

SANDY NEWS

Published every Thursday at
Sandy, Oregon.

M. A. Deaton, Fred L. Proctor,
Proprietors.

E. V. Nye, - - Editor.

OFFICIAL CITY PAPER

\$1.00 per year in advance.
Six months, .50 cents

Entered as Second-class matter March
12, 1914, at the post office at Sandy,
Oregon under the Act of March 3 1879.

Advertising Rates on Application.

Local readers ten cents a line for
first insertion, five cents a line each
subsequent insertion. Display locals
fifteen cents a line first insertion, ten
cents a line each subsequent insertion.

"For Sandy Always."



Greatest Labor Dispute In History.

The greatest labor dispute in the his-
tory of the United States is in progress
at the present time and it is a dispute
which affects every person in this coun-
try and may be the making or breaking
of many lines of industry.

The railroad employes of the United
States affecting every road in the coun-
try are demanding an eight hour day
with same pay as at present for ten-
hour day and price and a half for over-
time. This means an increase in rail-
road wages of \$100,000,000 a year.

The railroads have no way of increas-
ing their freight or passenger rates with-
out consent of the different state, rail-
road and interstate commerce commis-
sions, hence, have no way to meet such
a raise, while these same commissions do
not object to any increase in wages the
employes may demand. This in itself is
unfair, limiting the income of the busi-
ness and not limiting the wages that
may be demanded.

There is no attempt to claim that the
trainmen are underpaid, as they are
probably the highest paid workmen in
the country. The demands of the train-
men do not provide either that all shall
work even as much as eight hours a day
or that those who are now working more
than eight hours shall work any less.

Thousands of trainmen now work less
than eight hours and receive a full days
pay and those who work more receive
pay, not only for all the time they work,
but for every mile they run.

The proposed rules would simply
change from a ten-hour to an eight-hour
basis of computing wages so that one
hour's work shall be paid for as one-
eighth rather than as one-tenth of a
day's pay, or as twelve and a half
miles instead of ten miles.

In railroad train service a day's work
cannot be arbitrarily fixed. The em-
ployes know this and they have no in-
tention of changing their working day.
They are asking only the enormous in-
crease in wages which would result from
changing the basis of payment so that
they could draw money faster.

There is not a word in the proposals
now being voted on by the employes
that would require a man to work as
much as eight hours for a day's pay. It
is specifically provided that "100 miles
or less, eight hours or less," shall con-
stitute a day. Nor is there any provision
for a reduction in the hours of work for
anyone who now works more than eight
hours.

What the men are asking for is a re-

duction of 25 per cent in the number of
hours they must work before they will
begin to draw pay for overtime, this
overtime to be set at a rate 50 per cent
higher than the proposed regular hourly
rate and 87½ per cent higher than the
present overtime rate.

The controversy is not over a question
of hours; it involves solely a \$100,000,000
increase in wages which the public would
have to pay. No contention is made
nor could one be substantiated that
trainmen are poorly paid.

The effect on the lumber and fruit in-
dustry in the sparsely settled "long haul"
West, can hardly be estimated if they
are now asked to make up their share of
this \$100,000,000 a year increase demand-
ed.

Industry Outranks Politics

People used to imagine that affairs of
the universe were managed by congress
and the state legislature.

This deep-seated impression went so
far as to attribute good crops, good
prices and good wages to the administra-
tion in power.

But history is gradually teaching the
masses of mankind that trade, industry
and business are not the product of law-
makers.

Commerce has laws of its own and
tends to break precedents and leap over
artificial barriers in a very unceremoni-
ous manner.

In the modern world business is the
real governing power and not politics or
legislation—these often only harm or im-
pede business.

This is by no means an argument for
tolerating the abuses practiced in the
business world which general intelli-
gence condemns.

But we shouldn't expect too much
from laws, boards, commissions or the
extravagant promises of politicians to
help business.

Bond Issues And Double Tax- ation.

The construction of public works by
means of bond issues doubles the taxes
raised for that specific purpose.

If all public business were done on
twenty-year bonds at five percent the
public would pay double for everything.

The argument for bond issues is that
public works are sooner made possible
and the people have twenty years use of
them.

It might be impossible to levy taxes
enough for a courthouse, bridge, sewer
system or state highway, and improve-
ment would stop.

Recent elections indicate that the
people of the Pacific Coast states are
balking at high taxes and voting down
bond issues.

Contra Costa County, California, in
making \$100,000 worth of permanent
highway improvement, is doing it on a
three year tax levy.

