

OREGON CITY COURIER

25th YEAR.

OREGON CITY, OREGON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 17, 1908

No 36,

FRUIT CANNERY A POSSIBILITY

HORTICULTURISTS APPOINT A COMMITTEE TO OBTAIN SUITABLE LOCATION.

BRITTEN IS INTERESTED

Ideal Site for Fruit Canning Establishment, as Transportation Facilities Are Available and Labor Easily Secured.

O. E. Freitag, Theodore J. Gary, George F. Horton and Thomas F. Ryan have been appointed a committee of the Clackamas County Horticultural Society to confer with the Oregon City Board of Trade, with the object of obtaining a site for a fruit canning establishment, to be erected in Oregon City. S. T. Britten, who bought the farm of George A. Steel at Meldrum Station, is taking a deep interest in the project and is prepared to finance the scheme, providing a suitable site can be secured. He left Saturday for an extended visit through the East, and while he is absent the horticultural committee will endeavor to whip the project into shape, in order that it may proceed without interruption after Mr. Brit-



JUDGE THOS. F. RYAN, Secretary of Oregon City Board of Trade, Who is Interested in Establishment of a Fruit Cannery.

ten's return. It is believed that the proposition has sufficient merit to carry it through. Hundreds of bushels of fruit in Clackamas County are wasted every year because of the lack of a cannery. There is always a percentage of the crop that is not quite up to the marketable standard, but is free from

blemish to the extent that it is quite good enough for canning purposes.

Oregon City is considered an ideal place for a fruit cannery, as it is in immediate touch with the best of rail and water facilities, and plenty of labor, at a reasonable wage, may be obtained. The city is the natural market place for the majority of the fruit districts of the county, and the promoters of the new project state that the supply of raw material would be large enough to keep a good-sized establishment in operation during the fruit season. It is planned to can the various fruits and also to manufacture fruit juices, that find a ready sale in the city markets.

County Fruit Inspector Lewis is busy this week gathering in a quantity of apples for exhibit at the horticultural meeting that is being held in Portland. The committee in charge of the fruit canning scheme adjourned Saturday, subject to call. Judge Ryan, who is a member of the committee, is also secretary of the local Board of Trade, and will endeavor to rejuvenate that organization, if for no other purpose than to assist the horticultural society committee in finding a site for a cannery.

PRESIDENT DINES BOURNE.

Oregon Senator is Said to Have Made a Hit With Roosevelt.

Senator Bourne, of Oregon, dined Saturday evening with President Roosevelt, in Washington, and it is understood that the appointment of C. Schuebel as United States District Attorney at Portland was discussed. President Roosevelt is said to have asked Senator Bourne to assist in the many reforms that the administration has undertaken in California and Oregon. Senator Bourne is reported to have given answer that he had always been a reformer of the old school and that he would lend his influence in Oregon and California toward bringing about honest government in both States. He is reported to have said that he hoped Henny would help him in his good work.

Senator Bourne, who was once a reform legislator at Salem, said that he would be delighted to apply his knowledge of the work of grafters in those times to the grafters of the present.

President Roosevelt, who loves honest men, is said to have patted Bourne on the back and said, "Good boy, John, you're a man after my own heart. You deserve a place in the cabinet."

No one was invited to the dinner other than Bourne. No such sensation has been created in Washington since Booker Washington enjoyed luncheon with the President.

Ripe Raspberries in Winter.

Ripe raspberries in the middle of winter in Oregon City is an unusual thing. In one garden in the northeast part of the city raspberry bushes have sprays of berries on and with many berries still to ripen. The berries have the flavor and the color of those that are in the market in season. This tends to show that a mild climate the Oregonians are enjoying this winter.

POLITICS WARM IN CLACKAMAS

CANDIDATES FOR OFFICES ARE LOOMING UP ON THE HORIZON.

SCRAMBLE FOR PLACES

Circuit Judge McBride, County Judge Dimick and Representative Campbell Mentioned in Connection With State Offices.

Politics is beginning to live up in Clackamas County and the office-seekers are placing their ears to the ground to listen for the call of the people to places of honor and profit. It is not believed that candidates for office will be as numerous as they were two years ago, when the direct primary nominating law went into effect, for at that time there were a lot of men who had always had the impression that they were being jobbed by the bosses and that when the people ruled directly their road to office would be short and speedy. Most of those people learned a lesson, at some expense, and are not inclined to repeat the experiment this year.

