

NOTICE

NOTICE of the Recorder of the City of La Grande, Oregon, of the assessment of Improvement District No. 54 of the City of La Grande, Oregon.

NOTICE is hereby given that the assessment for the improvement of Fourth Street, being Improvement District No. 54 of the City of La Grande, Oregon, under the provision of Ordinance No. 745, Series 1913, an ordinance declaring the cost of improving Fourth Street from the north line of "O" Avenue to the north line of "C" Avenue in the City of La Grande, Oregon; determining the property benefited thereby; levying assessment thereon to defray the cost and expenses of said improvement; providing for an assessment roll of the same, and directing the treasurer of such assessment roll in the docket of City Liens; providing time when the same shall become delinquent and requiring the City Recorder to prepare a special assessment roll in accordance with the assessment levied herein and to collect such assessment, the same being in Improvement District No. 54, in said City of La Grande, Oregon, is now in my hands for collection and the same may be paid to me at any time within (10) days from the 24th day of September, 1913, without penalty, interest or cost; and each property owner is hereby notified that on application to the undersigned within ten (10) days from the 24th day of September, 1913, which is the first date of the publication of this notice, they will be allowed to pay such assessment in ten (10) annual installments, the first installment thereof being due and payable on or before the 10th day of September, 1914. If application is not made as above specified, the whole amount will be assessed, and become due, payable and delinquent on the 5th day of October, 1913. The assessment roll is as follows: Chaplin's Addition to the City of La Grande, Oregon.

Name of the owner or reputed owner.	Lot No.	Block No.	Amt. of Assmt.
L. Straun	1	10	\$482.19
McMurray	2	10	361.96
McMurray	3	10	288.28
McMurray, W. 50 ft. of	4	10	297.50
Palmer	1	20	476.52
Palmer	2	20	362.48
Palmer	3	20	360.81
Palmer	4	20	472.71
F. Evans	1	11	449.01
F. Evans	2	11	340.10
E. Wigglesworth	3	11	348.55
E. Wigglesworth	4	11	469.11
W. Bearden	1	21	493.27
W. Bearden, N. 1/2 of	2	21	198.51
B. Sailor, S. 1/2 of	2	21	178.65
B. Sailor, N. 1/2 of	3	21	171.67
W. Bearden, S. 1/2 of	3	21	194.56
W. Bearden	4	21	479.24
J. Wade	1	30	482.53
S. Clapp	2	30	365.02
Lane	3	30	368.63
Lane	4	30	408.86
G. Snodgrass	1	31	348.17
H. McLachlen	2	31	347.63
Snider	3	31	407.38
Snider	4	31	539.34
Snider	5	31	398.70
Snider	6	31	372.90
M. Bull	1	40	490.10
M. Bull	2	40	480.80
tholic Church	3	41	362.44
tholic Church	4	41	378.82
tholic Church	5	41	519.07
thodist Episcopal Church	1	51	521.87
thodist Episcopal Church	2	51	393.49
J. Martin	3	51	387.27
J. Martin	4	51	507.34
tholic Church	1	50	471.50
tholic Church	2	50	352.40
J. O'Reilly (Baker City)	3	50	349.05
J. O'Reilly (Baker City)	4	50	463.76
ter Day Saints Church	1	59	284.46
ter Day Saints Church	2	59	282.75
ter Day Saints Church	3	59	384.25
ter Day Saints Church	4	59	494.96
C. Hansen	1	58	495.05
C. Hansen	2	58	362.28
na Lottes	3	58	362.98
us Roesch	4	58	473.35
na Oliver, E. 10 ft. of	1	74	14.72
na Oliver	2	74	118.08
na Oliver	3	74	219.63
na Oliver	4	74	250.29
R. Kivette	5	74	328.42
orge Stoddard	6	74	462.51
lliam Eccles	7	74	152.29
R. Lyman, E. 10 ft. of	8	74	22.80
H. Hubbard, E. 10 ft. of	9	74	21.64
H. Hubbard	10	74	180.97
D. Heidenreich	1	75	390.52
D. Heidenreich	2	75	319.57
rie L. Hibberd	3	75	338.96
rie L. Hibberd	4	75	400.06
rie L. Hibberd, N. 10 ft. of	5	75	14.60
W. Laughlin, S. 100 ft. of	6	75	167.55
man Lutheran Church, E. 10 ft. of	7	75	22.31
s. E. M. Anson, 1-3 Int.	1	88	176.63
algamated Sugar Co., 2-3 Int.	2	88	391.20
s. E. M. Anson, 1-3 Int.	3	88	325.83
algamated Sugar Co., 2-3 Int.	4	88	350.14
s. Ed Wright	5	88	21.80
A. Reeves, E. 10 ft. of	6	88	424.02
s. Ed Wright	7	88	195.34
s. Ed Wright	8	88	23.74
C. Bowers, E. 10 ft. of	9	88	25.64
M. Rinehart, E. 10 ft. of	10	88	211.69
M. Rinehart	11	88	482.35
tie K. Henry	12	88	378.00
tie K. Henry	13	88	330.90
erge H. Ellis	14	88	391.30
erge H. Ellis	15	88	178.67
ob Ferguson, E. 10 ft. of	16	88	21.80
J. Wagner	17	96	173.64
J. Wagner	18	96	392.24
J. Wagner	19	96	308.09
J. Wagner, E. 14 1/2 ft. of	20	96	19.67
J. Wagner	21	96	305.25
J. Wagner	22	96	389.44
J. Wagner	23	96	172.20
J. Wagner, E. 14 1/2 ft. of	24	96	19.51
lic School Dist. No. 1, Union County	25	96	3546.88
rd and Dray's Addition to the City of La Grande, Ore.	26		
anna Herr, E. 1/4 of the N. 196 ft. of	1	1	1129.98
rge S. Birnie, E. 1/4 of the S. 184 ft. of	2	1	1056.32
ham Miller, E. 35 ft. of	3	11	55.04
ham Miller, E. 35 ft. of	4	11	56.07
ham Miller	5	11	480.50
ham Miller	6	11	364.74
ham Miller	7	11	374.00
ham Miller	8	11	502.82
ham Miller	9	11	66.47
W. Moon, E. 35 ft. of	10	10	28.60
W. Moon, E. 35 ft. of	11	10	509.62
W. Moon	12	10	513.32
W. Moon	13	10	432.37
old's Addition to the City of La Grande, Ore.	14	5	1592.60
Elizabeth Deal, E. 1/4 of	15	4	17.89
D. Baker, E. 12 ft. of	16	4	118.61
D. Baker	17	4	483.42
D. Baker	18	4	

