

# MOUNTAIN AND MOUSE

## National Civic Federation Report Is Disappointing.

After Two Years of Labor the Committee Brings Forth a Report Which Proves Little—Investigators Allow Their Prejudices to Blind Them to the Facts—Labor Unions Are Warned of Danger.

For two years a committee of the National Civic Federation has been making a study of municipal ownership in the United States and England, the investigators having been selected impartially from the advocates and opponents of municipal ownership. The report embodying the findings of this committee will be published this month in two parts, one of which will be devoted to the opinions of the investigators, the other to the statistical information upon which those opinions are supposed to be based.

**Half Truths.**  
We use the word "supposed" advisedly, for from the advance sections that have been given to the papers it appears that some at least of the municipal ownership members of the committee have not considered it necessary to make their opinions square with the facts. For instance, Mr. Bemis holds up the Wheeling (W. Va.) gas plant as an example of successful municipal ownership because its net rate is 75 cents, while \$1 is charged by the companies in Norfolk, Va., and Atlanta, Ga. According to the newspaper reports, Mr. Bemis does not inform the public that the average price of coal in Norfolk and Atlanta is at least 60 per cent higher than in Wheeling and that the latter city uses natural gas as fuel in its retorts, nor does he call attention to the important fact that the average candlepower in the two cities named is 25 per cent higher than in Wheeling.

**Charity Begins at Home.**  
Where Mr. Bemis does use figures he uses them shrewdly. As superintendent of the Cleveland waterworks he of course knows that in that city the average death rate from typhoid in the thirty-two years preceding 1905 was 52 per 100,000. So he uses for comparison with cities that have private waterworks only the years 1905-06, when the typhoid death rate in Cleveland averaged only 17.6 per 100,000. Two years is of course far too short a period upon which to base such a comparison, since the rates vary widely in different years, the rate in Syracuse in 1903, for example, being only about half what it was in 1904 and 1905.

**Hope Versus Experience.**  
Professor Parsons, another of the M. O. members of the committee, seems to prefer the future to the past as a basis for determining results. He expresses his conviction that municipal ownership would develop a higher class of municipal administrators, but when he is faced with such conditions as existed in Philadelphia under the notorious gas ring he promptly sidesteps the issue by declaring that Philadelphia did not have public ownership, but only ownership by political grafters. The humor of this is apparent when one considers that one of the principal objections to municipal ownership is that it tends to result in "ownership by political grafters."

**Politics Versus Efficiency.**  
On this point the opinions of Professor Commons are worth quoting. Although he also has a predilection for municipal ownership, he evidently assumed that it was his duty to give a verdict in accordance with the facts. His sincerity must be recognized even by those who do not accept all of his conclusions. He and Mr. Sullivan, editor of the Clothing Trades Bulletin, consider the labor aspects of the sub-

ject. Professor Commons admits that some municipal plants are "politically honeycombed" and adds:  
"The appointment, promotion and dismissal of employees and the wages to be paid offer peculiar opportunities for political and personal influence inconsistent with efficiency."

Professor Commons finds that it is not unusual for public service companies to appoint employees at the behest of political bosses, but he notes that in such cases the bosses "has to make good in order to hold his position, while in the case of city plants the politician's influence is expected to keep the man in the position even if he is incompetent or negligent."

**Municipal Employees Pull Together.**  
In Great Britain Professor Commons finds that municipalization has produced "a spurious form of unionism," which was repudiated by a practically unanimous vote of the trades union congress in 1903 on the ground that the Municipal Employees' association is a class rather than a trade organization. Speaking of the advocacy by some councilors of the disfranchisement of municipal employees because of their tendency to support candidates who will concede their demands, Professor Commons says that "it goes without proof that such a remedy is needed, for municipal employees sooner or later cast their votes for candidates who promise or have secured a betterment of their condition regardless of its effect on the enterprise as a whole."

**A Menace to Unionism.**  
Professor Commons considers that trades unions will check this tendency, but such has not proved to be the case in England, and Mr. Sullivan, who is evidently a friend of the unions, points out that it is more probable that the organization of municipal employees will undermine unionism than that the unions will be able to keep the city employees out of politics. The fact that municipal departments must be open shops supports Mr. Sullivan's contention and should be given more consideration by union men than they have hitherto accorded it.

