A Singular Dress

Parade

A Story of the Future

By SADIE OLCOTT

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It was in the year 1920 that the mat-

ter of woman's suffrage came to a

head, woman agreeing to accept all du-

A battalion of volunteer infantry

was organized by the government as an experiment, under command of a

major. Trouble began as soon as the

matter of uniform came up for con-

sideration. The brunettes strove for

a deep red with black facings, while

the blonds favored either pale blue

or pink. The matter was voted upon,

and, the brunettes being in the ma-

jority, the red won. A pattern for the

suit was adopted, the trousers being

very full and reaching only to the

knee. Since the first decade of the

century, when women began to wear

hats of different shapes, independence

in this matter had been continually

growing. It was therefore fourt im-

possible to agree upon a uniform hat

and each woman was permitted to

wear any shaped head covering she

The members of the regiment were

ordered to rendervous in camp. The

quartermaster, a man who had been

charged with the work of establishing

the camp, provided only such equip-

ment as he had been used to provid-

ing for men. During the morning of

the date of assembly the women sol-

diers came flocking in, the quarter-

master receiving them and instructing

them in the uses of the equipment.

What was his consternation to see

vans, wagons; carts, without limit

drive up loaded with trunks, valises

and other articles of baggage. The

hat boxes alone, most of them prodi-

gious, occupied more space than the

He telegraphed at once for 500 hos

pital tents, which gave each woman

one for her baggage. Fortunately the

tents arrived while the weather was

yet fine, and no damage was done by

exposure. A dress parade was ordered

for 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and peo

ple flocked in from city and country to

see this popular military ceremony.

When the call sounded and the line

was formed it was plain that much

must be done for uniformity. Here

and there a blend had disregarded

orders and had her uniform made of

commonly called spindle shanked had

their trousers made to reach the foot.

But the greatest irregularity was in

the hats. There were small inverted

sugar bowl hats, Chinese conical hats,

hats with enormous crowns, hats with

small crowns, hats with brims as large

as cartwheels. Then there were feath-

ers plucked from every bird from the

humming bird to the ostrich. The gov-

ernment inspector from Washington

put on a pair of spectacles, and as he

cast his eyes along the line his brow

rigid with the battalion, which from

the nature of the case needed a great

an open order and a parade rest, he

walked down the front of the line. At

the first glaring breach of uniformity

he reached he made a few remarks.

position, and the major commanding

was directed to put the battalion

through the manual of arms. Her first

order was "Attention," the second

"Shoulder arms" At the latter order

every musket went up and every hat

of extra size was knocked off and roll-

ed on the ground. A brisk breeze

blowing at the time carried many of

them away, rolling them over the pa-

The situation was very embarrassing

to the commander. How to get the

hats back on the women's heads in-

volved a puzzle. To break ranks dur-

ing a dress parade would be unmili-

tary, yet the hats could not be per-

mitted to remain the sport of the wind.

There were boys looking on who

might be hired to chase them and pick

them up, but only the women knew

their own hats. The crowd looked ex-

pectant. There were some icers. The

inspector stood in a soldierly attitude,

with arms folded. Decisions among

soldiers cannot be long delayed, and

There was a scurrying over the field

by women who were fat and women

who were lean, tall women, short

women-indeed, all shapes. The fat

ones fell on their hats and crushed

them; the tall ones on stooping to pick

up their property were knocked over

Finally the hats were recovered, the

women "fell in" and the ceremony pro-

ceeded. When the band paraded the

drum major, who had been selected.

of course, for her height, produced a

very marked impression on the spec-

tators. Her headpiece, the size and

shape of a flour barrel, was surmount-

ed by a plume resembling a column of

smoke. Indeed, those who gazed upon

it were obliged to look at the sky as

But all this happened before the

woman question was finally settled.

Celebrates Thirtieth Birthday.

Oglesby was the scene of a merry

gathering on Saturday afternoon, when 22 of the juniors of the Baptist church gathered to eelebrate Orville Oglesby's

13th birthday, and a most enjoyable afternoon was spent in games and

several plano selections, and Miss Aletha Oglesby and Miss McGregor rendered a plano duet, which were much enjoyed. Refreshments were

served by Mrs. Oglesby, who was assisted by Miss Thomas. Prizes were

won by Miss Gladys Cannon and Don-ald Silcox.

Miss Luzetta McGregor played

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles

the major was forced to act.

"Break ranks and chase hats!"

"Stack arms!"

by the short ones,

deal of latitude.

back hair.

rade ground.

belongings of a regiment of men.

ties of citizenship the same as men.