There will be several candidates for



SHERIFF R. B. BEATIE, Who Will Be a Candidate on the Democratic Ticket for Re-election Next June.

the office of County Clerk, County Assessor, Commissioner and Representative. Clackamas County is entitled to three members of the Legislature in the lower house. County Treasurer Paddock, Recorder Ramsby, School Superintendent Gary and Surveyor Hunge are all serving their first term, and so far no opposition to their re-nomination has developed. Sheriff Beatie is the only Democrat in the court-

house, and his chances for re-election depend, in a great measure, upon the man that is placed in the field by the Republicans against him.

County Assessor Nelson will be a candidate for a third term, and George F. Horton, ex-County Clerk and former Postmaster, is also after this nomination. Commissioner Killen will retire to private life, and for this office ex-County Treasurer Cahill, and W. H. Counsel, of Harmony, are mentioned. Aspirants for the office of County Clerk are numerous, but it is by no means certain that County Clerk Greenman will decline to run, for many Republicans are determined that he shall succeed himself.

Little interest has so far been manifested in the office of Coroner, Surveyor, Recorder and School Superintendent, but inside of a few weeks it is expected that candidates will be groomed for the race and will be trotted out into the open.

Report has it that Clackamas County has several candidates for State office, among them being Circuit Judge Thomas A. McBride, who is prominently mentioned as an aspirant for Superior Judge. The names of County Judge Grant B. Dimick and Representative J. U. Campbell are spoken of in connection with the office of Railroad Commissioner. The State offices to be filled this year, together with the salaries and the reported candidates, follow:

Congress, First District, \$7,500, two years—Republican, W. Hawley.

Congress, Second District, \$5,000, two years—Republican, W. R. Ellis, T. T. Geer, George S. Shepherd.

Supreme Judge, \$4,500, six years—Republican, R. S. Bean, C. U. Gantenbein, Thomas A. McBride. Democrat, T. G. Halley.

Two National Commissioners, \$1,000 each, four years—Republican, G. B. Althelsson, of Portland; M. C. Campbell, of Portland; T. K. Campbell, of Roseburg; James U. Campbell, of Oregon City; Grant B. Dimick, of Oregon City.

Dairy and Food Commissioner, \$2,000, two years—J. W. Bailey, of Portland.

Seventy-five members of the Legislature, 60 Representatives, 15 Senators.

Circuit Judges and Prosecuting Attorneys throughout the State.

"Before, or at the time of beginning to circulate any petition for nomination to any office under this law," says the direct primary law, "the person who is to be a candidate for such nomination shall send by registered mail or otherwise, to the Secretary of State or the County Clerk or City Clerk, Recorder or Auditor, as the case may be, a copy of the petition for nomination, signed by himself."

The number of signatures required on a nominating petition "shall be at least 2 per cent of the party vote in the electoral district (for Representative in Congress), provided that the whole number of signers required on a nominating petition, under the provisions of this law for any office to be voted for, in the State at large or in a Congressional District, shall not exceed 1000 nor in any other case shall the whole number of signers exceed 500 signers." Only those may sign primary petitions who are registered as to their party membership.

The total number of votes cast for Representatives in Congress in June, 1906, in Oregon's two districts and the number of signatures required on a nominating petition for each party are as follows:

First District—Votes for Hawley, Republican candidate, 23,120; signers required on petitions for Republican nomination for Congress and for Railroad Commissioner for First District, to succeed T. K. Campbell, 462; votes for Galloway, Democratic candidate, 19,340; signers required on petitions for Democratic nomination, 387; signers must represent at least one-fourth of the counties in the district and at least one-tenth of the precincts in each of the counties.

Second District—Votes for Ellis, Republican candidate, 28,594; signers required on petitions for Republican nomination for Congress and for Railroad Commissioner for Second District, to succeed C. B. Althelsson, 12,151; signers required on petitions for Democratic nomination, 243; signers to represent same proportion of counties and of precincts in each county as in First District.

State at large—Votes for Republican candidates in both districts, 51,514; signers required on petitions for Republican nomination for state-at-large offices, 1000; votes cast for Democratic candidates for Congress in both districts, 31,496; signers needed on petitions for Democratic nomination for State-at-large offices, 630; signers for both counties to represent at least seven counties and at least one-tenth of the precincts in each of such counties.

Petitions for nomination for county offices must contain signers representing at least one-fifth of the precincts in the county. In petitions for nomination for district offices, for more than one county, the signers shall represent at least two counties and at least one-eighth of the precincts in each county.