**The Matter of Wages.**  
These two investigators agree that in Great Britain the wages in municipal plants are not higher than elsewhere except in the case of unskilled labor and in the tramways. In this connection it is worth while to recall the words of James Dalrymple, manager of the municipal tramways of Glasgow:  
"In Glasgow when we took over the tramways we paid a better wage, but we did not pay that wage to the same men. It was paid to other men. We got superior men."

In general Professor Commons finds common labor better paid by cities in America than by companies, but Mr. Sullivan points out that in many cases at least the man is expected to earn this extra wage by voting and working for his political boss and that his tenure of office depends on this rather than on his efficiency and adds:  
"In America the municipal enterprises visited by our labor investigators have been rich mines for significant facts relating to politics rather than to labor."

**America Behind Europe?**  
One section of Professor Commons' report is very misleading. He says:  
"Neither municipal ownership nor private ownership has accomplished the good results in the United States that should be expected of it, and both are far behind what both have accomplished in Great Britain. \* \* \* We are in precisely the same position that British municipalities occupied forty years ago in the gas business and fifteen to thirty years ago in the street car and electricity business."

The utter absurdity of this statement is shown by the fact that in 1904, the last year for which statistics are available, there were in the United States 30,187 miles of street railways against 2,117 in the United Kingdom, although the population of the latter country

was then more than half that of the United States. It is a well recognized fact that in the application of electricity to lighting and power the United States not only leads the world, but nearly equals all the rest of the world.

## THE NEEDED SPANKING.

Hughes Administered It in His Two Cent Fare Veto.

It seems not improbable that Governor Hughes' veto of the two cent rate bill may mark the beginning of the end of what may be fairly termed the predatory legislation. The judicial words of the governor are in marked contrast to the attitude of those legislators and city politicians who, with demagogic short-sightedness, have assumed that the best way to win votes is to hodge corporations.  
The recklessness of these men has brought the country to the verge of a business depression that is the natural result of the sudden check to industrial development, for men with brains enough to make money are not likely to risk it in new enterprises or extensions of old ones when all prospect of profit may be cut away by an act of a state legislature or a city council.  
It is great fun for the baby to poke sticks into the works of a watch, and the infantile intelligence of certain "statesmen" probably derives equal delight from their attempts to "regulate" industries of whose workings they know no more than the baby does about the watch. Governor Hughes has administered the needed spanking.

**Unfair Comparisons.**  
One of the commonest arguments advanced by those favoring municipal ownership as proof of the excellent working of that system is to compare the cost of lighting under municipal ownership with the contract price paid private companies at the time when the plant was taken over.  
They are specially prone to do this in cases where the municipal plant was started at an early period, when electric lighting was in its infancy and when the cost was necessarily very much higher than it is now.

They entirely ignore the fact that there has been a steady fall in price of lights furnished by private companies since that period and that if they had had no municipal plant they would probably be getting lights at a lower cost today than the municipal plant is capable of securing.  
**Government's True Functions.**  
The true and only function of government is to see to it that the citizens are protected in their rights and in the free enjoyment of their means of livelihood from foreign invasion, from the attacks of criminals and from individuals or organizations that would take advantage of the power derived from wealth or privileges to oppress their fellows and extort from them excessive compensation for services. This involves the right of reasonable regulation of public utilities, but it does not warrant any city or state in undertaking work that can be performed by a private enterprise. The moment a government, either monarchical or republican, oversteps this limit it starts upon a road that has no turning and that logically ends in absolute paternalism or in state socialism.

**To Shut Down M. O. Plant.**  
The mayor of Lebanon, Tenn., is authority for the statement that the generating plant of the municipal electric lighting system will be shut down, as a contract for current has been made with a private company. The system cost \$15,000, most of which will now have to be written off the books.  
**Free Attraction at Shively's.**  
Prof. Sizer & Sizer, physiologists and physiognomists, will give addresses and practical demonstrations free at Shively's hall on Saturday, Aug. 1st at 8:30 p. m.

