

THE CHEMICALS ONLY RELIEVE

SYSTEM DOES NOT KILL ALL TYPHOID GERMS.

IT SIMPLY THINS THEM OUT

Facts and Authorities on the Hypochlorite System.

All over the United States cities are trying to get pure water. It is the one dominant matter, and as the country settles up it becomes more and more an issue.

Years ago thousands of cities of this country installed systems from water sources that were then pure and they thought they were fixed for the future.

But they couldn't foresee.

The country settled up and the streams and springs became polluted and they were up against typhoid. And now they are seeking a remedy. They are just where Oregon City is today.

Many of these cities expended huge sums of money in the days gone by, and they do not want to abandon their plants, and some of them are so situated that a pure water supply is impossible, so they turn to any means that promises relief, and the present means seem to be the hypochlorite system.

The Courier has been trying to get together some good authority on this chemical process, to determine definite results from places where it has been used, to see whether it is a cure for typhoid. The city council went on record as favoring the installation of the chemicals here, then afterward took up the matter of a new water supply. Whether the hypochlorite idea has been dropped or not, pending the report of engineers on a new water supply, we do not know.

But from the best knowledge this paper can obtain, this chemical process only minimizes the typhoid danger—it does NOT cure and our people would have to continue boiling water forever to be absolutely safe.

And of what possible good is a system of chemicals when we boil the water after its use—what possible use is such a system only to burn up more money?

The Journal of the American Medical Association should be some authority, shouldn't it? Some of the people here say Dr. Mount doesn't know what he is talking about when he says the hypo will only thin out the danger, so we quote from this highest of medical authorities:

A high value may attach to hypochlorite treatment of water under proper conditions. While no experienced sanitarian can regard the use of this chemical as a panacea, there is no doubt that it has added greatly to our resources for dealing with a polluted water supply, particularly under emergency conditions and pending a permanent system of purification.

Here are some other facts the Courier has obtained regarding this water treatment, and these facts are authentic—they are from the vital statistics of the cities:

In Cleveland the deaths from typhoid fever in the four years 1907-1911 (October to June) numbered respectively, forty-six, fifty-two, sixty-six and sixty-five. In September, 1911 the hypochlorite treatment was begun and for eight months, October 1, 1911, to June 1, 1912, only twenty-eight deaths were reported.

In Jersey City the average death-rate from typhoid for 1905, 1906, and 1907 was 18.5, while for the three years following the use of hypochlorite, 1908-1911, it was 9.6.

Terre Haute, Cedar Rapids, Montreal, Grant's Pass, Ore., Baudette, Minn., Nashville, Cincinnati and Danville, Ill., show a marked reduction in the number of bacteria in the city water after inauguration of hypochlorite treatment.

North Yakima, Wash., Council Bluffs, Ia., Cleveland, Erie, Pa., Toronto, Baltimore, Evanston, Ill., Minneapolis, Omaha, Jersey City and Kansas City, Mo., are among the cities where a noteworthy reduction in typhoid fever has followed the use of hypochlorite.

Yet in all these cities and all the places cited by the Journal of the American Medical Association the chemical process has only reduced the typhoid fatalities. It has not taken away the fear of typhoid. In Jersey City it cut the death rate in half, but it left every family wondering whether they would be included in the next half.

And this would be the situation in Oregon City.

There is just one thing to do, get water that NEVER has bacteria; get water that is pure and which source will never be polluted. Go at it RIGHT.

IT'S THE ONLY thing to do now, for the people of this city will live under the fear of typhoid until we do.

We can't boil the water forever. When summer comes it is a great inconvenience. Our children will drink water then where they can get it. We will live in constant uneasiness until we get the river water. Let us quit it as quick as possible.

A Distinction in Ethics.

The other day a lady, a stranger in the city, came into the Courier office

and asked which was the best physician in the city.

We told her that there were a dozen, but that we were not in the individual boosting business, and then she asked for the paper to look over the locations from the professional cards. She couldn't find the card of a single doctor in town, and she couldn't understand it.