There will be a warm fight for the Republican nomination for Congress in the Second District, comprising the most of Eastern Oregon and Multnomah, Columbia and Clatsop Counties in Western Oregon. T. T. Geer, of Pendleton, has proclaimed himself a candidate, in opposition to W. R. Ellis. Emmett Callahan, of Baker City, will also try to unseat Ellis. George S. Shepherd, of Multnomah, is said to be on the point of announcing himself a candidate.

Operates 14 Gum Factories.

Stephen T. Britten, who recently purchased the Steel property at Meldrum, left Saturday for an extended trip to Eastern States. Mr. Britten, who is president of 14 gum factories, the largest in the United States, goes on this trip in connection with this business, and will be absent for several weeks. Before his return, Mr. Britten will visit New York, Canada and New Orleans, and will return by way of California. Mr. Britten is much interested in the growth of Clackamas County, and is one of the promoters in the proposed fruit-canning establishment. Mrs. Britten and son have recently returned from the East, where they were visiting relatives for some time.

WILL SCHUEBEL BE CONFIRMED

FULTON, ELLIS AND HAWLEY ARE UNDERSTOOD TO BE AGAINST HIM TO THE FINISH.

CLASH WITH MR. BOURNE

Nomination of Oregon City Man for United States Attorney May Result in a Serious Breach In Oregon Delegation's Ranks.

According to Washington dispatches, Christian Schuebel will not be confirmed as United States Attorney unless Senator Bourne can show that his candidate is in every way competent to fill the office. The indications are that Mr. Schuebel will not receive the endorsement of the Senate.

Senator Fulton and Representative Ellis say they found sentiment in Oregon strongly favorable to the appointment of George G. Bingham, but failed to find any support of Mr. Schuebel. On the contrary, they both heard many well-known Oregon lawyers as well as other prominent citizens, based entirely on his lack of experience in the law.

If these opinions correctly represent



AUSTIN T. BUXTON, Master of the Oregon State Grange, Who is Opposed to the Confirmation of Mr. Schuebel.

public sentiment throughout the State, and if the Oregon bar generally disapproves of the appointment of Mr. Schuebel and it is shown that he is not regarded as a proper man for the office, his nomination will be opposed on those grounds, and, if Mr. Fulton determines to fight, backed by the Oregon bar and public sentiment, he can not only prevent confirmation but can probably have Mr. Schuebel's nomination rejected. He will have the hearty support of both Representatives Hawley and Ellis. There will be positive action one way or the other. The case will not be permitted to drag, as the Bristol case did.

Mr. Fulton, Mr. Hawley and Mr. Ellis have all received telegrams protesting against the appointment of Mr. Schuebel, and informing them that more elaborate protests would be mailed. Mr. Fulton will ask that no action be taken on the Schuebel nomination for this reason when the judiciary committee meets on Monday, and postponement will mean that no action can then be taken until the Monday following. If by that time full protests are received they will be laid before the committee and Messrs. Hawley and Ellis will be asked to appear and explain their objections to Mr. Schuebel as well as their reasons for supporting Mr. Bingham. Mr. Bourne will have an opportunity to be heard in Mr. Schuebel's defense.

It was stated some days ago that Mr. Bourne, in recommending Mr. Schuebel broke his contract with the rest of the delegation, in that he had been a party to an agreement whereby the choice of the majority of the delegation for a public office should in all cases be unanimously indorsed by the entire delegation. Mr. Bourne subsequently denied having made any such agreement. Fulton, Hawley and Ellis were individually asked if Mr. Bourne had been a party to such an agreement and all three declared that he had subscribed to that compact and that the original statement of facts was correct. Moreover, Mr. Hawley, subsequent to the delegation's meeting, prepared a typewritten statement of the agreement as he understood it and it was approved by Messrs. Fulton and Ellis, as they both admit, and by Mr. Bourne as well. According to Mr. Hawley's recollection, although Mr. Bourne says he does not remember having read the statement before today, the last paragraph of that agreement reads:

"The delegation concerned in making any nomination, shall act by its majority in any case where unanimous agreement cannot be reached, provided that no candidate personally objectionable to him, the other members of the delegation feel that the junior Senator did not act in good faith, first, in recommending Mr. Schuebel, and, second, in so vigorously pressing him at a time when Messrs. Fulton and Ellis were absent from Washington. Mr. Bourne, when held that his recollection did not coincide with the concurrent recollection of his three colleagues, repeated that he had made no hidebound agreement of the sort described, but specifically reserved the right to act independently regarding the District Attorneyship. On this point, as well, his recollection fails to agree with that of his colleagues. When asked if he had not approved Mr. Hawley's written statement of the agreement, Mr. Bourne evaded the question.