# LEGISLATIVE DOINGS AT OREGON'S CAPITAL

### Half of Session Over and Both Houses Scarcely Started at **Any Important Legislation**

little progress. Much time has been wasted, very little accomplished, and the big legislation scarcely started The session is more than half over with both houses behind in their

With the Senate staving off action on its own bills, it has displayed even county officers in not more than half smaller concern for House bills which a dozen counties have been introare in the Senate, and not one House duced. The scarcity of this class of bill has been placed on third reading, bills may be traced largely to the although several have been on the desk for several days. It has reached the point where the House suspects after passing both houses, were vethe Senate is holding up its bills and toed by Governor Chamberlain. The House members have about decided to ignore Senate bills until the Senate these rejected bills further considraindicates some degree of interest in tion, holding that if any of them had House legislation.

#### Relatively Few Bills Passed.

The Senate has passed 31 bills out of 191 introduced. It has indefinitely postponed 16 others, and 3 have failed to pass when put to a vote. Even with this slim record, and with most of the important measures unacted upon the Senate is much in advance islature. of the House, for the number of bills passed by the more numerous branch' is eight less, and these are of less general importance

The public service legislation, the compensation act, which was talked and the reapportionment-the most important legislation which the ses sion is expected to handle—have been sidetracked. Only the highway bills have been under discussion. The compensatoan act, which was talked of for months did not appear until Friday. The bill for a new judicial yers was supposed to be laboring since last November, has not been presented.

### Much Jockeying in Asylum Scandal.

investigation promises to develop a merry row. Already there are several resolutions for an investigation. The Senate has adopted the concurrent resolution of Senator Locke, but the House has not considered it. The House has several investigation resolutions of its own. The selection of irrigation enterprises in the state. an unblased, open-minded committee should be a simple matter, and the investigation can be made with dispatch, but there are innumerable obsrtuctionists and general jockeying to stave off the probe.

tion has been told thus far, but Steiner and his friends have been promising some disclosures which, they assert, will completely dispose of the charges which have been levelled against the institution If half of the rumors have foundation in fact, the hottest stuff on the asylum situation and also on the selection of the branch asylum at Pendleton by Bowerman has not been uncovered.

### Many State Commissions Proposed.

No less than thirteen new state commissions and boards are proposed in bills now pending before the legislature. Several of these are to be without salary, if established, and others consist of present state officers invested with new duties or extended

For instance, the public service commission, one of the most import ant, merely extends the jurisdiction of the state railway commission. Another example is the proposed state purchasing board, which would center in the present state board the purchase of supplies for all departments and institutions.

Other state commissions and boards named in pending bills are: A civil service commission to formulate rules for examination of all employes of the state government; a highway board; a naval militia board; a parole board, to pass on all applications for pardon; a state printing board; a board for the examination and registry of graduate nurses; a state board of accountancy; a game commission; a commission to revise the judicial system of the state; a text-book commission.

Besides these, there are bills for the creation of several new state officers, including bills for an assistant establishment of an Eastern Oregon secretary of state, a state hotel inother new office is proposed by an school.

highway bills. The good roads vocates won three victories in the Senate, the most important being the bill creating a State Highway Commission, and the bill permitting the use of all convicts on the roads when not needed at the state penitentiary A third bill makes operative the provisions of the constitutional amendment passed at the last general election and permitting countles to bond for the construction of good roads.

Salem, Ore.-Although the legisla- It is freely predicted that these ture has been in session three weeks good roads measures will meet with the important legislation has made strong opposition in the House, as sentiment in that body is decidedly adverse to their passage.

### Few "Salary Grab" Bills.

A notable feature of the session is the small number of "salary grab" bills proposed this session. Thus far measures affecting the salaries of record of the 1909 session when more than a score of such measures. present legislature declined to give merit they should be reintroduced and take their chances.

### House Upholds Initiative.

Legislation amendatory of or supplemental to any of the laws adopted by the people under the initiative stands but little chance of receiving about history repeating itself. the indorsement of the present leg-

This was demonstrated when the vening, rejected a bill having for its nurpose the creation of a law board which should prepare all of the laws to be submitted to the people under the initiative. Consideration of this is a certainty that in both houses of measure following the unfavorable report of the committee on revision of laws, was postponed indefinitely by a two-to-one vote.

### Abolish Whipping Post.

With only ten dissenting votes the House passed Buchanan's bill abolsystem on which a committee of law- ishing the whipping post. By the provisions of the bill, wife beating is made punishable in the same manner as other aggravated cases of assault and battery. The debate on the bill, The complications over the asylum which was defeated in the leg slature two years ago, was brief.

