

# OREGON CITY COURIER

24th YEAR.

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No 26

## STOCKHOLDERS ARE ENTHUSIASTIC

### Report of Ogle Miners Received With Satisfaction

Enthusiasm was the main spring of the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Ogle Mountain Mining Company which was held Monday afternoon in Knapp's Hall. There were a large number of stockholders present from all parts of Clackamas County and the confidence expressed in the directors insured their unanimous re-election, as follows: P. A. Fairclough, J. B. Fairclough, J. V. Harless, S. S. Walker, Charles Albright. Several gold bricks from the mines were exhibited, showing the output, and the satisfaction of the stockholders was manifested. The management of the mines submitted a report, showing that the plant consisted of two 5-stamp batteries, concentrator ore crusher and ample steam power to operate this machinery to its full capacity. The company has also installed an aerial tramway within the past few months for the purpose of taking the ore from the mines to the mill. This is a great improvement and one that has been very satisfactory. The company has just purchased a dynamo and the mines will be lighted by electricity.

Monday evening the board of directors held a meeting and the following officers were chosen: P. A. Fairclough, president and manager; J. B. Fairclough, secretary and treasurer; J. V. Harless, vice-president.

The members of the board discussed plans for the development of the property. The same enthusiasm was shown as at the stockholders meeting. The miners will go in this week and will be able to obtain sufficient help to renew operations on a larger scale than heretofore.

### RICH MINES SHOWING UP

Representative Huntley Has \$600 Per Day Concern.

Representative Clyde G. Huntley returned Thursday from a four days' trip in Eastern Oregon, and while absent he visited the property of the Commercial Mining Company in which he is interested. These claims are in the Rye Valley, in Baker County, and the stock is held by Mr. Huntley and nine Portland men. The mine is being run day and night with ten stamps, and 27 men are employed. More than \$600 per day is now being

taken out, and the owners are jubilant over the prospects. The quality of the ore is showing up well, and there appears to be no likelihood of a slump in the production.

Mr. Huntley, while in Eastern Oregon, met with other members of the state legislature at Bendleton and visited the jute mill operated by the state penitentiary at Walla Walla, Wash. The establishment of a similar industry at the Oregon penitentiary has long been advocated but it does not seem practicable. Nearly \$300,000 would have to be invested in machinery at the beginning, which is at best, an experiment. The raw material is controlled by a trust, which is able to determine the price of grain sacks.


### H. BIGELOW NOT GUILTY

State Fails to Convict Him On Charge of Dumping Sawdust In Stream.

H. Bigelow, a sawmill operator on the Abernathy, was Thursday acquitted of the charge of dumping sawdust and other lumber waste in the waters of the Abernathy. The jury was out about 15 minutes, and the case lasted all day. The failure of the prosecution to secure a conviction in this case will probably result in the dismissal of the cases against the Willamette Pulp & Paper Company, and Rambo & Mumpower, who were arrested along with the Crown-Columbia Pulp & Paper Company, and Bigelow, for the same offense. The State secured a conviction against the Crown-Columbia Pulp & Paper Company, who have not yet been sentenced.

George C. Brownell defended Bigelow and also defended C. E. DuBois, who was tried some weeks ago on the same charge, the first trial of his case resulting in a disagreement and the second in an acquittal. The State believes that the evidence in all of the cases that have been tried was sufficient to convict, but Mr. Brownell succeeded in bringing about the acquittal of his clients. The prosecution of the sawdust cases has aroused considerable interest, but conviction in a majority of the cases has not been obtained, and the expense to the county has been a small item.

**REV. E. CLARENCE OAKLEY**



Rev. E. Clarence Oakley, of the First Congregational Church of Eugene, who has been chosen pastor of the Oregon City Congregational Church, is about 50 years of age and has been in Eugene two years. He was ten years in Tacoma and four years in Oakland, Calif. Mr. Oakley is a man of scholarly attainments and is one of the best pulpit orators in the state. His religious work was commenced in the east and he was for several years at Detroit, Michigan. Mr. Oakley will arrive here with his wife in January.

the necessary agents employed in such transportation; to inmates of the National Homes or State Homes for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, and of Soldiers' and Sailors' Homes, including those about to enter and those returning home after discharge, and boards of managers of such Homes; to necessary care takers of live stock, poultry, and fruit; to employees on sleeping cars, express cars, and to linemen of telegraph and telephone companies; to Railway Mail Service employees, post-office inspectors, customs inspectors and immigration inspectors; to newboys on trains, baggage agents, witnesses attending any legal investigation in which the common carrier is interested, persons injured in wrecks and physicians and nurses attending such persons: Provided, That this provision shall not be construed to prohibit the interchange of passes for the officers, agents, and employees of common carriers, and their families; nor to prohibit any common carrier from carrying passengers free with the object of providing relief in cases of general epidemic, pestilence, or other calamitous visitation. Any common carrier violating this provision shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and for each offense, on conviction, shall pay to the United States a penalty of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than two thousand dollars, and any person, other than the persons excepted in this provision, who uses any such interstate free ticket, free pass, or free transportation, shall be subject to a like penalty.