In face of the condition of affairs,

Mr. Bourne said he deemed it unwise to publish anything regarding the District Attorneyship until it is settled, "as such publication might convey the idea that there is friction in the delegation."

There is one further difference between Mr. Bourne and his colleagues, which is quite material. In a statement made Tuesday night, Mr. Bourne said the Schuebel appointment was not made in payment of a political debt, but solely on merit. In his conference with the delegation, his colleagues say he said he felt obliged to vote for Mr. Schuebel and Mr. U'Ren. Both had been instrumental in bringing about his election. He said it would be nothing short of ingratitude for him to vote for any other man, especially as Mr. U'Ren was so insistent upon having Mr. Schuebel appointed.

Mr. Bourne said he believed there would be no objection to Mr. Schuebel and that he would be confirmed.

GRANGE AFTER SCHUEBEL.

Patrons of Husbandry to Oppose His Nomination as U. S. Attorney.

The Oregon State Grange is after the scalp of Christian Schuebel, the nominee of President Roosevelt, and the choice of Senator Bourne for the position of United States District Attorney to succeed W. C. Bristol. And, according to members of the Grange, says a Portland paper, the officials of that organization are in possession of facts which when presented will in themselves stop the confirmation of Mr. Schuebel more effectively than the objections of Senator Fulton, Congressman Ellis and Mr. Hawley.

"It is not on general grounds that we are objecting to Mr. Schuebel," said a prominent member of the Grange, "but it is upon representations which will be sent to the President setting out facts regarding Mr. Schuebel as an attorney that we will base our request that he be not confirmed."

According to prominent members of the Grange, the opposition to Schuebel has dated from the first mention of his name as a candidate for office. As far back as July letters and petitions began to pour into the hands of the executive committee of the State Grange from members of the body, and from organizations in Clackamas County, all urging that the State Grange take immediate steps to protest against the consideration of his name.

The executive committee discussed the question and went into it in detail, and after some time gathered together evidence which satisfied the committee that Mr. Schuebel was not a man for the position to which he was aspiring. Accordingly, at that time a letter was written by State Master Austin T. Buxton, Past State Master B. G. Leedy and Charles Spence, of the executive committee, which set out in a general way the objections to Mr. Schuebel's appointment. This letter was forwarded to Washington, to the members of the Oregon delegation and to the President. Nothing was heard of it, however, and, judging from the action of President Roosevelt in sending Schuebel's name to the Senate, no attention was paid to the document.

Now, however, the executive committee of the State Grange is planning to take decided steps to block the confirmation.

"The Grange does not consider that Schuebel is a fit man for the position of District Attorney," said a prominent member of the Grange. "The executive committee did not send a protest to Washington until an investigation had been made and facts were gathered which will substantiate whatever charges may be made against him."

"The executive committee will meet the first of the month," continued the speaker, "and at that time the question will be taken up again. The committee is in possession of sufficient evidence to block this confirmation. No protest was made until these facts had been gathered, and while they may not have been set out in the first letter they will be made clear when the next protest is sent in to the President."

"Besides these specific objections the Grange does not believe that Schuebel is qualified for the position. He is a man of little experience and small training for such a large office, and the Grange does not believe that it would be for the public good for him to be given the office. The Grange is most emphatically against Mr. Schuebel. There is no personal animus in the protests that have been made or will be made, but it is considered that it would be better for the people if he did not hold the office."

Owing to the expected opposition of Senator Fulton to the confirmation of Mr. Schuebel, it will be an easy matter for the Grange to get its protests in shape and send them back before action is taken by the Senate. If these protests have the effect that is expected the members making them believe that Schuebel's name will be withdrawn by the President and a new man placed in nomination.

DEUTSCHE VEREIN MEETS.

Excellent German Literary and Musical Programme Rendered.

The Deutsche Verein held its regular monthly meeting at Knapp's hall Sunday afternoon. After all business was transacted a social reunion of most of the German American residents of the county and their families was held. The exercises consisted of a German literary programme, ably conducted by President Schorr, as follows: Opening address, president, song, B. Petsold; recitation, John Busch; song, Clara Nobel; recitation, Ed Miller; song, Irving Kinney; recitation, Hazel Kinney; piano and violin duet and song, Oscar Woodfin and Frank Busch; recitation, Emma Fettsold; song, John Acker; musical medley, Messrs. Dauerbach, Klomsen, Fettsold; closing address, D. M. Klomsen.