Original Town of La Grande.

M. C. Baker, E. 12 ft. of	1	4	D Street	13.70
M. C. Baker	2	4	D St.	52.76
M. C. Baker	3	4	D St.	143.76
M. C. Baker	4	4	D St.	168.18
G. H. Jacobs, E. 1/4 of	5	4	D St.	236.69
G. H. Jacobs, E. 1/4 of	6	4	D St.	122.70
Irene King, W. 1/4 of	7	4	D St.	36.06
Irene King, E. 1/4 of	8	4	D St.	67.72
Mrs. A. W. Wilkinson, W. 1/4 of	9	4	D St.	58.27
Mrs. A. W. Wilkinson, E. 1/4 of	10	4	D St.	11.52

Daily 9-25-5 times.

NOTICE

NOTICE of the Recorder of the City of La Grande, Oregon, of the assessment of Improvement District No. 71 of the City of La Grande, Oregon.

NOTICE is hereby given that the assessment for the improvement of the Alley in Block 114, being Improvement District No. 71 of the City of La Grande, Oregon, under the provision of Ordinance No. 742, Series 1913, an ordinance declaring the cost of improving the Alley in block 114 from the west line of Depot street to the east line of Chestnut street, in Chaplin's addition to the City of La Grande, Oregon, on with Gravel Bitulithic, hard surface pavement; determining the property benefited thereby; levying an assessment thereon to defray the costs and expenses of said improvement; providing for an assessment roll of the same, and providing a time when the same shall become delinquent and requiring the City Recorder to prepare a special assessment roll in accordance with the assessment levied herein and to collect such assessment, the same being in Improvement District No. 71, in said City of La Grande, Oregon, is now in my hands for collection and the same may be paid to me at any time within ten (10) days from the 23rd day of September, 1913, without penalty, interest or cost; and each property owner is hereby notified that on application to the undersigned within ten (10) days from the 23rd day of September, 1913, which is the first date of the publication of this notice, they will be allowed to pay such assessment in ten (10) annual installments, the first installment thereof being due and payable on or before the 17th day of September, 1914. If application is not made as above specified, the whole amount will be assessed, and become due, payable and delinquent on the 4th day of October, 1913. The assessment roll is as follows: In Chaplin's Addition to the City of La Grande, Oregon.