We explained. We told her Oregon City physicians considered advertising as unethical unless they performed or assisted at the operation. Then it was entirely proper for the Courier to give them a column—a free ad., you know.

But she couldn't appreciate the distinction.

What the U.S. Says Goes

And the U. S. Says you Can't Have the Courier Over One Year Unless You Pay for It.

The U. S. postal department has taken a hand in the management of the Courier, and the Third Assistant Postmaster general has notified this office that no weekly paper shall be sent to a subscriber longer than one year unless renewed, is to be literally enforced in Oregon. The letter under date of January 28, encloses a blank to be sworn to and reads:

Editor Oregon City Courier:— I have to advise you that similar forms have been, or are being, sent to all publishers whose papers are admitted to the mails as second class matter. The regulation governing expired subscriptions, which is printed on the form referred to, applies to all publications of the second class and all publishers are expected to comply with its provisions.

Respectfully,
JAMES J. BRITT,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

The blank referred to requires a sworn statement of the subscription business of the Courier office, and if a publisher makes a false statement he may be fined \$500.

Now let us make this plain: The Courier may send you the paper for 12 months, may extend your credit for this length of time, but it may NOT send it longer—unless the publishers want to take a \$500 fine chance to get \$1.50. And the most of us do not care for these long chances.

We will trust you for one year, but we cannot longer.

Hereafter the Courier parts the ways with the subscriber who will not pay within one year. We will wait and look pleasant for 12 months and then you must come through or read weekly chunks of wisdom from a borrowed Courier. And the devil of it is your neighbor will then know you are forced out.

We will send every subscriber a notice when he is one year behind, we will give him reasonable time to renew and then we will simply take him from the list.

And taking the name off doesn't take the debt off.

We'll stop your expiration at the expiration of the year if you will ask us to. If you forget to ask us, you can stop it by telling your carrier or postmaster you do not want it longer, but DON'T be a cheap skate and take it regularly for the second year and refuse payment because you didn't pay for only one year.

Now when you get the notice of expiration just bear in mind that the government at Washington (which still lives) won't stand for any monkey business with us, and we CAN'T do any different than make you get in or get out.

Just be a good fellow, pay up promptly when you get the notice and we'll try and deliver the \$1.50 worth of goods.

Is This True, Mr. Randall?

Here's a good one a fellow told on Postmaster Tom Randall the other day. He said he had been letting it season since last summer.

Randall, with several others went deer hunting in Cow Creek canyon, in Southern Oregon, and one day he was out alone when an old timber claim man found him, and sizing him up for a city sportsman he said:

"I seen some mighty big 'ar tracks just north o' here."

"That so," asked the postmaster anxiously looking around, "Which way is south?"

They say the settler beat Randall to camp and told the story.

The Signs of Spring.

Spring opened on February 1 at the drop of the hat. The Oregon mist quit work and the sun came out in all its spring splendor. A Chinook breeze took a hand in and the ground hog went back disgraced. In the evening the streets were simply packed with people and Oregon City looked like Portland.

And to round the day up and make it seem like sure 'nough spring, in the evening a fellow with a long heavy overcoat and wearing a bright straw hat went down Main street, and he appeared utterly indifferent to the attention he attracted. To him spring had come.

Good Thing, Push It.

The woolgrowers in convention assembled at Cheyenne declared in favor of a congressional appropriation of \$200,000 to kill off wolves and pay bounties on their scalps. Sure! Let's have a paternal government that will help us all out! We are in favor of a similar appropriation for the printer and publishers, to be used to kill off delinquent subscribers and pay a bounty for the scalps.—Contra Costa, Richmond, Cal.

THE HEALTH MEN ARE AFTER YOU

YOU MUST CLEAN UP OR BE CLEANED UP.

STIRRING LIVE WIRE SESSION

Club Will Take Clackamas Southern Trip Next Tuesday.

The Live Wire sessions are lively meetings these days and the only regret is that the sessions are so limited for time. Every minute is occupied and men go away with ideas unspoken.

And this interest is healthy. It means things are going to be done, and that this historic old city is coming out of its trance and that things are going to go forward from now on.