From after May first, nineteen hundred and eight, it shall be unlawful for any railroad company to transport from any State, Territory, or District of Columbia, to any other State, Territory, or District of Columbia, or to any foreign country, any article or commodity, other than timber and the manufactured products thereof, manufactured, mined, or produced by it, or under its authority, or which it may own in whole, or in part, or in which it may have any interest direct or indirect except such articles or commodities as may be necessary and intended for its use in the conduct of its business as a common carrier.

Any common carrier subject to the provisions of this Act, upon application of any lateral, branch line of railroad, or of any shipper tendering interstate traffic for transportation, shall construct, maintain, and operate upon reasonable terms a switch connection with any such lateral, branch line railroad, or private side track which may be constructed to connect with its railroad, where such connection is reasonably practicable and can be put in with safety and will furnish sufficient business to justify the construction and maintenance of the same; and shall furnish cars for the movement of such traffic to the best of its ability without discrimination in favor of or against any such shipper. If any common carrier shall fail to install and operate any such switch or connection as aforesaid, on application therefor in writing by any shipper, such shipper may make complaint to the Commission, as provided in section thirteen of this Act, and the Commission shall hear and investigate the same and shall determine as to the safety and practicability thereof and justification and reasonable compensation therefor and the Commission may make an order, as provided in section fifteen of this Act, directing the common carrier to comply with the provisions of such order, and such order shall be enforced as hereinafter provided for the enforcement of all orders by the Commission, other than orders for the payment of money.

That if any common carrier subject to the provisions of this Act shall, directly or indirectly, by any special rate, rebate, drawback, or other device, charge, demand, collect, or receive from any person or persons

### TEN STAMPS TO OPERATE

Ogle Mines Will Run Full Blast This Winter.

### CAPITAL IS ATTRACTED

Electric Lighting Plant Will Soon Be Installed and Work Will Be Pushed Forward Vigorously.

P. A. Fairclough and Mr. and Mrs. John B. Fairclough came in from the Ogle Mountain mines Thursday to attend the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Ogle Mountain Mining Company. Mr. Fairclough states that it has been extremely difficult to procure men to work in the mines on account of the prevailing scarcity of hands, but this condition has been relieved in a measure by the end of the harvesting season. Men are not easy to obtain to work in the mine, but there has been no difficulty in holding them once they commence work, and Mr. Fairclough expects to run the mill to its capacity this winter, starting immediately after his return to the mines next week. The five stamp mill has been running part of the time during the past month with good results, and the second five-stamp mill will be started up. It is expected that with ten stamps in operation, the showing will be satisfactory in every particular.

The bucket tramway to bring the ore from the mine to the mill is now in place and is giving excellent results and it is the intention of the company to install an electric lighting plant as soon as possible, with a capacity of 800 lamps.

The showing that has been made at the Ogle mines and the possibilities that exist there have attracted the attention of outside capital, and the report is current that others have taken up claims not far from the Ogle Mountain Mining Company. W. E. Patten, the mining expert who was here several weeks ago, has located two claims on the other side of the mountain, and will arrive here about November 10, to go out to his claims, and has arranged to take in 3500 pounds of supplies for the winter.

### He is a Booster.

Tom Richardson says he was in Hood River a few months ago and remarked to Hon. E. L. Smith that he would like to taste one of those fine Hood River apples.

Mr. Smith said, "You go on up to my house and I will be there soon and show you some." So Tom wandered up on the hill to the Smith place, and soon E. L. came in with an impoverished look and a handful of choice apples. As Tom was eating one he said to Mr. Smith, "My, but those are fine; did you raise them on your place?" "Raise them," said E. L. "Raise them? I should say not. I paid three dollars a box for them, and such a price is a blamed outrage."

And yet they do say that E. L. is a Hood River booster.—The Dalles Optimist.

Attend National Grange. State Master A. T. Buxton and Mrs. Buxton leave this week to attend the session of the National Grange, which will convene at Denver, Col., about November 15. They are the representatives of the Oregon Grange, and go with special instructions to present the Oregon farmer's ideas of postal reform, as outlined in the resolutions which were adopted by the Oregon State Grange.

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### HERE IN OUR OWN VALLEY

Apples of Willamette Are Equal to Hood River.

### LOWNSDALE OFFERS TEST

Claims of Growing Centers Due In a Measure to the Prevailing Lack of Information.

