

OREGON CITY COURIER

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Official Paper for the Farmers Society of Equity of Clackamas Co

M. J. BROWN, EDITOR

WATCH THIS BILL.

Representative Schuebel of this city, has a bill before the house that should pass but will not. It is to do away with the lobbyists that are packing the state capitol at Salem.

It was told by a man from Salem the other day that it was a disgrace to the state the way the timber, insurance, water power and meat lobbyists swarmed over the building and button-holed the members.

And it makes us ask "Don't our representatives know their business? Have they got to be advised? Shall the trusts be allowed to have their own legislature in the capitol building and tell the men the voters elected what to do?"

The bad feature of this lobby business is that it is always one sided. You seldom see a lobby of the little fellows, the farmers, the day workers, etc., at the capitol. They haven't the organization or the money to spend, and they wouldn't know what to do if they had a lobby.

A legislature that is on the square has no use for the lobbyist. When it isn't on the square, it has.

Keep your eye on Schuebel's bill and see which class the legislators place themselves.

KILL THE PAY BOOSTING.

And still they poke in the salary increase bills at Salem, and when the session closes with a hurrah you will find a number of them have slipped through. One of the latest is a thousand dollar boost to the salary of the county clerk of Portland. He wants \$4,500.

The way I look at these pay raising propositions is that the candidate for the office should have told the people he would have asked for a raise when he was tearing his clothes for the nomination and the election.

Not one of them would have been elected if they had, therefore when the legislature raises their pay it does just what the people they represent did not want done, hence is not representative.

Perhaps Oregon does not pay sufficient salaries in some places, but with taxes where they have been for the past few years, the taxpayers think they are sufficient. Let the legislature cut out about fifty of our unneeded commissions and quit making new jobs for a session or two, then perhaps the voters would be willing to look into the matter of salary increasing.

Representative Carlin of Medford, introduced a bill in the house that should pass, requiring candidates for judges or prosecuting attorneys to be admitted to the bar. This is just a plain, common-sense law that would make a man fit himself for the place.

A man has no business to be a county judge or prosecuting attorney who does not know law; he has no business prosecuting or dealing out justice unless he knows what the law defines in prosecutions or what justice is. But the bill should have been a little broader and embraced justices of the peace as well—for this is one of the weakest spots in Oregon's Justice.

John Stark has an interesting letter on the matter of the value of money in this issue. The Courier editor does not pose as a heavy student of finances, but he would like to ask Mr. Stark why have any metal at all behind the government's money—if his theory is correct, that it is the government stamp that gives gold its purchasing value? Why not just take a piece of paper, the same as our gold certificates and have the government say it IS money, and it shall BE money? Why carry the big gold reserve?

Why when sixty salons, at great personal sacrifice, insist, regardless of the inconvenience, on managing to get along with only ninety-five stenographers and stenographers, it is an example of concentration that makes one think of George Washington and 1776.—Portland Journal.

They say Dan J. Malarky wants to fill Chamberlain's place in the United States senate in 1914.

Quarreling With Fate

D O E S N O G O O D

IT is surprising how little fate has to do with our position in life. The industrious and the economical person has few complaints against destiny. He may have no more brains than the spend-thrift, but he knows the value of saving. He sees the importance of laying up a few treasures on earth.

THE BANK OF OREGON CITY Oldest Bank in Clackamas County

TIME TO SPANK.

If you tell your kid if he does a certain thing again you will punish him, and then don't make good, very soon the youngster will get wise that you are just bluffing and he won't pay any attention to your edicts.

Tooze toold the Live Wires Tuesday that the city council had simply been up against it in trying to enforce the laws of Oregon City and that they had accomplished very little.

And I wonder if it isn't because for years the city fathers of this city have just threatened the children, never punished, and they now have no fear of the fathers?

Some time ago the city passed a rather drastic ordinance against horse traders, and among the provisions were those that a rig should not occupy a hitching rack but for a certain time; that "for sale" signs should not be displayed on any horse or animal, and so on with some very tight—if not strictly constitutional provisions.

On the corner of Eighth and Main streets a half dozen horse traders were talking over the new ordinance, when one of them remarked in my hearing:

"Oh don't fret. It will never be enforced. They will forget it in a week. Will some one rise and explain why an ordinance compelling owners of property to cut the grass and weeds in the parkings in front of their property CAN'T be enforced?"

What was the law ever passed for, if it can't be?

