

W. A. PROCTOR ENTERS RACE FOR COMMISSIONER

W. A. Proctor has decided to run for the nomination as county commissioner at the coming primaries. Mr. Proctor has served one term in this office and is well known throughout the county.

The Enterprise announces him as lined up against the Cross forces. It remains to be seen whether Mr. Proctor takes this stand.

A. Cooke of Damascus is the only other aspirant to this position who has announced himself thus far.

Mrs. Thomas Nicholson and sister, Mrs. Sovereign of St. Paul, Minn., are visiting for a few weeks at the home of Joe Nicholson of this city. The guests have been wintering in California and are planning to locate here. Mr. Thomas Nicholson of St. Paul, Minn., is the State factory inspector and Labor Commissioner.

Rev. Ira F. Rankin left Tuesday for Marshfield where he will undergo an operation at the Methodist Deaconess hospital. He expects to be gone about three weeks.

Taking the Profit Out of War

By BERNARD M. BARUCH

Reprinted from The Atlantic Monthly.

The War Industries Board was organized like any other supervisory committee, with a chairman, vice chairman, members in charge of various activities, bureau chiefs and subordinate workers. It surveyed and sought to arrange the whole industrial war field under the plenary powers conferred by the President and the Congress. How well it did this is a story for others to tell. What it did is the basis of the plan I am here drawing.

It was comparatively easy to fix prices and to distribute materials, and indeed to stabilize the wages of labor in those industries in which prices were fixed. The labor situation, however, became increasingly difficult, particularly when General Crowder found it necessary to withdraw men for the proposed campaign of 1919 after 4,000,000 soldiers had already been taken.

Much has been said about the profiteering of labor. It is an unjust accusation. It is only fair to say that this condition was primarily brought about through the ineffectiveness of the organization within our own governmental departments and by the furious bidding of munitions makers and ship builders for services. That situation, together with the increased prices of the things that labor had to buy with the results of its work, made it inevitable that labor must get higher wages.

So it became evident that the price fixing program had to go even further, and the War Industries Board, when the Armistice came, was proceeding with a campaign to fix the prices of all the basic things that labor had to buy. Some had previously been fixed. I speak of labor in a much broader sense than manual labor, for the unorganized so-called "white collar" part of our community—clerks, teachers, government employees, professional men—were less able to meet the situation than labor in the narrower sense. For the protection and relief of such groups certain plans were devised. To illustrate:

One of them provided that manufacturers, jobbers and retailers of shoes could make and sell shoes only of a specified quality at a fixed price, effective July, 1919. No one who did not have a card of the War Industries Board in his window could sell shoes, and only the standardized shoes could be sold. No jobber or manufacturer would sell shoes to anybody who did not have this card. The shoes were to be stamped Class A, B or C and had to be of the quality prescribed and sold at the price fixed. The country was so organized in every district that there could be immediately reported to Washington the name of any shoe retailer who did not carry out the regulations of the War Industries Board as to price and quality. Through restrictions on his labor, money, raw materials and transportation no manufacturer would have been permitted to sell to any dealer violating the regulations. The Armistice stopped the execution of this plan.

Another plan of this nature: The manufacturers of men's and women's wearing apparel had in 1918 been called to Washington, together with the retailers of various goods, and notified that regulations would have to be made in regard to retail prices and standardization of clothing.

The rulings by the board were made known through the issuance of official bulletins at irregular intervals and were widely distributed by the press, which co-operated in this most necessary work with a whole-hearted purpose that gave to the orders of the War Industries Board the instant and broad circulation they require.

Mr. Hoover already was doing much to perfect his control of food products and prices. There was also talk of fixing rents, and in some cities this was done.

If we were to start, in the event of another war, at the place where we were industrially when the World War ended, the President, acting through an agency similar to the War Industries Board, would have the date to fix prices of all things as of a date previous to the declaration of war when there was a fair peace time relationship among the various activities of the nation. It would be illegal to buy, sell, serve or rent at any other than these prices. Brakes would be applied to every agency of inflation before the hurtful process started. An intelligent control of the flow of men, money and materials would be imposed, instead of having the blind panic heretofore ensuing on the first appearance of the frantic demands of war. The Draft Board would have before it the rulings of the priority committee, together with the estimated needs of every business and profession in its relationship to the conduct of the war, and men would be selected accordingly. The Draft Board could more intelligently decide, with the advice of the priority committee, many of the problems with which it would be faced. There would be no sending of men to the trenches who were needed for expert industrial work and then bringing them back again. Businesses not necessary to the winning of the war would be curtailed. The Draft Board would have that information before it.