It is an amusing, as well as an unworthy spectacle, to see The Oregonian defending itself against even a fancied slight to the reputation of Hood River apples. For several years The Oregonian has been very industriously worked by the advertising bureau of Hood River, and it must be admitted worked with a masterly hand. Laudation of that fruit-growing section at the expense of other localities had become such a habit that when a slip was made in which the Willamette Valley received a dose of praise, it was to be expected that the great paper would be called to account.

But, seriously, it is gratifying to note that a paper of the standing of The Oregonian should even at this late date herald the fact that as fine apples can be grown in the Willamette Valley as in any section of the state.

The claim that Hood River Valley and the Rogue River section are the only real centers of apple-growing has been due in a great measure to a lack of information as to the real status of the fruit market, and not, I imagine, to any desire to ignore or slight the Willamette Valley.

For instance, it is not generally known that two orchards in the Willamette Valley produce more Spitzenbergs than the whole Hood River country. It is not generally known, but is nevertheless a fact, that at least one grower has for many years received exactly as much for his apples as have the growers of any other section in the state. It is not generally known that, notwithstanding the great cry about \$3 apples and the pebble about the poor man's supply, Hood River is offering today prime apples for 85 cents per box, while the same fruit is selling in Yamhill at considerably higher figures. With trumpet blast it is announced that "Hood River apples are the best in the world because they keep until midsummer." (A rather ticklish assertion for an horticultural authority to make.) It is not generally known in this connection that in a test made some years ago under the direction of Hood River people, and in one of their own warehouses, Northern Spy apples grown at Scappoose and shipped to Hood River held up longer and better in every way than the choicest Hood River fruit.

Now, we of the Willamette Valley do not consider the Northern Spy a good keeper, and wonder what would have been the result if some of our Valley keepers had been in the test. I suggest to my good friends in Hood River that it might be well to conduct a quiet little test on the keeping quality of their apples, as compared with the same varieties grown in Yamhill, for instance. I have at this moment a few apples in my warehouses which I would gladly lend to such an experiment.

The swagger of a braggart has never appealed to me. His fame has never been deserved. It has not seemed politic to say that my section could produce better apples than any other locality in the world. I have traveled in too many fruitgrowing lands and have too often seen the fruits or other localities to make such an idiotic assertion. But so much has been published by information bureaus and by horticultural writers generally in laudation of Hood River as the very best apple section in the state, that I propose after my picking season is finished, to make an exhibition in the most public manner possible which will demonstrate beyond all cavil, beyond all sneer, beyond all ignorance, and, I hope, to the admiration of my rivals, that as fine apples are grown today in old Yamhill as in Rogue River Valley, Hood River Valley or any other valley in the State of Oregon.

M. O. LOWNSDALE, of Lafayette, in The Oregonian.

Theodore Haag, aged 18 years, died Saturday at the home of his father, Christ Haag, at Clarkes. The boy was stricken with typhoid fever and was ill two days more than two weeks. The funeral was held at Highland.

### NOW IS THE TIME

### Fruit Growers of Willamette Valley Should Attend to Spraying Orchards

Now is the time to renovate old orchards, to prune out dead limbs and spray the trees to destroy insect larvae and to clean them of the moss. All orchards and fruit trees found neglected next spring will be summarily dealt with in accordance with horticultural laws. Owners of old orchards and fruit trees have no more right to allow their fungous disease and insect pests to invade their neighbor's thrifty orchard than to allow their cattle to break into his wheat field.

Spraying should be done properly, otherwise it is not only of no value whatever, but it is absolutely a waste of time and expense. Beginners particularly should bear this in mind. When spraying for San Jose scale every particle of the tree should be thoroughly covered, for one or two inches left anywhere uncovered may furnish scale enough to reinfest the whole tree in the course of another season. There are three things that should be kept in mind continuously: First, what disease or pest is to be sprayed for; second, the time to make the application, and third, the kind of solution to be applied. If all would bear in mind these three things and work accordingly the work would be comparatively easy and much trouble would be avoided and we would soon see many pests rapidly disappearing.

If the fruit growers of the Willamette valley would give as much attention to spraying as do the growers of Hood River and southern Oregon, they would not be so far behind in getting a price for their fruit and there would then be no reason to dodge the fruit inspector while on the way to market with a load of fruit. In those localities where fruit growing is a success the fruit inspector is a friend and adviser, instead of being, as some "prominent" growers near Portland seem to think, a fit subject for injunction and prosecution because he enforces the law against marketing pest-infested fruit.

In some measures those people are not blameworthy who have only a small number of trees and who have depended upon getting some outsider with a bucket and pump and an uncertain mixture to do their spraying. It is now encouraging to note that there is a concern beginning business in Portland which intends to make a specialty of manufacturing sprays and applying the same with the most up-to-date appliances. So with such means at hand there will be no excuse for anybody to have a pest-ridden orchard, nor for any one to plead with or appeal to the courts for the privilege of offering to the people his inferior fruit.