And will the next man tell me WHY the city can't compel a property owner to keep his sidewalk in a safe condition, or do the work itself and force the property owner to pay for it?

If the city can't, why did it pass the law?

If the city CAN'T enforce its laws against dangerous sanitary conditions; against foul garbage dumps in the back yards and streets, stagnant cess pools and open ditches, WHAT are city laws and state health laws for?

These ordinances, and many other necessary but dead city laws CAN be enforced.

Every other city of our size enforces them. Can any city or incorporated village in the U. S. can, and the most of them DO.

When laws have been winked at, their violation ignored for many years, it is mighty hard to get them to working, but they CAN be oiled up and made to work. The trouble is, like the unspanked kid, they think ma is only bluffing.

Oregon City has 6,500 people. It has passed the country town age and stage.

Some of the conditions in this city would not be tolerated in Canby three days.

Canemah wouldn't tolerate the condition of the sidewalks on some of our principal residence streets thirty minutes.

If it is necessary to put one man in jail to make 500 others have some respect for city government, then the quicker the better.

Law is no good unless you force its respect.

I have been in Kansas when any man could walk up to an open bar in the cities, call for a drink and get it.

And I have been in the same cities in Kansas when a man couldn't get enough to dampen his tongue if he threw a fit on the street.

These times were before and after law enforcement.

It's time for this city to enforce its laws or annul its charter. This is no longer a four corners or tough western dump.

Cut out threatening to spank, and just spank. One spank will be worth more than a rod of threatening or coaxing.

Let's enforce our necessary laws, repeal the others and be some city.

SIX MEN ON ONE JOB.

Here's the idea a plain old farmer of this county, who just plugs along and pays taxes. And it isn't so bad:

"Do away entirely with the state senate; do away with two-thirds of the house. Elect ONE representative from each county and pay salary enough to get a man big enough and broad enough to represent the WHOLE county."

What do you think about it? On first consideration it is not so bad. This would cut out about 60 representatives, their salaries, expenses, stenographers and clerks, and it would bring the legislature down to about 30, and down to a size where every voter could keep his eye on it and know just who did and who did not represent.

The success would hang largely on getting the right man for the places. Oregon has some large counties, counties with varied interests, and such counties would have to have large men, men who knew every foot of the counties and who could legislate for all of it.

Now think this proposition over a little before you call it a dream. Take Clackamas county for example and see if the farmer's idea would not work out just as well as under the present plan.

THIS ONE WILL PASS.

Only one lonesome representative (Hetzel of Marion County) voted against Representative Gill's bill which makes the possession of a government license sufficient evidence that he is selling liquor, and increasing the fine and adding a prison sentence.

I would like to know on what line of reasoning the lone champion of "blind pigs" sustained his protest to such a bill.

When a man takes out a government license in dry territory he takes it out because he is going to sell booze and sell it in secret violation of his state laws.

Mr. Gill knew this when he drew the bill to flag them, and every man in the house knew it.

It is one of the best bills introduced. It will force the government to take a hand in the "blind pig" pens and make the business mighty risky.

The senate will not dare stop this measure of reform, because there is absolutely no excuse.

GIVE US FREE SUGAR.

The beet sugar growers say reduction on sugar duties would hurt them, and free sugar would ruin them.

Come on with the ruin!

When the owner of land in this big country has to ask for protection for his sugar crop against worn out acres in foreign countries, then these sugar growers had better quit the beets and go to raising beans.

We should have absolutely free sugar; for when we tax it we benefit one great sugar trust and a few beet sugar raisers at the expense of the thousands of consumers.

A FOOL BILL.

With a splendid zeal for the good of Oregon, Senator Dan Kellaher of Portland has introduced a bill under which none except residents of the state for at least two years shall be permitted to bid on contracts for state or county buildings or improvements, and no architect except those in Oregon shall be allowed to draw plans or superintend any public work.

This is sure some "Oregon for Oregonians" proposition, and Mr. Kellaher is to be commended for his trade at home ideas, but some high school boy should tell this senator that such a law would stick just about seven minutes in the first court it was ever taken to. As well make a law that would forbid the Courier to hire any printer who had not married in Oregon and had seven children. This is simply a fool bill.

There is an editor down in Richmond, Cal., with an awfully blunt name (Hulaniski) but a mighty sharp pencil, and some of his quaint observations are mighty good dope.