The feature of the session Tuesday was the report of Dr. J. A. vanBrakle, chairman of the Civic Improvement Committee that President Cross appointed some time ago.

Mr. van Brakle stated that the committee covered the territory from Seventh street south to the city limits and from the bluff to the river; then the town portion of the city, and then the hill section, and the doctor stated that in this first survey the committee found one hundred and twenty-one specific violations of reasonable cleanliness.

He stated that it was the purpose of the committee to make a general report to the Live Wires at first and a detailed report to the city council committees, and he urged that the individuals of the city and the organizations co-operate with the committee and city for the purpose of securing a clean and wholesome city to live in.

Because of their vital relation to the health of the public as a whole, the committee reported for concerted action the following:

1.—A considerable amount of sewage empties into the Abernethy creek via John Adams street and by means of an open drain.

2.—The present river bank provides the unpleasant spectacle of an intermittent but continuous dumping ground.

3.—The alleys of the city, especially those of down town, are many of them in a deplorable filthy condition.

4.—In all parts of the city manure heaps are remarkable for their general prevalence.

5.—Retaining walls, or the lack of them, in several districts, maintain a menace or obstruction to the passage of pedestrians and vehicles. In some instances the permanent removal of these obstructions cannot be accomplished until the rainy weather abates.

6.—Any persistent refuse from the presence of much of our constantly accumulating refuse can only come thru the installation of a garbage collection system.

Following the report of this committee Councilman Toose made a decided talk on the conditions that are permitted to exist in the city today and the obstacles that the council or others met in endeavoring to have these conditions remedied. He stated that every time the council had attempted to force the city to clean up and observe the city ordinances in the way of keeping the weeds cut and other provisions of the charter the council had been right up against it, and found many of the people in a defiant attitude and ready to fight them. He said the council committees worked hard last summer to have the streets cleaned up, the sidewalks improved and the weeds cut, but that they could hardly accomplish anything.

Mr. Toose then spoke of other obstacles the council had been up against without results. He spoke of the efforts of the council to stop the discrimination in telephone rates in this city, and finally the action of the voters in putting the wire corporations under the railroad commission's jurisdiction, with the provision plain in the bill the people made a law that the rates of 1911 should prevail, but that we yet paid the present rates and that the public service commission makes no move.

He said that the people would respect and observe the ordinances of the city when some arrests and prosecutions for violations were made, and not until this was done; that ordinances and orders were ignored in many instances now; that there were sidewalks that people cannot walk on because they are dangerous, but that the time he believed was here when these conditions would all be changed and that our city would show much improvement in the coming summer.

Dr. van Brakle said the committee on better conditions in the city were now trying to arouse public sentiment in favor of these improved conditions and when that came the changes would come easier.

Recorder Stipp said the city proposed that the city should not only be thoroughly cleaned up, but that it should be KEPT clean; that they proposed first to try publicity; that the roof of the town would be raised unless these conditions of filth were abolished, and that when publicity did not bring about the results then arrests and prosecutions would follow. He made it emphatic that Oregon City is going to be made a clean city.

M. D. Latourette stated that the present charter was loaded with ordinances of the long ago, laws that were obsolete and inactive, and yet laws, and he suggested that this matter should be taken up and the dead

statutes removed. This matter will be taken up later.

Judge Dimick, secretary of the Clackamas Southern Railroad, extended an invitation to every member of the Live Wires to take a trip out to the Newell Creek bridge next Tuesday afternoon, after the Live Wire luncheon, and inspect the progress of the railroad. The invitation was unanimously accepted, and directly after the luncheon next Tuesday the club will go in a body. An engine and cars will be provided. The bridge is of itself well worth the trip. It is 120 feet high.

Superintendent Gary made an interesting report on the profits of sheep and goat raising in this county. He stated that one farmer had made a profit of \$156 from 22 head of sheep; that Jim Smith of Mackaberg received \$6 a head from a bunch of goats and that the expense of their keep was but one dollar a head; that Mr. Randall had made 200 per cent profit on his goats.

President Cross suggested that in the matter of city cleanliness the present Live Wire committee and the council committee on health and police co-operate.