In three years, by levying 25 cts., on
the \$100, that county will have its main
roads built and paid for, instead of
bonding for them.

If \$100,000 twenty-year five percent
bonds had been issued the taxpayers
would pay as much for interest as they
would for roads.

On top of that they would pay lawyer
fees, bank commissions, brokers fees, and
send the interest out of the country each
year.

By the taxation system the taxpayers
get \$100,000 worth of road for their
money, have no additional expenses and
keep their interest.

The Encanto Express, published in a
state that has an aggregate bonded debt
of \$240,000,000 has following paragraph
in an editorial:—

"An accompaniment of the reform
movement in California was a tendency
to throw caution and prudence to the
winds. The result has been increase

and taxation, from which few—and
they mostly office-holders without prop-
erty—escape."

W. A. Proctor has announced his can-
didacy for County Commissioner. As stat-
ed before the News has been, is and will
continue to be run on independent prin-
ciples, and therefore we are not endor-
ing Mr. Proctor because he happens to
be a "Good Honest Republican" but be-
cause if there is a man better qualified in
Clackamas County we have not made his
acquaintance. Mr. Proctor is one of the
largest tax payers in Clackamas County
and has always been a good roads
enthusiast. It is largely through his un-
tiring effort the "Bluff Road" is being
graveled and that Sandy and vicinity
will get a permanent automobile road.

PLANETS AND GRAVITY.

The Vast Difference In Conditions Upon
Mars and Jupiter.

In an article entitled "Is Mars
Alive?" in the Popular Science Monthly
Waldemar Kaempfert describes the
possible appearance of a Martian. In
speaking of the different conditions
prevailing on the planets Mr. Kaempfert
says:

"The bigger the planet on which you
live, the harder it is for you to move
about. If you were suddenly transported
to Jupiter, the largest of the plan-
ets, and if you were able to live on its
semi-molten surface, you would find it
hard to lift your arm. A steam crane
would be welcome assistance in mov-
ing your body about. This is due en-
tirely to the enormous gravitational at-
traction which Jupiter would exert
upon you. The bigger the planet the
harder are you pulled down to its sur-
face; the harder it is to put your foot
forward.

"Mars is only one-ninth as massive
as the earth. Hence you would weigh
much less on Mars than you do on the
earth. A Martian porter could easily
carry as much as a terrestrial elephant.
A Martian baseball player could bat a
ball a mile. A very ordinary Martian
athlete could leap with ease over a
moderately sized house. Because his
planet is not able to pull him down
with the attractive force that the earth
exerts upon us, the typical Martian
has conceivably attained a stature that
we would regard as gigantic. Three
times as large as a human being, this
creature has muscles twenty-seven
times as effective. His trunk must be
fashioned to inclose lungs capable of
breathing the excessively attenuated
Martian air in sufficiently large quan-
tities to sustain life. As a canal dig-
ger—he would be a great success, be-
cause he would excavate a canal with
the speed and efficiency of a small Pan-
ama canal steam shovel.

"Beyond that we cannot go. Intelli-
gence is not necessarily a human at-
tribute. It has so happened on this
earth that man has become the domi-
nant race not because of his physical
powers, but because of his brains. It
may well be that the biological con-
ditions of Mars are such that a creature
very unhuman in appearance may have
gained the ascendancy in the struggle
for existence on a planet that is fast
drying up."

AN INGENIOUS SNARE.

Uncanny Insect Trap With Which the
Pitcher Plant Is Armed.

No trapper ever invented a snare for
his prey more ingenious or a trap that
ever had a higher percentage of "catch-
es" than the pitcher plant, for few in-
sects ever escape from the clutches of
this horticultural meat eater. He
catches them, holds them, drowns them
and finally eats them.

And while he's doing it he smiles so
innocently and prettily that you would
imagine him one of the quietest and
most peaceable flowers of the woods.

His leaves are his insect traps. They
are a greenish purple and fold together
like a cornucopia, with a half closed
lid covering the top. The inner walls
of this "pitcher" are lined with hairs,
which point downward and are cov-
ered with a sweet, sticky fluid.

This fluid is regular "candy" for the
bees and flies. The insect enters the
half closed door of the pitcher, tastes
the honey and begins to explore the in-
terior. As he crawls forward the hairs
bend with him and give him free pas-
sage. But when he tries to return he
finds that these hairs are veritable
barbed wire entanglements to keep
him a prisoner.

