really good can be sold somewhere but the problem is: What publication does it fit? Besides this the supply that magazine now has on hand or any special undertaking it is engaged in is a factor as well as a hindrance which are worthy knowing. Writings should go from the work room of the writer in a continuous stream else life is too short to reach success. One should not wait for a manuscript to return before launching another but her ships should set sail for many ports until she cannot remember whether they have all gone, but must keep a record. Unless she is willing they should be lost she must enclose return postage.

Successful articles, stories, and poems bring from \$5 to \$500 depending on the quality, the name of the author and the standing of the magazine. These are often paid for by the word from half a cent per word to ten cents a word.

Plays are paid for according to the estimated quality of the play, so much down and a royalty on receipts when the play is acted.

Novels bring the biggest returns but take longer to write and are uncertain. Poems are always in demand but the modern kind must be striking and unique and must not merely be "poetic."

Magazine writing is mostly done by staff writers who are especially trained in the field they are writing on.

Motion picture synopses pay well. They consist of about three thousand words telling the story of the play. This is gotten up in the desired form for the movies by scenario writers who work by the week for \$100 or \$200. They are especially trained. A few are free lances who work by the job rather than the week and receive as high as \$700 for preparing one play. A successful synopsis for a play bring from \$500 to \$1500.

Many writers become both rich and famous through their writings. No one can tell another how it may be done, nor can anyone have success, whether or not she will have success. Each writer must do her work in her own way and it is usually the original way, plus the absolute will to persist in spite of everything which brings success. The genius strikes it "lucky" as the gift of nature. The worker must wring it from Fate in spite of difficulties and discouragement.

At all events study of English and constant practice are the best ways to prepare for writing. Years are not to be needed before any fine accomplishments can be hoped for.

RECIPES

Prune Cake.

In these times of raisin shortage, try prunes in your cakes. Cream one cup sugar with half cup butter or other fat. Add four tablespoons sour milk and yolks of three eggs. Mix dry one cup flour, teaspoon each of soda and of cloves and nut-meg. Add dry mixture to the liquid. Add one cup of chopped prunes, and lastly fold in the beaten whites of the three eggs.

Orient Meat Balls.

Chop and mix one pound of raw beef, two stalks celery, one small onion, tablespoon parsley. Add teaspoon curry-powder, two eggs, half spoon bread crumbs, salt and pepper. Make into balls and cook in hot, deep fat. Serve with border of boiled rice and pour over all a tomato sauce. This makes almost a whole meal.

Baked Sausage and Onions.

"An apple a day keeps the doctor away," and an onion a day keeps everybody away. Still there is nothing better for the system in spring than onions. To dispose of the dry ones try this:

Spread out one pound of sausage in a greased baking dish. Press holes at regular distances and in each put a peeled onion. Cover all with a white sauce. On top sprinkle bread crumbs and bake an hour. Like the above dish, this, too, is a meal, if a succulent dish is added.

SMILES.

She went through his pockets
In the stilly hour of night.
But he was not indignant—
He kept his patience quite.

'Twas she who lost her temper
And made the walking ring
With words which were not pretty,
for

She never found a thing.

She always harps on something—
It's a habit of her mind.
Let's hope that in the after-life
The same good luck she'll find.

WOMAN-TORIALS

Are you wearing a "picket pin"? These banner-shaped souvenirs were awarded to those who did "picket" duty during the "seven years' war" waged by the Woman's Party immediately preceding the passage of the nineteenth amendment. Or perhaps you possess a "prison pin," representing a jail door barred and chained. This pin was given to the

HAPPY THOUGHT.

There is hope for one who knows he does not know much, especially if he is the only one who knows it.—Trotty Veck.

Paper at Dallas Damaged by Fire

DALLAS, Or., April 5.—A building occupied by the Polk County Observer was badly gutted by fire shortly after noon Monday. Loss on the printing plant, which is owned by E. A. Koen, is confined principally to water damage, and will amount to several hundred dollars.

The building is owned by B. C. Hayter, former publisher of the Observer, whose loss is approximately \$1000. Both Mr. Koen and Mr. Hayter carried some insurance.

Freeze Damages Idaho Fruit Crop

BOISE, Idaho, April 5.—Apricots, early cherries and peaches in the Boise valley were damaged to a considerable extent by the early morning freeze Monday morning, but there has been no damage to apples or prunes, the big commercial crops of the valley, according to fruit men. Apples and prunes are not far enough advanced to be injured, fruit growers state, and should the unusual cold wave continue for several days yet, they are not likely to be damaged to any extent.

The storm struck southern Idaho during the night. Several inches of snow fell, but the weather had greatly moderated Monday evening.

Mining in Alaska Began in 1880 and State Has Produced Nearly \$500,000,000

Mining in Alaska began in 1880 and up to the close of 1920 had produced minerals to the value of \$460,240,000, over half of which is to be credited to the last decade. About 75 per cent of this mineral wealth has come from the small, but rich deposits termed "bonanzas." Such deposits can be profitably exploited even under the most adverse conditions of isolation and transportation, because they yield very large returns on the capital and labor employed.

Bonanza mining, always the first to be developed in a new land, is a most powerful agency in attracting population, in forming communities, and in establishing transportation systems. Such mining will continue, for the known bonanza deposits in Alaska have been by no means exhausted, and there is a good prospect of finding others. A stable and permanent mining industry can not, however, be founded on the exploitation of only the very rich bodies. Permanency must be based on the development of the larger deposits of lesser unit value. Such development depends for its profits not so much on the richness of the ore as economies made possible by the magnitude of the operations. Large mining operations can not be successful at places that are served only by the haphazard and expensive means of transportation generally available on the frontier. The passage from bonanza mining to a stable and permanent industry has naturally taken place in all mineral-bearing regions and has long been under way in the accessible coastal region of Alaska, but the great mineral wealth of the interior remains practically untouched by the bonanza miner.