Name of owner or reputed owner.	Lot No.	Block No.	Amt. of Assmt.
J. E. Foley	1	114	\$ 53.40
J. Roesch	2	114	54.19
J. Roesch	3	114	54.19
J. Roesch	4	114	54.19
J. Roesch	5	114	53.40
J. Roesch	6	114	54.19
Ulrich Lottes	7	114	54.19
Ulrich Lottes, W. 20 ft. of	8	114	35.80
Ulrich Lottes, E. 20 ft. of	9	114	35.28
E. Thorson, E. 20 ft. of	10	114	18.16
E. Thorson, W. 10 ft. of	11	114	18.16
E. C. Jorgenson	12	114	53.40
E. C. Jorgenson	13	114	53.40
J. Roesch, N. 22 ft. of	14	114	17.06
J. Roesch, N. 22 ft. of	15	114	17.06
J. Roesch, N. 22 ft. of the E. 4 ft. of	16	114	2.28
S. Gardiner, Center 20 ft. of	17	114	13.96
S. Gardiner, Center 20 ft. of	18	114	13.96
S. Gardiner, Center 20 ft. of	19	114	13.96
S. Gardiner, Center 20 ft. of the E. 4 ft. of	20	114	2.08
Bertha Sommer, S. 68 ft. of	21	114	22.57
Bertha Sommer, S. 68 ft. of	22	114	22.57
Bertha Sommer, S. 68 ft. of the E. 4 ft. of	23	114	2.95
J. McKenna, W. 26 ft. of	24	114	47.17
J. E. Foley	25	114	54.55
J. E. Foley	26	114	53.75
J. E. Foley	27	114	53.75
J. E. Foley	28	114	54.55
J. E. Foley	29	114	54.54
J. E. Foley	30	114	54.54
J. E. Foley	31	114	54.54
J. E. Foley	32	114	54.54

Daily 9-23-5 times.

NOTICE

NOTICE of the Recorder of the City of La Grande, Oregon, of the assessment of Improvement District No. 57 of the City of La Grande, Oregon.

NOTICE is hereby given that the assessment for the improvement of Jefferson Avenue, being Improvement District No. 57 of the City of La Grande, Oregon, under the provision of Ordinance No. 743, Series 1913, an ordinance declaring the cost of improving Jefferson Avenue with gravel Bitulithic, Hard Surface, pavement from the East property line of Fourth street to the west property line of Hemlock street in the City of La Grande; determining the property benefited thereby; levying an assessment thereon to defray the costs and expenses of said improvement; providing for an assessment roll of the same, and directing the entry of such assessment roll in the Docket of City Liens; providing a time when the same shall become delinquent and requiring the City Recorder to prepare a special assessment roll in accordance with the assessment levied herein and to collect such assessment, the same being in Improvement District No. 57, in said City of La Grande, Oregon, is now in my hands for collection and the same may be paid to me at any time within ten (10) days from the 24th day of September, 1913, without penalty, interest or cost; and each property owner is hereby notified that on application to the undersigned within ten (10) days from the 24th day of September, 1913, which is the first date of the publication of this notice, they will be allowed to pay such assessment in ten (10) annual installments, the first installment thereof being due and payable on or before the 17th day of September, 1914. If application is not made as above specified, the whole amount will be assessed, and become due, payable and delinquent on the 5th day of October, 1913. The assessment roll is as follows: In Chaplin's Addition to the City of La Grande, Oregon.