Here's one of a dozen or two pat ones he fills the live editorial page with each week:

When we were 20 we used to spend a day's wages for a dance ticket, dance all night and work next day for the price of another ticket. Now we can't understand why folks don't hire someone to do that sort of hard work for them.

After weeks of after-election speculation on causes, the papers figured it out that the reason Olcott's "Blue Sky" bill clouded over on Election day was that it provided for state funds to keep the clouds away.—So now another has been drafted and introduced at Salem, and this one provides that those who would have their stocks passed on must pay for the passing—that the fees shall pay all the administration expenses. Such a bill would have been passed by the voters, but it remains to be seen what the legislature will do to it.

If shoe manufacturers need protection why is it that they sell immense quantities of shoes abroad in competition with foreign countries?—Portland Journal.

Ask the same question of the clothing makers, the stove foundries, the farm implement manufacturers, the automobile factories—in fact, ask it of almost every big manufacturer of the country, and see if you get any answer.

President Malarky has introduced in the senate a bill providing for two twenty-day sessions of the legislature, sixty days apart, and that no bills shall be introduced during the last session. At first glance it looks good, the only bad feature appearing is the beautiful opening for lobbying that it presents—the heart to heart, man to man opportunity.

Thirty-six states have ratified the income tax amendment, and now congress must impose an income tax. And the wonder is that our country has so long waited, that it has taken all these years to arouse a sentiment to force state legislatures to ratify the amendment. Such a law simply says a man shall pay taxes in proportion to his income, and any man should.

Schuebel and Gill of this county are starting something against Master Fish Warden Clanton, and have introduced a bill asking for an investigation of the state fish hatcheries. They make startling charges of incompetency and waste of public money in this department.

The "dissolved" Standard Oil Co. paid out almost forty million dollars in cash dividends to its stockholders Monday. Will some kind court please dissolve the Oregon City Courier Publishing Company for a little while?

Senator Hoskins' bill prohibiting saloons or road houses outside of incorporated cities passed the senate on Tuesday. This bill would make the state dry except where the home rule law permits licenses.

San Francisco offers \$137,000,000 for Spring Valley water. Wonder why they don't use "hypo"?

It looks as if that bill providing for the sterilization of degenerate criminals was going to pass. It went thru the house in a gallop and it will take a lot of sand in the senate to oppose it. It's a radical measure.

There is nothing like it in this country. But it applies only to a class of men who are unfit to associate with decent people. Schuebel of this city worked hard for its passage.

AT SALEM.

Salem.—The progress made during the third week of the legislative session seems to indicate that members of the legislature are trying to live up to their voluntary pledges to get down to serious work early in the session and keep at it and thus avoid the congestion of business witnessed during the closing hours of previous sessions. The early and diligent attention to business, however, has to some extent been offset by the large volume of business and poor work on the part of some of the committees, necessitating referring back to them many bills.

With the legislative session half through, the members of both branches find themselves farther along in their work than has marked any previous session, it is said. The amount of routine work accomplished is enormous, despite frequent snappy debates over the passage of bills.

Both houses have agreed to forbid the introduction of bills after the twenty-fifth day of the session, except upon consent of three-fourths of the body in which a bill is offered.

The close of the third week of the session finds 42 senate bills passed by the senate and 56 house bills passed by the house, with 13 bills that have gone through both houses approved by the governor. So far there have been no vetoes.

In the house the total number of bills presented is 433, where two have been voted down, 13 have been withdrawn and 18 indefinitely postponed, in addition to the 56 that have passed.

In the senate 10 bills have been defeated on roll call, eight have been withdrawn, 12 indefinitely postponed, and 42 passed, out of 210 introduced.

No Bills Carry Emergency Clause None of the bills carry an emergency clause and will not become laws until 90 days after the adjournment of the legislative assembly.

Probably the most important bill so far signed is that abolishing the office of state land agent.

Another act of some import is one providing that a wife deserter who is convicted shall be compelled to work on the county roads for the time for which he has been sentenced, and that the county shall pay his family \$1 a day for each such day worked.

Appropriations Have Light Week Appropriation requests made during the third week of the legislative session reached a total of \$647,415, by far the lightest week so far. This brings the total of requests up to \$4,166,363, and not a general appropriation bill even in sight. This makes it certain that the amount of the requests will go well up to the \$9,600,000 mark.