Revision of Irrigation Code. Extensive revision of the irrigation code of the state is provided in a bill introduced by Representative Brocke. The proposed amendments, if adopted, embody the best features of the

Principal among the changes is one enlarging the powers of the board or directors of irrigation' associations, enabling them to treat with all complications arising. Another amendment defines more especially who are Only one side of the asylum situa- legal voters within the meaning of the act, giving to any man or woman who owns land or has a homestead vision is also made whereby assessments may be levied at any time in the year. It further confers on existing associations the right to lease irrigation works already constructed. Provision is also made for the consolidation of two or more irrigation

#### associations Would Give A's No Advantage.

Names of candidates of the same party for the same office on the primary ballot are to be rotated, if a bill approved by the Senate becomes a law. It was passed without a dissenting vote.

The system as worked out calls for printing of ballots in such manner that the name of every candidate where several are in the field for the same office will appear at the head of the ballot an equal number of times with every other candidate. The candidates whose names begin with A will be deprived in this way of any advantage they may possess.

Text Book Substitute Passed. Representative Clyde introduced a substitute for his free text-book bill. a petition of one-fourth of the qualifled school voters in a district may be placed before the board and an election called to determine whether free text-books should be furnished the school children. The bill passed the House.

Propose Eastern Oregon Normal. Hopes that the state normal school question had been settled finally and definitely at the last general election were shattered when Senator Oliver introduced a bill providing for the normal school at La Grande. Under

spector, a fire marshal and a state the bill an appropriation of \$100,000 auditor or examiner of accounts. And is made for the use of the proposed amendment to the constitution creat. When the bill was read a gasp of ing the position of liteutenant gover surprise went around the Senate nor. A resolution submitting the last chamber, followed by expressions of

named proposal to the people has al- mirth on the part of some of the ready been adopted by both houses. members, which would indicate that Good Roads Boosters invade Senate. possibly the bill would not proceed Good roads boosters invaded the far before reaching an indefinite post-Senate during the discussion of the ponement.

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# 1911 AND 1896 ARE COMPARED

Enthusiasts See Chance of History Repeating Itself.

## CONDITIONS ARE DIFFERENT.

Silver Element In. the Democratic Party In Cleveland's Time Was Larger Than Supporters of the President-Fortification of Panama Canal Net a Party Question.

By ARTHUR W. DUNN. Washington, Jan. 31. - [Special.]-Enthusiasts in the matter of political possibilities are comparing the movement of the progressive Republicans to that of sliver Democrats sixteen years Then there was a Democratic president with a divided party Sixteen years ago the element of the Democratic party not in harmony with the president perfected an organization which resulted in the capture of the national convention.

Friends of the progressive movement in the Republican part; are talking about the possibility they have of capturing the next national convention. They firmly believe in that old saw

They have not taken into consideration every phase of the situation. Sixteen years ago the silver element House, for the second time since con- in the Democratic party was much larger than the faction supporting the president. While it may be asserted that the progressive element in the Republican party is larger than the other it has not been so demonstrated, and it congress the supporters of the president far outnumber those calling themselves progressives.

If history is going to repeat itself with the parties changed there will have to be a deal of hustling on the part of the progressives.

### Not a Party Question.

It has become evident that the proposition to fortify the Panama canal is not a party question. So far the strongest arguments in favor of the plan have been presented by Democrats. Probably no more important contribution to the subject has been made than an exhaustive argument by General J. Warren Kelfer, from the president's own state, in which he shows that fortification of the canal is contrary to every treaty guarantecing neutralization.

On the other hand, the support of Senator Money of Mississippi in favor of fortification must have been very gratifying to President Taft. Senator Money argued that it was not only the right but the duty of the United States to fortify the canal. Congress man Hobson of Alabama has pointed out that as a military necessity the canal should be fortified or otherwise the United States could not defend it.

Just as if there were every reason to expect results, congress is going forward with many measures that cannot possibly pass. This is more particularly the case in regard to the senate than the bouse. In the house it is frankly stated that

there is no hope of getting through the two very long measures which oc cupy time when appropriation bills are not under consideration. But in the senate they go ahead just as if they really meant to accomplish some thing and the measures they are talking about could pass. And the session will end with a complete indorsement of a do nothing policy.