The song of Clara Nobel, a bright little miss of 4 years, was well received and she was heartily encored. At the conclusion of the program games of all kinds were played by young and old. A beautiful repast of home-cooked German dishes was then spread, to which all did full justice. Every exile in Clackamas, far away from Vaterland, enjoyed a royal good time.

PEOPLE RULE OLD OREGON

OPPORTUNITY GIVEN THEM TO MAKE LAWS NEXT JUNE BY WHOLESALE.

IMPORTANT MEASURES UP

Oregon Voters Have Power to Enact Many Laws of Interest—Women's Suffrage Up Again—Referendum on Four Bills.

The people of Oregon will be given an opportunity to legislate themselves into next June. Twelve bills will come before them under the initiative and four measures are up under the referendum act.

The most important bills are the following:

To extend suffrage to women. To enable voters in a special election to discharge a public officer, who is faithless, dilatory, corrupt or unpopular (recall amendment proposed by W. S. U'Ren and People's Power League).

To give parties and political organizations representation in lawmaking bodies in proportion to their voting strength (proportional representation proposed by W. S. U'Ren and People's Power League).

To prevent Legislature from amend-



COUNTY CLERK GREENMAN, Whose Friends Are Urging Him to Become a Candidate for a Second Elective Term.

ing or repealing any statute enacted by the people. (Proposed by State Grange).

To take away from District Attorney the power to indict, and to confine that power to the grand jury.

To enact the single tax in modified form, so as to exempt from taxation farmhouses, machinery and improvements, dwellinghouses and manufacturing plants. (Proposed by Oregon Tax Reform Association).

To give towns exclusive power to regulate betting or horse races, bowling alleys and Sunday saloons and theaters.

Initiative Statutory Bills.

To instruct members of Legislature to vote for "people's choice" for United States Senator. (Proposed by W. S. U'Ren and People's Power League).

To prevent corrupt practices and limit campaign expenses of candidates in elections.

To create Port of Columbia district, of Multnomah, Columbia and Clatsop Counties.

To abolish fishwheels and other salmon gear in Columbia River above Sandy River. (Proposed by Astoria Interests).

To limit salmon fishing in lower Columbia River and on bar. (Proposed by Wasco County interests).

Referendum Bills.

To appropriate \$125,000 a year for State University.

To appropriate \$100,000 for National Guard armories.

To give Multnomah Sheriff custody of county prisoners at Kelly's Butte.

To compel railroad companies to issue free passes to State and County officers.

Circulators of petitions are very busy gathering signatures in order that the needed number—between 7,500 and 8,000—shall be obtained before the time limit shall expire, January 31, for proposing bills under the initiative. Not all the petitions will secure the required number of signatures. Those that fail will not be presented to the Secretary of State.

Who May Sign Petitions.

Any legal voter may sign an initiative or a referendum petition, but only voters registered as to their party membership may sign nominating petitions, under the direct primary law.

The two U'Ren amendments to the Constitution complete the list of reform changes to the organic law of the State. Should they be adopted, Mr. U'Ren says his "lawgiving" will cease, so far as the Constitution is concerned. And should his two statutory measures be adopted, also, his lawmaking objects will have been attained, for a time at least.

By the recall amendment, a petition signed by 25 per cent of the voters who voted for Supreme Judge at the next preceding election, demanding that a particular public officer submit himself to special election, will require him to run for the people's favor and should a rival defeat him, the rival will take the office for the remainder of the term.

The expense of the election is to be paid for out of the public funds. The day of the special election shall be set by the Secretary of State, the County Clerk or the City Auditor, according as to whether the election is for a State, county or a city office.

Restricts District Attorneys. One of the newly proposed consti-

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Keep Bright and You Will Keep Busy

ELECTRIC LIGHT is the magnet that draws trade. The bright store is the "hypnotic eye" of business. People can no more resist the attraction of a brilliant, Electrically lighted store than resist the clarion call of a brass band.

Is your competitor with the Electrically illuminated show windows, bright interior and sparkling Electric Sign getting an advantage over you? The moth never flutters around the unlighted candle! Up-to-date stores nowadays consider shop-window lighting a necessity, whether they remain open after dark or not. Competition forces modern methods.

A show window brilliantly illuminated with Electric light will make many a sale "the night before." Electric light compels attention, makes easy the examination of your display, shows goods in detail, and fabrics in their true colors.

And don't neglect the Electric Sign. It is soliciting "tomorrow's" business every moment it is lighted—burning your name in the public mind. It is a solicitor that never becomes weary—never stops work—costs little.

Portland Railway, Light & Power Co.

C. G. MILLER, Agent

Oregon City,

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