This week will tell the story as to what anxious taxpayers may expect in regard to appropriations. It should be remembered, in this regard, that many appropriation measures are duplicated in senate and house and that many bills intended to assist in emptying the state coffers will be killed. The sum total, in any event, must be larger than it was at the last session on account of the money which should be expended in adequately advertising the resources of Oregon at the Panama-Pacific Exposition and at the San Diego Exposition and also for a comprehensive system of building and maintaining highways.

Contest on State Printer is Started. The expected state printer fight has appeared in the legislature. Only the skirmish line was thrown out, but that it will be a fight was indicated by the appearance of three bills, two of them identical, but these two diametrically opposed to the third. One, introduced by Abbott, is to repeal the flat salary law of 1911, which is due to become effective in 1915 if not repealed.

The other two provide that the governor, secretary of state and state treasurer shall control the state printing office and that the state printer shall be appointed by the board at a salary of \$1800 a year and not later than December 15, 1914. All of the sections of the 1911 flat salary law are repealed in these bills.

Barrett Road Bill Passed in Senate Passage of the Barrett county bonding road bill by the senate probably will mean the calling of a joint conference committee to act on the Barrett and Hurd bills. The Hurd bill passed the house and is known as the Orange bill. While both are county bonding acts they are by no means identical.

The Barrett bill provides that the county court shall be the supervising power in road matters, but the people of counties shall vote on the question of road bonds.

The Hurd or Grange bill provides for election of delegates in road districts, these delegates to attend a county road meeting to determine upon road questions.

House Overrides More Vetoes The following vetoed bills were passed by the house:

Bill requiring depot agents to post at once information received as to delayed trains for the convenience of the traveling public. Requiring abutting property owners on county roads to destroy thistles and other noxious weeds, and providing a penalty for not doing so. Requiring school directors to pay for material and labor where, through their own carelessness, contractors leave unpaid bills. Prohibiting expenditures over and above the sums appropriated for any public institution or department of the state and creating an emergency board to look after such work. Providing that no expenditure shall be made before an appropriation is made. Question When Vetoed Bills Effective

Just when the veto bills of the governor that have been passed by the constitutional two-thirds majority of both houses go into effect is a question that has arisen in the light of the fact that a number of the governor's vetoed bills have gone over his head.

It also develops the point as to whether the vetoed bills, which have been passed notwithstanding the veto of the governor, are subject to a referendum of the people.

The members of the senate judiciary committee have reached a conclusion that the vetoed bills do not become laws until 90 days after adjournment of the legislative session and are subject to a referendum of the people if such is desired.

Saloons in Depots Prohibited Under amendments which have been made to the Hoskins bill in the senate regulating the sale of liquor near depots, the bill now prohibits the location of a saloon in any depot, under the same roof as the depot, or in an adjacent building. Originally the bill was intended to prohibit saloons from being located within 300 feet of a depot. The bill is also amended to exclude drug stores from its provisions.

Bill Proposes Petition Regulations The name of every person or company interested in an initiative measure must have his, her or its name plainly printed on the cover of any petition circulated under the initiative law and must make known to the world that he, she or it is so interested, according to a proposed amendment to the initiative law, introduced by Representative Latourrette, of Multnomah county, in the house.

This bill also provides that no person may solicit for pay more than 250 names on any measure without first receiving from the governor a license, something like a notarial commission, after which he may proceed to solicit.

Protects Wages From Loan Shark Protection against loan sharks is the object of a bill introduced by Senator Farrell. It provides that no assignment of wages shall be valid to secure a loan of less than \$200, unless it is accepted in writing by the employer, and no such assignment is to be held valid, when made by a married man, except by the written consent of his wife.

Free Textbooks Advocated Senator Day introduced a bill providing that free textbooks shall be furnished in all the public schools of the state except in high schools. The bill provides that each school district shall pay for its own books.

Any teacher or anyone connected officially with the public schools is prohibited from in any way being financially connected with the purchase of such books.

Senator Calkins' bill fixing the salary of the governor's private secretary at \$3000 a year was passed by the senate by a vote of 18 to 12.

The senate defeated the house bill of the revision of laws committee to repeal an ancient act allowing counties to maintain tuberculosis sanatoriums.

Anyone wishing to teach music, either vocal or instrumental, will have to be licensed before so doing, according to the provisions of a bill introduced in the house.

Sale of liquor to a minor or allowing a minor to play any games around a place where liquor is sold will result in forfeiture of the license and a heavy penalty under the provisions of a bill introduced by Senator Calkins.

The house has adopted Representative Blanchard's memorial to congress asking for the repeal of all patent right and copyright laws, as being one of the principal bulwarks of monopoly and the main cause of the high cost of living.