**IOWA'S GOOD EXAMPLE.**  
Has Made a Law Providing For Uniformity in Municipal Accounts.  
Iowa is setting an example to her sister states which they would be wise to follow as expeditiously as possible. She has recently put into effect a law providing for a uniform system of municipal accounting which, if properly executed, will make it easy to see whether municipal plants are paying their way. If such a law had been in general operation fifteen years ago, it is probable that by this time the agitation for municipal ownership would have entirely ceased. In view of the damaging facts that such reports would inevitably have brought out.

Under the provisions of this Iowa law the state auditor is required to formulate and prescribe a system of municipal accounts, in preparing which he shall be assisted by an advisory committee of municipal accountants. So far as practicable the latest and most improved methods of accounting are to be adopted, and all cities and towns are required to report annually to the state auditor on the forms prescribed by him.  
The auditor shall appoint one or more examiners of municipal accounts who shall at least once in two years report upon the financial conditions and transactions of all cities of 5,000 population or more and of smaller cities or towns upon request.

**Run at a Loss, Not a Profit.**  
On March 31, 1906, there were in Great Britain 217 municipal electric light plants which had been in operation more than a year. Their reports show an aggregate profit, without any allowance for depreciation, of \$396,514. As the capital cost of these plants was \$33,577,734 the extremely moderate charge of 5 per cent for depreciation would amount to \$1,678,887, thus showing a net loss of \$1,282,373 on the year's business.

**It Sounds Well, But—**  
Municipal ownership is one of those things which sound well in print. But, like trying to raise oneself by the boot straps, it appears impracticable. It ought to be better and cheaper, but it isn't. If it is such a benefit and such a valuable thing, why are communities breaking away from the system and returning to private companies under rigid municipal control?—Leadville (Colo.) Herald-Democrat.  
**Ward Healers on the Payroll.**  
The greatest evil in municipal ownership is the crowding of the payroll with ward healers who will not work, but who will persistently agitate for a raise of pay and put up their political influence as a reason why they should get it.—Buffalo Times.

# MUNICIPALUNACY.

By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.

The municipally owned electric light plant of Crawfordsville, Ind., having shown a so called profit last year of \$6,727, the trustees have just made a 10 per cent advance in the charge for street lighting. The probable reason for this is a desire on the trustees' part to increase this year's profits to an even \$6,800, round figures being so much more satisfactory than angular ones.

One of the pleasing features of municipal ownership, as shown in New Zealand and Australia, is the luscious, juicy fatness it gives to the public debt. That of the United—sometimes called the Benighted—States is less than \$12 per capita, but in New Zealand it is \$335, in New South Wales \$207, and in Australia's six states it averages \$291 per capita. It takes genuine prosperity to increase a nation's credit—or debit—all the way from 2,200 to 2,900 per cent.

In the bright lexicon of municipal ownership there is no such word as deterioration. All city owned plants are regarded as hardy perennials which grow stronger with the passage of the years—a beautiful floral dream if only waking were impossible!

The following advertisement was received too late to be printed in our regular advertising columns:

**FOR SALE.**  
A fine line of public utility plants, as follows:  
1 Electric Light Plant, Valley City, N. D. Thoroughly Broken. Can Be Driven By a Lady. Terms Reasonable.  
1 Electric Power Plant, Souderton, Pa. A Great Bargain. A Child Can Run It. No Reasonable Offer Refused.  
1 City Lighting Plant, Peru, Indiana. \$5-60 Will Make As Good As New. Easy Terms.  
1 Municipal Light and Water Works, Milford Center, Ohio. Owner is Going Out of Business. Quick Sale Desired. Magnificent Trading Stamp Accepted in Payment.

For further information apply direct to Above Mentioned Owners.  
The reports of the electric lighting plant of Lincoln, Neb., are illuminating, whether the product is or not. They show the cost per lamp to be \$73.68, \$50.00, \$98.84. This indicates that the city authorities are kind enough to give the taxpayers a choice of figures. Usually we find cost figures arbitrarily reduced to one inviolable sum, but in Lincoln you "pays your money and takes your choice."

The citizens of Pottersville, Mich., having voted against the establishment of a municipal bakery, the downtrodden people of that burg will continue to lie prostrate beneath the iron shod dogdom of the privileged classes. It really looks as though some of our deceased forefathers who fought against despotic power had died in vain.