As about 96 per cent of the value of the mineral output of Alaska has been taken from her gold and copper mines the world-wide depression in the mining of these two metals, which continued through 1920, has been a staggering blow to the prosperity of the territory. About 60 per cent of the population of Alaska has heretofore been directly or indirectly supported by gold mining. With the relative decrease in the value of gold the miner and prospector has been forced to leave the territory and the population has declined. This decline, however, must not be regarded as an indication of the early exhaustion of the gold resources, for Alaska contains enormous potential reserves of gold and other minerals. The depression of the mining industry is only temporary; a change for the better will come when general economic conditions become more normal and water and land transportation are cheaper and better. A lowering of freight rates, the completion of the government railroad, and the building of a large mileage of wagon roads were needed to quicken the now stagnant mining industry. Such changes will, however, take time, so that a general immediate improvement can not be expected.

During forty-one years, Alaska has produced gold to the value of \$320,000,000, of which \$221,642,000 is to be credited to her placer mining. For reasons already stated there was less placer mining in 1920 than in 1919, and the outlook under present economic conditions for a revival of the industry as a whole is not hopeful. Gold dredging has declined relatively less than other forms of placer mining, partly because some of the dredges are working very rich ground, partly because the investments in this form of industry are so large that many companies continue operations even with very small profits. In 1919 there were twenty-eight dredges operated in Alaska, which produced gold worth \$1,850,000; in 1920 there were twenty-two dredges operated, which produced gold worth about \$1,020,000.

It is estimated that fifteen gold lode mines and five prospects were operated in Alaska in 1920, producing about 3,270,000 tons of ore, from which \$4,360,000 worth of gold and 106,000 ounces of silver were recovered. The output in 1919 was 3,262,573 tons of ore, containing gold to the value of \$4,392,237 and 108,691 ounces of silver.

Eight copper mines were in operation in Alaska in 1920 and produced about 330,000 tons of ore, from which 71,000,000 pounds of copper, 710,000 ounces of silver and \$12,000 worth of gold were recovered. This brings the total copper production of Alaska during twenty years of mining up to 616,000,000 pounds, but more than half of this is the output of the last decade. In 1920, as in past years, the only mines that made large output of copper were those controlled by the Kennecott Copper Corporation, one on Prince William Sound and three in the Kotsina-Chitina district.

In 1920 Alaska mines produced 887,000 ounces of silver; in 1919, 488,034 ounces. The lead production increased from 564 tons in 1919 to about 880 tons in 1920. About thirty-one tons of stream tin concentrates were mined in Alaska in 1920, compared with 86 tons in 1919. Most of this tin was mined in the York district, at the west end of Seward peninsula, where one dredge and several small operators were working on placer tin deposits. The gold placers of the southwestern part of Seward peninsula, from the Chistochina (Slate creek district), and from some other districts, continued to yield some platinum in 1920. The production of marble continued in the Ketchikan district, Southeastern Alaska, on about the same scale as in previous years. The gypsum mine in the Sitka district, which was flooded in 1919 was pumped out in 1920 and production resumed. The Alaska Sulphur company completed its mining and reduction plant on Akum Island in the eastern part of the Aleutian island chain late in the summer of 1920. A shipment of garnet sand to be used as an abrasive was made from Nome in 1920. It was mined in the beach sands of Imuruk Basin a tidal estuary about fifty miles north of Nome.

RIVER PARK AT GLADSTONE VERY POPULAR

GLADSTONE, April 4.—One year ago, through the combined efforts of Councilmen C. A. Chamber, W. W. Leete and Mrs. W. W. Leete, the latter appointed chairman of the park committee, the north bank of the Clackamas river from Portland avenue to the automobile bridge was cleared of all rubbish and undergrowth for an auto-camping site. Two large signs were placed at either end and the camping grounds have proven so successful that it was voted at the last council meeting to put in two septic toilet and two brick fireplaces, for the accommodation of the campers. City water has already been installed on the grounds near the pumping station. The park will be under the supervision of Thos. Gault, C. Frost and C. A. Chambers.

FISH WARDENS ARREST TWO; ARE FINED \$50

"Bill" Burnell and Clyde Valliers were arrested near Jennings Lodge Sunday evening by Fish Wardens Stuart and Brown, accused of fishing with a net in the Williams river about 5:20 in the morning, while both men claimed that they were only repairing the net and had not put it in the water.

Their attorney, Dean Butler, gave notice of appeal to the circuit court and Burnell and Valliers were released upon their own recognizance to appear later. The wardens allege that the two men were fishing with a net in the Williams river about 5:20 in the morning, while both men claimed that they were only repairing the net and had not put it in the water.

Christian Endeavor Convention on For July 6-11, New York

The sixth world and twenty-eighth international Christian Endeavor convention will be held in New York City July 6-11, 1921.

The attendance at this convention is expected to pass the 15,000 mark and will be a very cosmopolitan gathering, representing practically every country of the civilized world.

Some of the greatest orators of the day have been invited to speak, including President Warren C. Harding, Lloyd George, Dr. Jewett and the leaders of practically every denomination. The music will surpass that of any previous convention, with a large chorus led and directed by Homer A. Rhodeheaver and Percy Foster. Great treats are also promised by renowned soloists.

A. B. Cole, prominent farmer of Aurora, was in Oregon City on business Tuesday.