Name of owner or reputed owner.	Lot No.	Block No.	Amt. of Assmt.
H. B. Ireland	1	115	\$382.34
H. B. Ireland	2	115	185.83
H. B. Ireland	3	115	185.83
H. B. Ireland	4	115	185.83
H. B. Ireland	5	115	185.83
H. B. Ireland	6	115	192.60
H. B. Ireland	7	115	211.68
W. J. Church	8	115	219.27
W. J. Church	9	115	221.86
W. J. Church	10	115	230.23
W. J. Church	11	115	231.91
W. J. Church	12	115	241.14
W. J. Church	13	115	251.70
J. E. Foley	14	114	207.36
J. Roesch	15	114	188.33
J. Roesch	16	114	158.79
J. Roesch	17	114	175.74
U. Lottes	18	114	173.58
U. Lottes, W. 20 ft. of	19	114	184.39
U. Lottes, E. 20 ft. of	20	114	130.92
J. Fisher, E. 10 ft. of	21	114	137.98
J. Fisher, W. 10 ft. of	22	114	65.43
E. C. Jorgenson	23	114	89.95
E. C. Jorgenson	24	114	216.03
E. C. Jorgenson	25	114	226.98
D. Marx	26	113	232.69
D. Marx	27	113	214.84
D. Marx, W. 20 ft. of	28	113	191.20
I. C. M. & M. Co., E. 10 ft. of	29	113	65.61
I. C. M. & M. Co.	30	113	179.08
I. C. M. & M. Co.	31	113	179.08

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OPPOSITION TO CHARTER VOICED

La Grande, Sept. 25.—(To the Editor of the Observer)—As so much has been printed in favor of our new commission form charter and little or nothing in opposition to it, I think it would only be fair to listen to the other side for a change. The main trouble with the commission form of government is that it is undemocratic, un-American, and therefore fundamentally wrong and ill-timed to our needs and purposes. It was first used in great emergencies such as the Galveston flood, etc., and it really belongs to the same class of temporary remedies as receiverships, martial law, vigilante committees, etc. All of these have their uses at times but they were never meant to take the place of normal methods of government. If normal conditions prevail these emergency measures are never brought into use. If there is anything wrong with the physical body we always seek to determine the cause. We apply remedies to the disease and not merely to the symptoms. It would certainly be good logic to treat the body politic in the same way.

If we go to the seat of the trouble we will find that the voters and taxpayers of the cities are to blame for all that may be wrong in the present system. We are so busy making and spending money that we have no time for anything else. Until each of us gives more time and thought to our municipal affairs they will not be managed to our best interest no matter what system is in use.

If one had a farm or a business and never went near it from one year's end to the other, it stands to reason that he would seldom get the best results. Whether he hired four men or nine men would make no material difference. That is about what the voters and taxpayers do. I dare say that the vast majority of them have never attended a council meeting. In fact, up to the time the present quarter were in use the meetings were more in the nature of star chamber proceedings than the deliberations of a public body of representatives. Even now the small hall is seldom more than half filled unless a "scrap" is expected. If the public took an interest in and demanded a strict accounting of its officials the latter would have much less time for personalities and petty quarrels and spites. The saying "like masters, like servants" applies to public as well as to private servants. On the other hand, however, discordance and disagreement do not always spell untidiness. They are sometimes necessary to the clear atmosphere, as it were. Who can say, for instance, that the struggle between the North and the South fifty years ago was not beneficial to the life of the nation? On a smaller scale an occasional "scrap" in a city council may be of benefit to the city at large. Of course arguments should always remain within parliamentary decorum. They do not always do that though, not even in the most dignified and deliberative bodies of the world. Therefore a little "spat" at a council meeting does not necessarily call for a new charter and a new system every time one occurs. As a rule the deliberations of a public body are all the better for a few clashes of opposing opinions. Occasionally our representatives are tempermentally unfit for their offices. Over-sensitive and autocratic souls who are unwilling or unable to give and take should keep out of politics.

The advocates of the commission form delight in calling it the modern way of governing cities but it is really older than any other form, or at least the underlying principle is. It is based on the principle of the few governing the many and not the many governing the few. It is in use in the large cities of Germany and probably of other monarchical countries. It is merely a long step backwards towards the absolutism of monarchical government. The trend of all really modern legislation, especially here in Oregon, has been in exactly the opposite direction. The initiative and referendum, equal suffrage, popular election of U. S. senators, the recall, etc., each and all are calculated to spread power and responsibility and not to centralize it. Can we consistently go in one direction in national politics and in the other in municipal government and in the opposite? In a well-written editorial under the caption, "Laws That Mean Something" the Observer of Aug. 27 said, among other things, "The dominant chord in the new legislation is the betterment of humanity. The day when men are put before dollars evidently is on the way if it is not already here." All the advocates of the new charter do not seem to take this hopeful and common sense view. They lay great stress on the corporation methods that are to come into use with the new charter. What do these amount to outside of the thoroughness and accuracy that should be a part of all government and that is a part of all governments when the right kind of men are in the offices? Municipal, state and national governments are not strictly business organizations like the ordinary corporation. The main, and too often the only desire of the corporation is to get large returns on the money invested. Governments are run on a different basis and on a much higher plane. Governments are established primarily for the promotion of human