There should be a law enacted for

the protection of fruit growers, providing that all oranges sold by manufacturers and dealers or used by spraying outfits should come up to the required standard and then the fruit inspector should see that it is properly enforced.

Don't buy any nursery stock, no matter from whom or from where, unless the same has been properly dipped and inspected. While the majority of the nurserymen are careful and honest there are some people dealing in shrubbery and nursery stock who will bear watching.

I found young trees set out last spring that were undoubtedly infested with San Jose scale when they came from the nursery. Any one selling infested nursery stock in ignorance is to say the least criminally careless. When he does it knowingly he is a swindler of the worst description, who not only defrauds his customer of his money but also sows the seeds of destruction in his orchard. There should be statutes under which a grower can punish those who take his money and in return give that which is worse than valueless.

Diseased and infested fruit should be driven from our markets, as it is not only repulsive to the eye and hurts the demand for the better grade of fruit, but also scatters its load of disease and pests both far and near. Visitors who expect to see something fancy in "the famous land of big red apples" will go away in disgust. Some people have called the wormy apple the poor man's fruit, but poor indeed must be the man who has to pay 75 cents for 15 cents worth of apples and 60 cents for the worm holes and lice.—Fruit Inspector Deich, in The Oregon Journal.

### Election By Referendum

The annual election of officers of the Socialist party, which will be held next month, will be done through the medium of the referendum vote of the entire membership of the organization, and the installation of such officers will take place at the January meeting of the society. This action was decided at a meeting held in Knapp's hall Sunday afternoon. Addresses were delivered by G. R. H. Miller and George W. Sommers, and Secretary Claude S. Howard, of Malheur, read a paper on the "The Enigma."

### Outlaw Smith Was Expensive.

In addition to the lives of a brave sheriff of Clackamas County and a valuable police officer, Frank Smith, outlaw and desperado, cost this county \$518.47. This does not include the reward of \$300 offered and paid by Oregon City. The total amount paid by the county is shown by the semi-annual report of County Clerk Greenman.

### EXTRACTS FROM RATE BILL

Principal and Important Parts of Inter State Commerce Act Recently Passed by Congress.

The term "common carrier" as used in this Act shall include express companies and sleeping car companies. The term "railroad," as used in this Act, shall include all bridges and ferries used or operated in connection with any railroad, and also all the road in use by any corporation operating a railroad, whether owned or operated under a contract, agreement, or lease, and shall also include all switches, spurs, tracks, and terminal facilities of every kind used or necessary in the transportation of the persons or property designated herein, and also all freight depots, yards, and grounds used or necessary in the transportation or delivery of any of said property; and the term "transportation" shall include cars and other vehicles and all instrumentalities and facilities of shipment or carriage, irrespective of ownership or of any contract, express or implied, for the use thereof and all services in connection with the receipt, delivery, elevation, and transfer in transit, ventilation, refrigeration or icing, storage, and handling of property transported; and it shall be the duty of every carrier subject to the provisions of this Act to provide and

furnish such transportation upon reasonable request therefor, and to establish through routes and just and reasonable rates applicable thereto.

All charges made for any service rendered or to be rendered in the transportation of passengers or property as aforesaid, or in connection therewith, shall be just and reasonable; and every unjust and unreasonable charge for such service or any part thereof is prohibited and declared to be unlawful.

No common carrier subject to the provisions of this Act shall, after January first, nineteen hundred and seven, directly or indirectly, issue or give any interstate free ticket, free pass, or free transportation for passengers, except to its employees and their families, its officers, agents, sergeants, physicians, and attorneys at law; to ministers of religion, traveling secretaries of railroad Young Men's Christian Associations, inmates of hospitals and charitable and eleemosynary institutions, and persons exclusively engaged in charitable and eleemosynary work; to indigent, destitute and homeless persons, and to such persons when transported by charitable societies or hospitals, and

### THE COURIER LEADS

With this issue The Courier is enlarged to an eight page seven column newspaper. This growth is not spasmodic or temporary, but the improvement stays and the appearance of The Courier in its new form has only to be seen to be appreciated.

The Courier is nearly 24 years of age. That is not old, for it is just getting into its prime, and is vigorous. The Courier stands for everything that will lead to the betterment of Clackamas County. We want an Annual County Fair, thousands of acres of apple orchards, productive mines, rural electric lines, and when we get these things, some of which are in sight, we are going after others.

Of course we cannot go it alone. We want your help. It is worth something to every man and woman in Clackamas County to have a newspaper that has the interests of the whole county at heart. If you are not a subscriber of The Courier, you ought to be and there is no time like the present. Get in line and whoop things up. Let us advertise ourselves. Never let a chance go by to make a move that will lead to the development of our vast and varied resources.