The prices of all things being fixed, the price fixing committee would make any necessary adjustments, as was done during the war. Under the system used in 1918 these prices were made public and adjusted every three months, so that any consumer or producer had his day in court when he considered prices unfair. Those who complained that during the war prices were too high had this ready recourse to hand.

In the meantime all the industries of the country would have been mobilized by the formation of committees representative of each industry as was done in the World War. Over them would be placed a government director or commodity chief. The various government departments would appoint committees representing their requirements, so that on one committee the resources of the nation would be represented and on the other the demands of the government. The government director would stand between to decide, in conjunction with the priority committee, to what department supplies should go.

Money would be controlled and directed like any other resource. "Taking the profit out of war" is not synonymous with "conscription of wealth," as it is sometimes regarded. The latter is a theoretical project, prohibited by our Constitution, contrary to the spirit of our social and political institutions, and impossible in practice. Taking the profit out of war is an orderly and scientific development of the economics and conduct of modern war, necessary to the effective mobilization of national resources and indispensable to equalizing the burdens of war among the armed and civilian population. Born of experience and proved by practice, it removes some of the most destructive concomitants of modern war—the confusion and waste incident to war time inflation.

This term "conscription of wealth," used by so many, has created a hope among those of socialistic tendencies, and a fear among those who, like me, believe in our system based upon personal initiative and reward, of a taking of money without payment, for the use of State. Neither the hope nor the fear is justified by the recommendation herein contained or by our experience in the war. The use of money should be controlled and directed in a national emergency. A man should no more be permitted to use his money as he wishes than he should be permitted to use the production of his mine, mill or factory except through the general supervising agency. This was being done toward the end of the war.

During the final phase of the World War no man or corporation or institution could raise money without the approval of the Capital Issues Committee of the Treasury Department, which committee in turn would not permit the borrowing of money unless the War Industries Board approved the use to which it was to be put. Thus the City of New York was not permitted to spend \$3,000,000 for the building of schools. The City of Philadelphia was prevented from making improvements that in peace time would have been necessary, but in war time were not. Various states, counties and cities, and a vast number of private concerns, were denied the use of money and materials for purposes not necessary for the winning of the war. Each part of the community had to adjust its wants to the whole great undertaking.

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(continued in next week's issue)

GUARD AT UNKNOWN'S TOMB

Hereafter those making the pilgrimage to the tomb of the Unknown Soldier, at Arlington, will find there a buddy, fully accoutered, mounting guard.

President Coolidge himself gave the order, Secretary of War Davis passed it on, and henceforth the commanding officer at Fort Meyer will see to it that a detail of picked men will do the honors on two-hour reliefs.

Nothing could be more fitting. The question of whether a guard should be detailed for duty there has been debated for some time, some taking the position that visitors always behaved themselves becomingly and therefore a guard was unnecessary.

All this was beside the mark. No more sacred spot than this exists in the entire country and anything calculated to enhance the impressiveness of it is well worth doing. There are some things that are done not because we have to do them but because we want to.

Now let's complete the tomb by placing a classical altar of bronze above it and on this kindling a "flame of remembrance" such as burns day and night and always over the unknown of France under the Arch Triumph in Paris.

Here is something for the American Legion and other patriotic organizations to get behind. They can see it through—and should.—Portland News.

"LORRAINE OF THE LIONS" COMING TO LIBERTY THEATER

Norman Kerry, the idol of the ladies will appear at this popular show house in "Lorraine of the Lions." He is supported by a large cast headed by Patsy Ruth Miller and many other screen stars. It is a tremendously dramatic picture with a beautiful love scene in gorgeous tropical settings and filled with thrills that leave an indelible mark. You should see this play—Saturday and Sunday, April 10 and 11.

SUITS TO ORDER

P. M. Black, representing the Mash Clothing Co. of Portland will be in Estacada Tuesday, April 13, and announces reduced prices on men's clothing. He will sell tailored to measure suits at \$23.00. See him at Linn's Inn, Estacada, Ore.

DANCE - - - DANCE

at the Masonic hall, Saturday night, April 10, 1926. Good music—hardwood floor. Everybody welcome. Admission 50c. Ladies free. Management Building Association.

Say you saw it in the News.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

W. A. Heyman Wm. W. Smith ATTORNEYS AT LAW We will take care of any legal business you may have Insurance, Loans and Collections.