happiness if I am not badly misinformed. All else is more or less incidental thereto. Only a small portion of a government's functions are based on business principles. The rest come under the heads of education, philanthropy, justice, etc. The United States will probably never receive the least monetary profit on its investment in the Panama canal and many other enterprises, yet who will say that the expenses were not justified? On a smaller scale the same thing holds good in the affairs of our state, counties and cities.

As far as responsibility is concerned, it seems to me that when a man is drawing a salary for doing a thing he is the one that is responsible if it is not done. Of all voters and all officials were half as ready to bear their responsibilities and perform their duties as they are to advance silly reasons for not doing it there would be little fault to find on this score. Hence, the remedy can be applied by the individual and to the individual without any change of the whole system. Of course this is not as spectacular nor as expensive as a special election is but it would answer the purpose much better.

All true reform must ever come through the individual. It can not be legislated into him or her nor can it be applied to the "other fellow" as with a brush. Let us remember that water can not rise above its source, neither can government be any higher or better than its citizens in whom it has its source. Let us also remember that efficiency is individual in all line of human endeavor and in each and every instance. We expect efficiency in our officials but at nomination and at election, time we vote for Bill, Jim or Bob because he is a good fellow or belongs to our party, our social set, our club, union or church. Because he is our friend, or relative, or once did us a favor, or "set them up" to us or flatters us, and for almost any other reason under the sun except the one that his character and ability are such that he would in all probability make a good official.

Four years ago we adopted a new charter that was supposed to cure all our municipal ills and imperfections but it seems it failed to do it. The same people that advocated it are now advocating the commission form charter and they wonder at the public's indifference and lack of interest. Later on we were told that equal suffrage would cure all our troubles through the ability of women voters to raise the plane of politics but it seems they can not be relied on now. At least we are asked to make another change before we have given the ladies a fair chance to show what they can do. We have been fairly flooded with new laws for several years and quite naturally we are tired of it. It seems there are about one hundred times as many people with a mania for enacting new laws and systems as there are people willing to enforce them and to abide by them. In other words about 99 per cent of them are uncalled for and that explains the attitude of the people towards them. Isn't it about time to call a halt?

If we really need a new charter it would have been a good idea to submit the commission form charter and another one without this feature at once and the same time. The people could then have accepted one or the other and saved the time and expense of another election later on. According to recent press reports which many have no doubt read, there is a great deal of wrangling and turmoil in Walla Walla, Baker and Tacoma where the commission form is in force. It is therefore safe to infer that the commission form is not all that is needed to bring economy, order and heavenly harmony into our municipal affairs. As high an authority as the Oregon Supreme Court has its doubts and misgivings about the centralization of power provided for in the new form. The full decision will be found in the Pacific Reporter of July 28th on pages 62 to 66. The truth is that our city affairs have run under forced draft for some time and that they can not run that way always. Let improvements take place a little slower and let local people do the work if possible. The principal improvements are made now and we could go slower and take time to do things right. La Grande is one of the best towns in the whole country but it is not a second-class town or New York and we should not expect to keep step with them.

In mentioning that the commission form was undemocratic I of course used the word in its largest sense and not in a narrow party sense. When people have a lawsuit or when they are charged with wrongdoing of any kind they will in almost every instance leave their fate in the hands of a jury of twelve ordinary men rather than in the hands of the judge, even though the latter be ever so learned. They seem to instinctively feel that the twelve are more apt to arrive at right conclusions and less apt to be swayed by bias or other wrong motives. That the twelve will be more apt than the one to look at this matter from every angle. This in a nutshell represents the essential difference between monarchy and democracy. The one may do the right thing, the twelve are most certain to do the right thing. In our municipal affairs many of us are guided by the

(Continued on Page Eight.)