The insect tries to fly out, and the
curve at the top of the pitcher bars his
way. He dodges this way and that, be-
wildered, until he tumbles in a little
well at the bottom of the pitcher,
where he drowns.—Exchange.

WANT AND FOR SALE COLUMN

FOR SALE—One light spring wagon,
with top, good for cream wagon. One
3½ wagon for sale or trade.
P. T. Shelley, Sandy, Oregon.

FOR SALE—Pigs For Sale, ten weeks
old.
Christ Gantenbein, Boring, Oregon.

FOR SALE—Baled hay and straw.
Apply to Hood & Hutchins, Phone 717
Cottrell, Oregon.

FOR SALE—Good, sound dead-wood
16 inches. Apply to Joe Laundree.

FOR SALE—Forty dollars cash buys
my heavy single rig with good single
harness. Address L. R. Mack, Boring,
Oregon.

NOTICE

We will have English services at the
Evangelical Lutheran Church every first
Sunday of the month at 10:30 a. m.,
commencing Sunday, February 6th.
Everybody is kindly invited.

Sandy Mail Auto Company

Auto Service For All Occasions At Any
Time.

Stage leaves Sandy at 6 a. m. and 2 p. m.
Leaves Boring at 8 a. m. and 4 p. m.
Daily including Sunday. For informa-
tion call City Garage, Phones 6x1. Resi-
dence 65, Sandy, Oregon.

F. M. Morgan, Mgr.

THE SANDY MEAT MARKET

Meats of all Kinds
FRESH AND SMOKED

Cheese, - Butter, Eggs and
Bread, Canned Gooses.

Fresh Bologna and Sausage
Every Friday and Saturday.

L. E. HOFFMAN

Under the prohibition law of Oregon
persons wishing to purchase Ethyl alcohol
for medical purposes may do so from
any pharmacist who has filed a bond
with the Secretary of State and has had
said bond recorded with the county clerk
in the County in which he is doing busi-
ness. The applicant must swear to and
sign the following official affidavit.

STATE OF OREGON, County of
Clackamas, ss: I---, being first duly
sworn, depose and say that I need---of
ethyl alcohol for use at---for purpose
to wit---and such alcohol will not be sold
or given away by me or used for any
other purpose or at any other place than
above named. That I am not addicted
to the use of intoxicating liquor or any
narcotic drug; that I have not, during
the four weeks last preceding, purchased
any ethyl alcohol except---
Applicant
Subscribed and sworn to before
this day of-----19--
Quantity sold on above statement-

Pharmacist.
Owing to a combination of the whole
sale dealers in alcohol on the Pacific
Coast the price of Ethyl alcohol is almost
prohibitive. Any person making a false
application is liable to arrest for perjury
the penalty for which is from one to four
years in the State Penitentiary. No in-
dividual may purchase more than two
quarts in any one month.

Quite Friendly.

The women who called just because
they couldn't get out of it were met at
the door by the maid. "My mistress is
taking her beauty sleep," she said.
"How long does it take her?" asked
one of the women.
"Oh, less than half an hour."
"She looks it," said the other woman
in a whisper to her friend. Then they
left their cards and trotted along.—
Argonaut.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

C. D. PURCELL INSURANCE

Representing Reliable Companies.

M. A. DEATON

Agent For

German American, London As-
surance and other Reliable Co's.
CLACKAMAS COUNTY BANK,
Sandy, - - Oregon.

C. D. Purcell

ATTORNEY AT LAW

SANDY, - - OREGON.

JOHN N. SEIVERS

ATTORNEY AT LAW

OREGON CITY, - - OREGON



Sandy Blacksmith and Shoeing
Shop

Smith Bros. Props.

Shoeing a Specialty. All Work Guar-
anteed. Prices Right. Phone Gresham 534

Sandy' = = Ore.

H. S. Eddy

Sandy's Realty Man

Will sell you a small or large
tract at prices from \$15,00 per
acre np.

SANDY FIR LUMBER CO.

Lumber, Shingles and Moulding

If you are in need of lumber
let us quote you our prices.

BRICK

We have received a car load of
brick and can supply your
needs

Split and Sawed Cedar Posts

Phone 46
Sandy, - - - - Oregon

HAMMOND & HAMMOND LAWYERS

Offices, SANDY & OREGON CITY
We will be in Sandy Saturday
of each week at the Clackamas
County Bank

Sanitary Barber Shop

A First-Class Hair Cut and
Shave at the Right Prices

Hot and Cold Baths our Watch-
word

Cleanliness our Motto

I. E. Dawson, - Prop.