DR. W. W. RHODES Osteopathic PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON Office in Lichthorn Bldg., Estacada

DR. G. F. MIDFORD Physician and Surgeon X-ray Equipment Glasses Fitted (Once and Residence Second and Main Streets, Estacada, Oregon. Telephone Connections

DR. CHAS. P. JOHNSON Dentist Evening Work by Appointment Phones: Office 315, Residence 5051 Estacada, Oregon

O. D. EBY Attorney at Law General Practice. Confidential Adviser. Oregon City, Oregon

S. E. WOOSTER Real Estate, Loans, Insurance, Rentals Farm Loans a Specialty. Telephone Estacada, Oregon

C. D., D. C. and E. C. LATOURETTE ATTORNEYS Practice in all Courts. First National Bank, Oregon City, Oregon.

DENNY BROTHERS BARBERS BATHS Ladies' and Children's Hair-Cutting a Specialty. Shop on Broadway, Estacada.

PLUMBING PIPE and FITTINGS Get our prices before you buy Dryer Pipes Made to Order For Sheet Iron work, repairs, soldering and plumbing, call at the AMES SHOP MAIN STREET.

TIRE AND TUBE REPAIRING Broadway Garage HENRY BOHN, Estacada

GATES' FUNERAL HOME Gresham 2471 ED LINN, AT LINN'S INN, AGENT Estacada, Ore. Phone 543 J. E. GATES

The "Square Deal" Barber Shop "The shop where the barber knows his stuff." EARL LA FORGE, Proprietor ESTACADA'S LEADING TONSORIAL ARTIST Hair Cut 35c; Children's Hair Cutting 25c; Shave 15c All other work at popular prices MOTTO: "LIVE AND LET LIVE" Bobbing and Shingling a Specialty BATHS BATHS BATHS BATHS Broadway, near Linn's Inn, Estacada, Oregon

SATURDAY SPECIALS

Look--- White Enamel Dish Pan full of Proctor & Gamble's Soap. The white enamel dishpan sells regularly at 75c. With this we give you--- 7 cakes P. & G. soap 2 cakes guest ivory soap 2 medium ivory soap, 1 Chipso, large, 1 white enamel dish pan All for \$1.35. We have just 50 of this assortment.

Headlight matches, 6 boxes per carton, 25c a carton 32-inch Amoskeag Gingham, large variety of patterns at 23c per yard D. M. C. Cotton, 6 strand, now carried in stock Don't forget to ask for your Green Discount Stamps

THE PEOPLE'S STORE WHERE YOUR DOLLAR HAS MORE CENTS

CUTS MORE SLICES TO THE LOAF An ideal slice-size for toasting, sandwiches and children's between-meal snacks. ECONOMICAL FOR LARGE FAMILIES The same Holsum quality that won the Harry M. Freer Trophy the second time in two years. The same price as the regular large loaf. Sold at Your Favorite Grocery and Restaurants in Estacada and Vicinity. HOLSUM LONGLOAF Newest member of the Holsum family

FROM THE NORTHWEST'S Finest Bakery Butter. Nut THE BREAD SUPREME DELIVERED FRESH EVERY DAY BY OUR OWN FAST "WHITE" AUTO TRUCK TO ESTACADA RETAIL STORES. ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT "THE NORTHWEST'S FINEST BAKERY"

ELECTRIC STORE A. SAGNER, Proprietor. Electrical Goods of All Kinds—Paints, Varnish and Enamels.—Two cell Flashlights 50c. Electric Vacuum Sweeper for Rent by Day. PHONE 76-2

PORTLAND-CARVER-ESTACADA STAGES Municipal Terminal, Sixth and Salmon Sts.—Phone Main 7733. LINN'S INN, Estacada, Oregon. DAILY

	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	M. P. M.	P. M.	(A) P. M.
v. Portland	2:00	6:30	Lv. Estacada	8:00	8:00	4:30	8:30	
Clackamas	2:30	6:50	Eagle Creek	8:15	4:45	8:45		
Carver	2:40	7:00	Barton	8:25	4:55	8:55		
Barton	3:05	7:25	Carver	8:45	5:15	9:15		
Eagle Creek	3:15	7:35	Clackamas	8:55	5:25	9:25		
Ar. Estacada	3:30	7:50	Ar. Portland	9:30	6:00	10:00		

* Daily except Sunday (A) Saturday only. SUNDAY—Leave Portland 10 A. M. Leave Estacada 4.30 P. M.

JERSEY MILK AND CREAM GEORGE LAWRENCE & SON Phone No. 37-3 The only milk sold in Estacada from Federal accredited Tuberculin free cows

BOB'S UNION BARBER SHOP AND MARCEL SALON STRICTLY SANITARY SATISFACTION GUARANTEED HOURS—9:00 A. M. TO 8:00 P. M. SATURDAY—9:00 A. M. TO 10:00 P. M. MASONIC BLDG. ESTACADA ART. SMITH, Prop.