**MASON, MICH., BY NO MEANS SATISFIED WITH M. O.**  
A recent issue of the Electrical World contained the following item in regard to Mason, Mich.:  
"The common council is considering the abandonment and disposal of the municipal lighting plant now in use and securing electricity for lighting and power from the Commonwealth Power company of Jackson. The municipal plant is fast deteriorating in value and utility and becoming a constant bill of expense to the city for repairs and new equipment. The pumps at the waterworks will also be operated by electricity if the proposed plan is carried out."  
A letter to the mayor for confirmation of these facts elicited the following response:  
"In answer to your letter of recent date would say that there has been no vote on the question of granting a franchise as yet. Mason owns and operates its electric light and waterworks systems. We are contemplating purchasing power from the Commonwealth Power company. Municipal lighting has not been the success anticipated. When depreciation of plant is considered, we are not obtaining our street lighting at any less sum than we formerly paid a private corporation."

**MILFORD CENTER, O., SELLS ITS LIGHT AND WATER PLANT TO BE RID OF A WHITE ELEPHANT.**  
In a recent issue the Municipal Journal and Engineer announced that the municipal light and water plant of Milford Center, O., was to be sold at auction. The following was received in response to a request for further information from the president of the village:  
"I beg to say that the reason for the sale of the municipal light and water plant is the failure of municipal ownership to operate the plant as economically as private interests could."  
J. L. Boylan of the board of trustees of public affairs writes more fully:  
"On account of a fast increasing deficiency it is deemed best to dispose of the plant. We have had twelve years of municipal ownership and have been fortunate in getting good business men at the head, yet the plant has never been on a self supporting basis and is now in need of a great amount of repair, without any better outlook for sufficient income to warrant expense. We therefore wish to get rid of a 'white elephant.'"

**A Sample of Public Ownership.**  
The Russian newspaper Svet is responsible for the following story:  
"When a band of terrorists recently rushed a somewhat remote postal telegraph suboffice with the command, 'Hands up!' a cool headed female operator managed to rattle off to the central office: 'Robbers are here. Help!' The message was sent before the robbers had noticed the presence of the woman. The terrorists calmly proceeded to loot the office safe, and after they had departed the following reply to the operator's message was lustreously ticked off, 'Send a proper service message, and assistance will be dispatched.'"

**Another Case of "Estimate."**  
Fairfield, Ia., is a city of about 5,000 population, which owns its own light and water plants. A recent report of the period from April 1, 1903, to Dec. 31, 1906, shows that the cost of operation exceeded the appropriation by \$2,049 for the lighting plant and \$4,514 for the waterworks. In other words, the plants are costing nearly \$2,000 a year more than was expected, with no allowance for the depreciation, which is adding another \$1,000 annually to the cost.

Oregon City Courier for one year, and beautiful oil painting, all for \$2.00. Send in your subscriptions at once. Over 200 paintings to select from.

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# "SOMETHING MUST BE DONE"

The Municipal Plants of Knightstown, Ind., Are In a Bad Way.

The Star of Muncie, Ind., recently described the condition of the municipal plants of Knightstown, Ind., in the following way:  
"The municipal electric light and waterworks plant is threatened with financial disaster unless relief measures are taken at once. In order to settle the question satisfactorily the city council has decided to adopt the referendum in the matter and let the taxpayers vote on the proposition of issuing bonds to enlarge and perfect the plant."  
"The report of the superintendent shows that the electric light plant has been running behind during the fiscal year and that something must be done to keep it in operation. The business has increased so that there is not now adequate power for the dynamo, and a new engine will have to be put in. The city council also claims that the rates are entirely too low and that prices must be increased to keep the plant on a self sustaining basis."  
"An ordinance is now pending providing for the enlargement and improvement of the plant and providing for a special election to determine if the city shall issue bonds calling for \$10,000. The present council has had much trouble in keeping the plant going, and loans from the general fund to the electric lighting fund have been frequent for several months."

In response to a request for confirmation of the report the city clerk of Knightstown writes:  
"I would say that there has been no issue of bonds nor change in the electric or water rates, but there is apparent need of something to decrease the cost or increase the income from those sources."