E. C. Dye suggested that the city should have charge of the matter in places where streets are improved and cuts made and that a regular grade slope be established by an engineer, instead of building retaining walls straight up as is the present custom of the city. He said there were one hundred blocks in the city where cuts had been made and no attention had been given to the slope from the street line back to the residences. Mr. Toose replied that this had been attempted by the city, but in nearly every instance the property owners opposed it, and that as the property was theirs there could not be any ordinances framed to regulate this matter.

There are a few people who will take a newspaper for a year or more and then refuse to pay for what they have received and used, on the flimsy pretext that they did not ask to have the paper sent beyond the time paid for. And if all people were like those few there wouldn't be any such thing as credit in this world, and we should be reverting rapidly to the methods of barter that prevail among savages. When all people get to be as deficient in honor and honesty as a few people are, this will be a mighty mean world to live in.—Woodburn Independent.

Every country newspaper in Oregon has to deal with a few of this class, and they should make a black list of them and every paper in the state refuse to accept them as subscribers until they make good with the newspapers they have trimmed.

These men are half-breed dead beats. They subscribe for a paper with the purpose of getting two years subscription for one year's pay. When their year expires they will never tell the postmaster or carrier they do not want it longer, but they take it and read it for another whole year and then the office sends them notice then they say "I only subscribed for one year."

But this class of petty swindlers grows less and less every year, for they can't afford the advertising they get for the free reading they get.

JUST PLAIN RASCALS.

The Type of Man the Oregon Publisher Has to Deal With.

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FIRE ALARM SYSTEM.

Tower Nearly Ready and 20 Alarm Boxes Will Be Installed.

The large tower for the new fire alarm system is being installed on the bluff just north of the Chase residence. The tower is 50 feet high and the new system will consist of one automatic storage battery at fire headquarters, two manual transmitting boxes, these to be located in the telephone offices and three fire alarm boxes, these to be located in prominent places of the city.

It is determined to have the city well supplied with fire alarm boxes in the near future, and there will be over 20 in all. The fire system is to be installed by Byron O'Day, representing the Gamewell Fire Alarm, Police Telegraph Company of Seattle, Wash., and he will be assisted by W. A. Long, chairman of the fire department committee of the Oregon City council. These two men are well posted in their work and will be of great assistance to Mr. Day.

Oregon City has been in need of a fire alarm system for many years, and many of the buildings that were ruined or destroyed by fire was due to the misunderstanding as to the location during the fire, or where the fire alarm was not heard. The present fire bells on Main street, rung during fire, are not heard in many sections of the city. There is no doubt but that the new system will be operated satisfactorily to all.

Pay Your Taxes.

If you pay your taxes before March 15, you can save 3 per cent. Sheriff Mass began collections Monday. After April 1, a penalty of 10 per cent will be charged and one per cent interest each month. Persons desiring may pay one-half taxes due before first Monday in April and the last half before the first Monday in October. Persons paying in installments will not be given rebates.

The Mothers' Favorite.

A cough medicine for children should be harmless. It should be pleasant to take. It should be effective. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is all of this and is the mothers' favorite everywhere. For sale by Huntley Bros.

THREE ELEVATOR PROPOSITIONS

COUNCIL WILL CONSIDER ONE BEST FOR CITY.

THE "V" INCLINE LOOKS GOOD

This Would Serve Both Sixth and Seventh Streets.

It is to be regretted that when the elevator proposal was submitted to the voters it did not definitely locate it.

When the matter was first voted on, while it gave the location to the city council, yet it was known just where it would be located. A committee had made satisfactory arrangements with Mr. Chase and the elevator would have been erected at Seventh street, by the depot, and on the bluff in front of Mr. Chase's residence, with walks leading both ways to the streets.

And the location was what the people supposed would be carried out when they voted an appropriation for the elevator at the second election. It was the general opinion that the former arrangements were to be carried out.

And now we find there is discussion on Main street and in the residence section—that the petty jealousies which hold this city back, which have for years prevented a public dock from being put in—and that there is log-rolling and hair-splitting over where the elevator is to be located.