### Many Years After.

Forty-five years after its organization it is now proposed to incorporate the Grand Army of the Republic Senator Warner of Missouri has in troduced a bill for that purpose, and among the incorporators he has included all the men who have been commanders in chief of the organization and its principal officers. It seems strange that incorporation has not been attempted before, for nearly all such associations have been incor porated in order to prevent some small sized organization from using the name

One of the purposes of the organiza tion is likely to cause a controversy, as it states that it desires to bind togeth-In the substitute it is provided that er and promote the friendly feeling of those "who united to suppress the late rebellion."

Of late years there has been strong objection to recognizing officially or in any other way the word "rebellion" as applied to the events that took place in 1861-5. There has been a general desire to avoid the word and refer to the conflict as "the war between the states." It was President Andrew Johnson who got around the matter by calling it the "late unpleasantness."

### Getting After Their Members.

"You would be surprised to know how many people read the Congressional Record in every district," remarked Congressman Dwight of New York. "Some fifty or sixty copies are sent to each district, and every copy is read by a great many people, espe

cially those which go to libraries. "When the people read that we lack a quorum every morning and that their representatives have failed to answer the roll call they make inquiries. They ask a member who may be at home why he doesn't go to Washington and attend to business. The people are getting after their members and making them attend to business."

# If you would sell

YOUR HOUSE

YOUR FARM

YOUR HORSE

# Woman's World

Cupid Wins Victory In Suffragette Camp.



# 1910, by American Press Association MING IMER MILHOLLAND AND HER PIANCE

The croakers who fear that the suffragette will lose her matrimonial chance may set their fears at rest, for the engagement is announced of the most obstreperous of suffragettes, Miss Ines Milbolland, who perhaps has done more spectacular and strenuous work in the "votes for women" cause than any other American woman.

The lucky man with sufficient courage to marry this socialistic suffragette is Lindon Bates, Jr., of New York, exassemblyman, author and civil engineer

and a recent convert to the "cause." Victory through defeat will be Mr Bates' slogan, for he does not promise to aid the girl of his heart in all of her activities, but he promises not to interfere in them. A dangerous trip taken by Mr. Bates through Stheria and his book recounting the experience, "The Russian Road to China," published last winter, completed Miss Milhol land's interest in the author. The Russian road led directly to ber heart. A resume of Miss Milholland's short

career will show just what her husband will be up against. "As a child." said her mother, "Inex was constantly pink or blue. Some who were what is bringing home the most forlors and maimed specimens of feminiuity." And at Vassar later her socialistic tend encies quite shocked the conservative faculty, for early in her college career she had berself made probation officer The chapel having been refused the fair Inez as a gathering place for a suffragette meeting, nothing daunted, with sixteen of her sworn ailies, a meeting took place at midnight in a pearby graveyard, where they listened to burning words from President Incz. After that suffrage became a tolerated if not an approved subject at Vassar. darkened. But he had orders from the inspector general not to be too

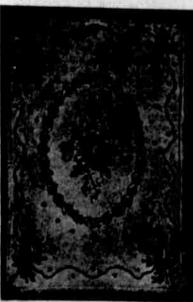
Miss Milholland has the honor of being the girl who "broke up the big Taft campaign parade." As the procession moved down Fifth avenue, the nd playing "There'll Be a Hot of the bouses called, "Give us votes for women!" Miss Milbolland, then a member of the Political Equality league, was shouting these words to the crowd through a megaphone.

He did not repeat them. The soldiers whose apparel he had found fault Some of the men broke and ran into with began a defense, which lasted the house, and after fifteen minutes' fifteen minutes and was not even disconvincing talk lines had converted continued when the inspector moved them to the cause. It was a great vic tory from the suffragirt viewpoint. As he passed along at the rear his Several arrests, two in London and position might be noted by the woman one during the shirtmakers' strike in he was behind putting her hand to her New York last winter, are added to Miss Milholland's victories, for the Having gone through the inspection oftener a suffragette can suffer for the perfunctorily he assumed his original cause the greater the glory.

She made four militant suffragette speeches in Hyde park, London, when only fifteen years old. She interviewed Premier Asquith last summer, when she persuaded him to be more openly friendly to the suffragettes. Her conversion of Mr. Bates took place a year ago at a suffragette ten, and now it is said that the wedding bells will soon

### The Vogue of Ribbon Work.

There is a daintiness about pompadour ribbon work that never falls to please. A tiny ribbon has just been put on the market with a crimped edge that works up effectively



cushion top illustrated is made with this ribbon, which is used as ordinary embroidery silk. The flowers and leaves must be carefully done and all be of a uniform size if a good effect is desired.

Charles Spangler, a prominent farmer of Carus, was in Oregon City on business Saturday.

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