**NOT UP TO EXPECTATIONS.**  
Mason, Mich., by no means satisfied with M. O.  
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# THE DULUTH GAS FRAUD.

The Results of the Economics and Enterprise of a Private Company Claimed by the Municipal Management of the Gas Plant of Duluth, Minn.

To those unfamiliar with the facts the reports assiduously circulated about the gas department of Duluth would give the impression that the profits reported are the result of municipal operation. This is, however, far from the truth, for in 1904 the city shut down the generating plant which it had purchased only six years before, and since that date it has been merely a distributor of the gas made by a private company.  
During the five complete years (1899-1903) that the city made its own gas the average cost per thousand feet was \$1.20 and the receipts \$1.17. In these cost figures there is no allowance for depreciation, lost taxes, accidents, legal services, etc. A very moderate allowance for these would greatly increase the loss per thousand, and if private enterprise had not come to its relief the gas plant would have ultimately proved a grievous burden, although so far as possible it had been removed from political influence.  
The reductions in price of gas made by the city while it was operating the plant were due largely to the great increase in demand resulting from the rapid increase in the use of gas for fuel purposes as well as to improvements in the art of manufacture, but in no case were they warranted, for the real cost was always in excess of the net price.  
The reduction in price since the city abandoned the manufacture of gas is due to the private enterprise of the coking plant which supplies gas as a byproduct to the city and which has spent many thousands of dollars in exploiting the city to increase its sales. As a gas expert who has no interest in this company writes:  
"Of course this is very fine for the citizens of Duluth, but it is not municipal ownership, as the city is freed from the two factors which ordinarily are the worst features of municipal plants—to wit, lack of proper handling of the manufacturing end of the business and lack of push in exploiting the commercial side. In short, the city of Duluth simply distributes the gas and collects the bills."

**CITIZENS AS STOCKHOLDERS.**  
A Point of View That Ought to Be More General if Our Cities Are to Be Properly Managed.  
The Saginaw (Mich.) Courier-Herald has this to say of the municipal waterworks:  
"Will any one deny that if the plant had been owned by private capital it would not have been bankrupt long ago? And what would have resulted to a franchise owning corporation running the system? It would years ago have been driven out of the town or have been compelled to furnish a water service the best that could be obtained."  
"A live, progressive water commission two years ago tried to induce the taxpayers—the stockholders—to vote money to improve the operating plant, to put it into good condition and equipment, to make possible a service to consumers of a water supply for all purposes adequate to modern uses and needs. Their efforts went for naught; the attempt was an utter failure. The owners—the taxpayers—absolutely refused to improve the plant, although it was clearly shown that the improvements would actually pay for themselves in increased business in a reasonable time."  
"Had the system been owned by a private corporation it would have been compelled by the very voters who refused aid to their own rundown concern to get the money somehow, somewhere, put the entire plant into modern condition or get out of the business altogether, no matter what financial loss might fall upon it!"

**Strange Bedfellows.**  
Except in the case of a Minnesota city, which refused licenses to saloons unless they would become patrons of the municipal light plant, there has never seemed to be a direct connection between municipal ownership and the grog shop. That such a connection exists has suddenly been made apparent by the adoption of prohibition in various states and sections. In several localities well developed movements for municipal ownership have been abandoned because the loss of income from licenses made the city fathers look askance on an investment that was likely to reduce rather than to increase the city's income. In one southern city as soon as the prohibitory law had gone into effect the council advertised the lighting plant for sale, frankly admitting that its very existence had depended upon the receipts from the saloons. A league for mutual support between the advocates of municipal ownership and the liquor interests is now in order.

**The Usual Way.**  
First County Council—Here's a fine looking street.  
Second Ditto—You're right there. What's best to be done with it?  
"Let's have it dug up for a sewer."  
"But wouldn't it be proper to pave it first?"  
"Of course, I supposed you understood that. Then, after it is paved and a sewer put in, we'll have it repaved."  
"All in readiness to be dug up again for the gas pipe? I see you understand the principles of municipal economy. And after we have had it repaved for the second time, then what?"  
"Well, then it will be in order for widening. There's nothing I admire so much as system in the care and improvement of our roadways."—London Exchange.