Some want it on Seventh and some on Sixth and both sides are on the job urging these locations, and there is general uneasiness in the city that unless the city council decides the matter soon there may sufficient sectional strife grow to delay, and perhaps abandon the matter.

The city council wants to do what the most of the people want done, but it is a very difficult matter to determine this sentiment, so they will go ahead with all three propositions and accept the one which in their judgment is the best one, cost and service considered.

A competent outside engineer, a man not in any manner connected with the elevator companies, has been engaged to make plans and estimates of three propositions, one straight up the bluffs from the depot and two inclines, each starting at the depot and running both ways, to Seventh and Sixth street, like a V.

It doesn't matter so much whether the elevator is located on Sixth or Seventh—although the people when they voted, understood it was to be on Seventh—as it is that it be installed for the future, that it be RIGHT, permanent and adequate. If it could serve both Sixth and Seventh streets from the depot location, this would be a most satisfactory settlement of the location, but whatever is done, it should not be slighted in a single essential that will give service or permanency. We should build for twenty years hence, not today.

Wherever the location is, it will be necessary to tunnel under the Southern Pacific, it is said.

Our "Awful" Winter.

B. J. Helvey, a farmer, was in the Courier office the other day and he said he had lived in Oregon over 20 years and this was one of the worst winters he could remember.

And the Courier editor, putting in his second winter, wonders what an Oregon mild winter would be like.

We have hardly had a frost this winter. We had five days of snow, but the thermometer stood above freezing during the entire week, and Frank Moore, who keeps an accurate record of temperatures, says that only two days of the past winter did the thermometer go as low as 22 (above zero) and that our average temperature compares with Los Angeles this winter.

Oregon City has had less cold weather than Houston, Tex., this winter, and its temperature has not gone as low.

This Won't Stay Dead.

It seems almost incredible that enough men elected to work for the best interest of Oregon could have been defeated and driven or led to it to defeat Representative Scheubel's water power bill.

But they did it Tuesday, and had two votes to spare.

This bill only asked for honesty, fairness and justice. It said every user of water power should pay some where near what it was worth, and each user should pay alike. And it was defeated—defeated by men who were elected on the issues of working for the taxpayers' interests and for the state's best good.

But take it from the Courier this bill won't down. The voters of Oregon have a means to get an even break and they will do in 1914 what the house refused to do Wednesday.

DOUTHIT GETS \$750.

Circuit Court Gives Him Verdict In Shooting Scrape Two Years Ago

The sequel to a shooting affray of nearly two years ago was in the circuit court Tuesday, when Alex Douthit was given a verdict of \$750 against Henry Trembath for damages he sustained by being shot by Trembath, in June, 1911.

was guarding the "dead line" for salmon fishing. Two men in a boat crossed the dead line one night and he ordered them to halt; they did not and he fired. He claimed that he shot to mark the boat, but the bullet hit Douthit in the arm. Douthit claimed he did not hear the order to stop and that he was not violating the fishing laws.

Following the shooting there was much trouble resulting in hand-to-hand encounters and indictment by other members of the family by the grand jury. There were bad stories circulated of violation of the fish laws that the warden winked at, and the affair caused quite a sensation at the time.

BIG CELEBRATION PLANNED.

Portland and Oregon City Will Celebrate Canal Opening Here.

Just as soon as that hobbin' of red tape runs out and the government officials will give us the chance, there is going to be a celebration in Oregon City over the commencement of work on the government canal here that will be some doing.

Portland is taking the initiative in this matter and will ask the Commercial Club, Live Wires and people generally of this city, to join with them.

That city has made arrangements with the Oregon City Transportation Co., for a steamer to bring 400 of Portland's business men here, and just as soon as Major McIndoe gives the word that the deal is nailed down, a date will be fixed for the excursion and celebration.

The Commercial Club and the Live Wires will take up the matter with the Chamber of Commerce in Portland and a big day will be put on here.

What of This?

Both houses of the legislature passed a bill giving Portland's assessor and deputies \$43,620 a year. The assessor fearing the governor would veto it, signed a contract that he would give back to the state \$10,000, and the governor fearing the legislature would pass it over his head, accepted the rebate contract and signed the bill.