To give to the governor power to veto any part or several parts of a general appropriation bill where it carries appropriations of sums of money for various purposes, is the constitutional amendment to be submitted to the people at the next general election.

Great Success of "The Rose Maid." Some idea of the success achieved by Verba and Luescher's latest opera, "The Rose Maid," which Alan Dale in the New York American declared to be prettier than his sister opera, "The Spring Maid," may be obtained from the following which appeared the other day in the New York Evening Journal:

"The Rose Maid," the pretty and tuneful opera now at the Globe theatre, has scored that rarest of rare things in the summertime—a cumulative success. And if you have any doubt as to what that might be, go to the Globe theatre, and the crowds there every night will be an explanation.

It is a not uncommon thing for an opera to be successful during the spring and settle down for a summer run, but that is not what "The Rose Maid" has done. It has made its initial bow and has been settling up weekly to ever increasing receipts that prove it is becoming more and more popular as the weather becomes hotter.

There are a number of excellent reasons for this. Its music, by Bruno Brannichstaedt, is of the catchy, yet musically sort of that is manufactured abroad, while its dramatic story is engaging and sensible enough to make you wonder why you are there hearing it. Moreover those in the leading parts in the production, are talented as actors, and there are a number of sensational voices doing justice to the music.

"The Rose Maid" is distinctively a worth while entertainment.

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Legislative Brevities Resolutions of respect on the death of Charles James Blakely, of Eugene.

Skin On Fire?

Just the mild, simple wash, the well known E.L.B. Prescription for Eczema, and the itch is gone. A trial will prove it. We have sold other remedies for skin trouble but none that we could guarantee as we can the E.L.B. remedy. If the first regular skin E.L.B. bottle does not do exactly as we say, it will not cost you a cent.

Jones Drug Company Oregon City

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Money to loan on first class, improved farms in Clackamas county. Current interest rates—attractive repayment privilege. A. H. Birrell Co.—202 McKay Bldg., 3rd. and Stark Sts. Portland, Oregon.

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Attorneys at Law Will practice in all courts, make collections and settlements of estates, furnish abstracts of title, and lend you money, or lend your money on first mortgage. Office in Enterprise Bldg., Oregon City.

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A most valuable Pamphlet. Tells and illustrates how to clear stump land at the lowest known cost per acre by devices just perfected. Free to all owners of stump lands who send their names. John A. Gorman, 1112 Western Avenue, Seattle.

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To Our Friends and Neighbors

You know us. You know we would not—that we could not afford to go back on our word. Nor can you afford to ignore this money-back-if-not-satisfied offer on this splendid laxative.

We honestly believe we have the best bowel remedy ever made—the most pleasant-to-take, most permanently beneficial laxative for relief from the misery and danger arising from constipation.

We wouldn't say this if we didn't believe it to be true. We wouldn't risk our reputation by making such statements did we not feel sure you would find them true.

Our faith is built upon the knowledge of what Rexall Orderlies are made of and on observation of very many severe cases in which they have proven their merit.

Try them at Our Risk

If they do not abundantly prove their merit with you also—if you are not entirely satisfied with them—we will refund your money—and we will do that on your mere say-so. We don't ask you to risk a penny. Isn't that fair?

Just let the bowels fall in properly doing their work—just let their action be delayed and incomplete and the entire system and every other organ suffers. Wastes that should have been expelled remain to poison the system.

Headache, biliousness, nervousness and other tormenting and serious ills are common when the bowels fail to act daily as nature intended. All this may be avoided, if you will accept our advice.

Rexall Orderlies

Just like candy. They are soothing and easy in action. They do not cause griping, nausea, purging or excessive looseness. They tend to tone and strengthen intestinal nerves and muscles. They promptly relieve constipation, and help to permanently overcome it.

Rexall Orderlies promote better spirits and better health. In all of these things they are vastly superior to old-fashioned, harsh salts and other purgatives, which are not only unpleasant to take but which usually leave the bowels in worse condition than before. We particularly recommend Rexall Orderlies for children, aged and delicate persons.

Rexall Orderlies come in vegetable tin boxes, 12 tablets, 180 tablets, 25c; 80 tablets, 50c. CAUTION: Please bear in mind that Rexall Orderlies are not sold by all drug stores. Orderlies only at The Rexall Store. You can buy Rexall Orderlies in this community only at our store.