

The Farmers Society of Equity is spreading over this county and the Courier is spreading with it. Its advertising columns are good as gold.

# OREGON CITY COURIER

A factory pay roll of \$100,000 a month makes some town. Oregon City is the best city in the state outside of Portland. Keep it on the move.

30th YEAR.

OREGON CITY, ORE., FRIDAY, FEB. 14, 1913.

No. 40

### Protects two of Our Rivers.

In the bill to protect many Oregon streams from being made sewers of, we notice that the Clackamas and Molalla are included.

### A Sensible Pair of Laws.

Arresting a man for vagrancy when he is "broke" and can't get work, is just about as sensible as arresting a man for getting drunk when the law permits someone to sell him liquor.—Salem Messenger.

### Energetic Lawyers.

John Lowenberger, who sued the Southern Pacific, won a good verdict because he got energetic lawyers.—Enterprise.

What a responsibility this new measure of justice is taking from the judge and the jurors.

### Farmers, Watch Out.

Under the state pure food act, the law provides that all butter made for market must be properly stamped with name of maker, giving also weight of the rolls. There are butter makers in this county that ignore this law, and some of these days there will be trouble, for the eaters are insisting on the provisions of the law.

### Revive the Whipping Post.

Two men, one in Portland and the other in Oregon City, have been arrested in the past week for beating their wives. The Portland brute gave as his excuse that his wife was lazy, because she would not get up and go to work eleven days after the birth of her baby, and the poor woman is reported as being in a critical condition as the result of the beating. Oregon once had a whipping post. Where is it?—Salem Messenger.

### Gives Verdict for \$3,750.

Emma J. Palmater, who lives in the Estacada country and is one of the old pioneers in Clackamas County recovered \$3,750.00 against the Portland Railway, Light & Power Company, in the Circuit Court at Oregon City, Clackamas County, Oregon for an injury to her right arm, caused by being thrown in a car of said company in June 1912, while a passenger going from Portland to Estacada. Brownell and Stone were her attorneys in said action.

### Sleeping at the Switch.

The parcels post bill had hardly been signed by the president when Roberts Bros., for years steady advertisers in the Courier, announced parcels post packages would be prepaid to all points where charges did not exceed five per cent of the purchase price, and packages amounting to \$5 and over prepaid for a hundred miles.

But not a merchant in Oregon City ever mentions the parcels post in his ad., and then they protest because so much trade goes to Portland.

The farmer is wise to this parcels post if the merchant is not. The Courier covers the farming territory and the farmers read the ads. If Portland beats Oregon City to it in this field, it is Oregon City's fault.

### JUST A BILL.

All It Will Do Will Be to Advertise Mr. Gill of Clackamas.

I note that Representative Gill has introduced a bill to hit the "cig," making any newspaper or magazine liable to a fine of from \$25 to \$250 that advertises any cigarettes.

All right as far as it goes but it simply does not go.

Why didn't his bill provide for a fine from \$5 to \$250 for any person in Oregon who sold a cigarette or who sold or gave away a cigarette paper?

Then there would have been no need of putting on a press muzzle, for there would have been no advertising cigarettes—there would be no buyers in Oregon.

Such a law would MEAN something and would do much to stop cigarette smoking, and Mr. Gill's present bill, if it becomes a law, won't have the least possible effect on the vice.

I know what excuse he will make, and I am going to beat him to it. He will say such a bill would be in restraint of personal liberty and would not stand.

The law that forbids the sale of cocaine is a restraint of personal liberty. The Clackamas county jail is also. The criminal code is. But back in Kansas such a law is passed—AND IT STANDS.

A man or boy can't buy a cigarette or beg or buy a cigarette paper—and there is no use for a law to forbid the newspapers to advertise them. There are none for sale.

And I would like to ask Mr. Gill if he ever saw cigarettes advertised in a newspaper in the State of Oregon? If so, where and when?

The magazines are the mediums through which every brand of the nasty paper things get before the people—not the newspapers—and NOT ONE of the standard magazines is published in Oregon.

Oregon can't make laws telling Munsey's Magazine, published in New York, what kind of ads. to leave out of its pages, nor Oregon can't have a censor to cut out the cigarette advertisements before they cross the line into this state.

So Mr. Gill's bill, even if it should become a law, would have absolutely no effect, as there would be nothing it could reach to work on.