Shall we call this intelligent legislation? Is this retrenchment? Isn't it a monkey-play exhibition?

Dimick Wins Out.

Senator Dimick passed his bill through the senate Wednesday giving the people of this city the right to extend their corporation limits to include the paper mills and subject them to taxation. The contest was one of the fiercest of the session, and Dimick's appeal for the bill and denunciation of the corporations was as a spectator expressed it: "Carbolic acid moment and maple syrup the next."

To Bridge the Clackamas

Over one hundred property owners have presented a petition to the county court asking that a steel bridge to cost about \$100,000 be built over the Clackamas river near its mouth, that a public highway be laid out from Oregon City to the bridge, that a shorter route to Portland may be had. This petition was presented by Chas. W. Risley of Risley. A conference with the county court will be held next week.

Doctors Want Pure Water.

Oregon City will certainly find a means to get another water supply, because everybody is interested and wants it. And there is always a way ahead of public sentiment.

At the meeting of the county medical society Saturday last it was unanimously agreed that another source of water supply should be investigated at once and obtained as soon as possible.

City to Have Garbage Collector.

Commencing next Monday the city will start a free garbage wagon. It will make Seventh street between Jackson and the bluff Monday; Tuesday between Taylor street and bluff and Wednesday down town. The first Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of every month the wagons will make this service.

Good—May It Pass.

Representative Spencer has a bill in the house providing for the election by the voters of national committees. This will take away about the last thing left of the "old guard" in Oregon.

Suit to Remove Yale.

Suit has been filed by the district attorney on information of Henry Meldrum, formerly city engineer, for the purpose of removing from office, George C. Yale, present city engineer, on the ground that he was not a resident of the city when appointed by Mayor J. ones.

A Lame Duck One.

Only sixty bills were introduced at Salem Wednesday and some fellow, fearing there might be a drought, slipped one in asking for \$10,000 for the Multnomah Duck Shooters' Association.

Another Good One.

Representative Gill has introduced a bill providing that county clerks shall mail sample ballots to the voters before election, that they may have time to study them. May it pass.

Clackamas Much In It.

Senator Dimick and Representative Schuebel and Gill have certainly kept Clackamas county before the legislature this session, and have made reputations for themselves as scrappers until the last bell rings.

DON'T DISBAND OREGON MILITIA

PATRIOTIC DEFENSE BY DR. L. L. PICKENS.

TREAT SOLDIERS LIKE MEN

Oregon City Soldiers are Treated Like Tramps by Oregon Citizens.

Editor Courier:—

A recent issue of the Courier contained an item commending Mr. Dimick for introducing a bill to abolish the Oregon militia. In the eyes of the military law there is no such organization as the militia. The militia is the unorganized forces of the United States, all able bodied men over 18 and under 45 years and are liable to draft into the armies of the United States in case of war. The list of these unorganized forces known as the militia is kept upon the records of each county in every state in the union.

There has not been any bill introduced in the senate or house to abolish the national guard, but the bill referred to above was introduced by Mr. Dimick to abolish the naval reserve, a naval organization based on the same footing as the national guard. The naval reserve has been unfortunate in the selection of its officers, and a few unscrupulous officers of bad character have brought disgrace in a way upon that organization and have put the naval reserve in bad light with the people, and there is a loud but unjust cry for their disbandment.

There are a lot of good men in the rank and file, also many good officers in this organization who are willing to serve the state and the United States without pay, and subject to the discomfortableness of military discipline and it is a shame to disband these men. Better turn the rascals out who have made the trouble and put the organization on a sound military basis. Uncle Sam needs every sailor or marine that the nation can furnish to man the great coast fortifications and battleships in case of war. We have not enough men today in the regular service to keep the rust from destroying the new guns in our coast fortifications; not one-half enough to furnish all our battleships with full complements in time of war, and what are we going to do if we do not train some of our citizens to do the work in time of stress.

There is a small body of infantry in the state of Oregon known as the Oregon National Guard, (also called militia), and you have one company in Oregon City, but you don't know it; you don't know anything about it; instead of treating them like