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# EZEMA PATIENT LOST HOPE.

But Ordinary Oil of Wintergreen Quickly Cured This Woman.

After treating for eczema with six different doctors, Mrs. J. A. Wheeler, of Wellington, Ohio, was completely cured by pure vegetable oil of wintergreen. This oil alone could not cure, but she used this oil as compounded with glycerine, etc., in D. D. Prescription.  
"I feel it my duty to say what a wonderful cure D. D. D. has been for me," writes Mrs. Wheeler. "I was cured a year ago last fall, but did not dare write because I was not sure the cure would be permanent. I had doctored with six doctors and they all said it was seldom, if ever, a case like mine was cured. I think I used only four bottles of D. D. D. and I am permanently cured. If I ever needed D. D. D. again, I would be willing to pay \$5.00 a bottle."

This remedy also D. D. D. Soap are sold by us and recommended because we know their merits. We certainly would not recommend them to our neighbors and patrons if we did not positively know of the wonderful results that D. D. D. brings in all kinds of eczematous diseases. Jones Drug Co. Call at our store for a free pamphlet on the care and nutrition of the skin.

**Children Interested in Fair.**  
Prizes of \$3, \$2, and \$1 are to be offered to the school children of this county for best letters to any friends in Clackamas, Marion, and Washington counties about the fair. These friends should be interested in the coming Clackamas county fair. The letters are to be written to County Supt. Gary, on or before Aug. 15, who will grade them and forward them to the parties for whom they are intended. Age of pupils will be considered, which will give pupils in various grades an equal chance.

**Boy's Life Saved.**  
My little boy, four years old had a severe attack of dysentery. We had two physicians; both of them gave him up. We then gave him Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy which cured him and believe that saved his life.—William H. Stroking, Carbon Hill, Ala. There is no doubt in this remedy saves the lives of many children every year. Give it with castor oil according to the plain printed directions and a cure is certain. For sale by Huntley Bros., Oregon City and Molalla.

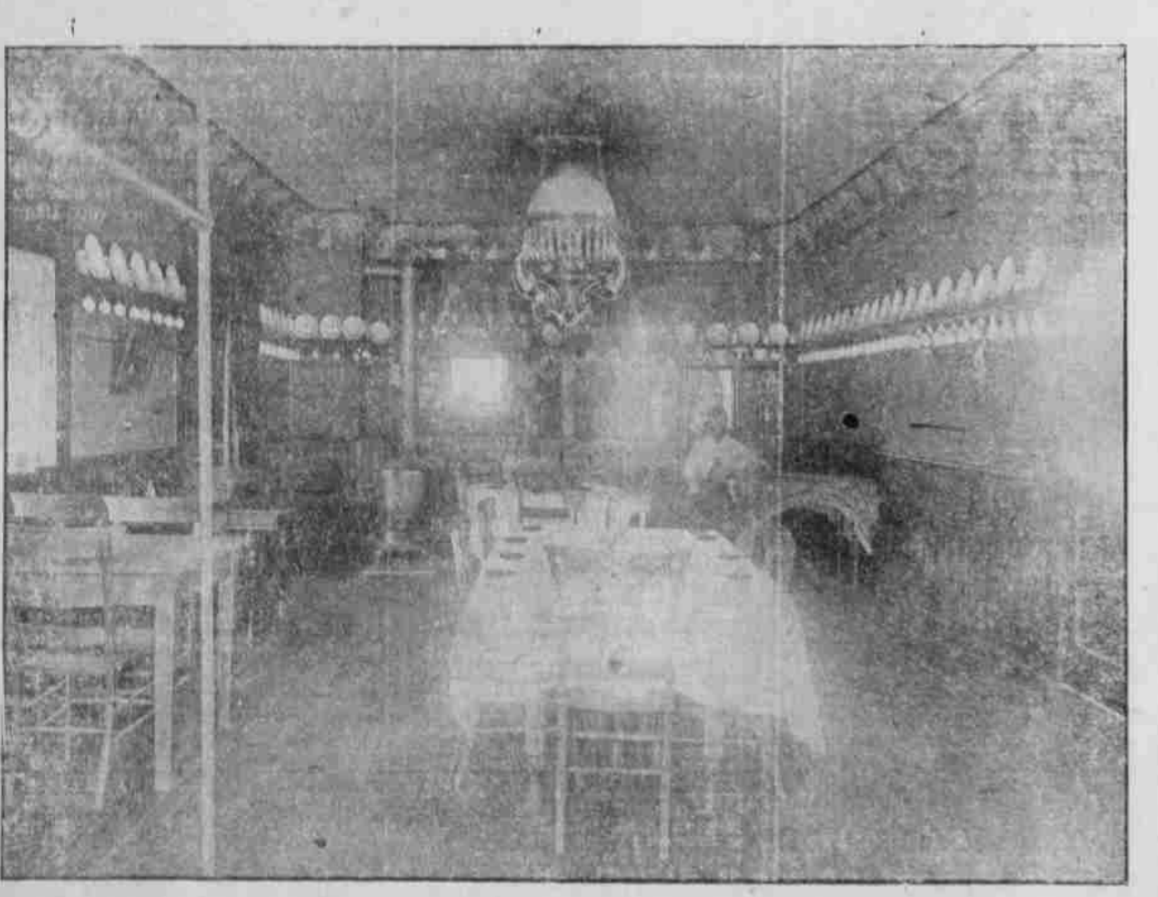
**New Bridge Completed.**  
Portland was formally connected with the vast resources of the Columbia River Basin and the Inland Empire countries and the markets of the East by the swinging into place of the longest steel draw in the world, completing the bridge which crosses the Willamette, which will allow the human and commercial freight of the Hill road to enter Portland, the terminal city of the Northwest. Trains will be coming in across this bridge in a few weeks. The Willamette river bridge at St. John is the best structure under town ownership of any corporation or town west of the Mississippi river.

**Help for Those Who Have Stomach Trouble.**  
After doctored for about twelve years for a bad stomach trouble, and spending nearly five hundred dollars for medicine and doctor's fees, I purchased my wife one box of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets, which did her so much good that she continued to use them and they have done her more good than all of the medicine I bought before.—Samuel Boyer, Folsom, Iowa. This medicine is for sale by Huntley Bros., Oregon City and Molalla. Samples free.

**New Attraction.**  
Report comes from Bellingham, Wash., that Mount Baker is now a seething volcano, and three craters are belching forth vapors and sulphurous fumes, according to five members of an exploring party. The main crater is now at least 40 feet in diameter, and the intense heat caused by the interior fires has melted the snow from around its mouth, causing numerous landslides. The smaller craters, which are estimated to be about 800 feet from the main one, are more active and increasing rapidly in size.

**DO YOU GET UP WITH A LAME BACK?**  
Kidney Trouble Makes You Miserable.  
Almost everybody who reads the newspapers is sure to know of the wonderful cures made by Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root. It is the great medical triumph of the nineteenth century; it is the result of scientific research by Dr. Kilmer, the eminent kidney and bladder specialist, and is wonderfully successful in promptly curing lame back, uric acid, catarrh of the bladder and Bright's Disease, which is the worst form of kidney trouble.  
Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is not recommended for everything but if you have kidney, liver or bladder trouble it will be found just the remedy you need. It has been tested in so many ways, in hospital work and in private practice, and has proved so successful in every case that a special arrangement has been made by which all readers of this paper, who have not already tried it, may have a sample bottle sent free by mail, also a book telling more about Swamp-Root, and how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. When writing mention reading this advertisement in this paper and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles are sold by all good druggists. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

# CLACKAMAS HEALTH RESORT



OPEN FOR THE SEASON WITH A FULL CREW  
MODERN RUSSIAN BATHS  
Baths Fridays, Saturdays and by Request  
From Oregon City 4 miles; From Gladstone 2 1/2 miles; From Portland 12 miles

Automobile will meet all Telephone Calls, Phone Farmers 26  
A. ERICKSON, Prop.

**FOLEY'S KIDNEY CURE**  
Cures all Kidney and Bladder Diseases—Guaranteed  
HOWELL & JONES, Reliable Druggists.