## HEALTH OFFICER IS TO BLAME

### NEGLIGENCE CAUSE OF CONTINUED SCARLET FEVER.

### MR. SPIESS MAKES CHARGES

Says Dr. Norris did not obey State Health Laws.

Editor Courier:—In the Enterprise of Feb. 7th appeared an article headed "Careless Causes Spread of Disease," in which Dr. Norris is quoted as saying: "that several cases of the scarlet fever might have been prevented had the families of those afflicted been more careful." Also that "in several cases persons who were exposed to the disease have been careless and thus made it difficult to stamp out the contagion." He also charges people with breaking quarantine saying, "If persons had been careful of keeping the quarantine there might have been no more cases at the present time."

This is adding insult to injury and shooting at long range where the people concerned were not supposed to read his article. The facts are Dr. Norris is charging the people with his own guilt. Every time the cases were turned over to Dr. Norris as health officer there would be a new outbreak of scarlet fever. He had his deputy fumigate the house and the people were told they could now go where they wished. Now he blames the people, the most of whom followed his advice when he is the guilty man.

He turned these people out in some cases ten days too soon, others were turned out 21 days too soon and one was turned out 28 days too soon. To make the matter plain, when the first cases occurred they were placed under quarantine. There were then no new cases for about five weeks when Dr. Norris caused one house to be fumigated and the people were told they could go anywhere now. They went to church and the girl went to school.

Several new cases resulted from this disobedience on the part of Dr. Norris of the rules laid down by the State Board of Health. Was this family to blame? No. They did not know the law but followed the direction of the health officer or his deputy.

The second outbreak was held in check for more than six weeks. During a part of this time the schools were closed and the churches were closed. It was agreed not to re-open school until the health officer, Dr. Norris should pronounce the situation safe. All went well; the school was re-opened and so were the churches. The houses where there were cases the health officer caused to be fumigated and by his order they were turned out and told they were free to go anywhere. They went to church and school.

Were they to blame? They believed Dr. Norris knew or ought to know, the law. At least eight (8) cases sprung up within a few days resulting in the death of one. When all had taken it who were susceptible and the people had kept their children away from school and public gatherings there was another batch of patients were turned out and then we had the latest outbreak.

Why will Dr. Norris blame the people when he is the guilty man? Most of these people would have complied with the law had they been told what it was. What right had he to be ignorant of the rules of the State Board of Health? If he knew and willfully disobeyed, his crime is still greater. In no instance were the people told that they must stay away from school for 21 days. He broke the rules when he turned out one case in twenty-one (21) days when the law provided that they were not to be fumigated until thirty (30) days after they took sick, and then the patient must stay away from school for twenty-one (21) days more. These facts were brought out by an examination of the records.

Dr. Harvey Wiley says: "That for every preventable disease resulting fatally, those charged with the responsibility of prevention are guilty of murder."

The editor would perform a good deed if he would get a pamphlet containing the laws and rules regarding contagious diseases and publish them.

The rules for scarlet fever are as follows:—

"For the patient and children associated with or in the family with the patient quarantined for not less than thirty days after the beginning of the disease and until complete desquamation, or scaling of the skin, of the patient. Isolation of the patient and children associated with the patient for 10 days after removal of quarantine. Patients shall not be permitted to re-enter school until 21 days after quarantine is removed. Other children in the family may be disinfecting and removed to another house and shall there be isolated for a period of 10 days and then released provided they remain free from the disease."

"For adults living in the family with or exposed to the patient, unless the house remains quarantined, unless said adults submit to thorough disinfection of their clothing and removal from the premises during the time said quarantine is maintained."

HENRY SPIESS.

Perhaps it is not generally known that the county health officer is paid a salary of \$1,000.

### WHAT BRIDGES COST.

Mr. Olds May Know if he Will Look at Records.

Editor Courier:—Commissioners Journal No. 25, page 151, will furnish the information Ed Olds seems so frantic about. On the Journal and page given above is the contract the County had with the Coast Bridge Company, for the erection of the four steel bridges and the price named in this contract Four Thousand and Six Hundred Dollars, (4,600.00) is what the County paid for erection. Mr. Taxpayer will note that \$4,600.00 is \$1,400.00 less than \$6,000.00, the amount Mr. Olds says he (Olds) would be willing to do the work for.

This contract was entered in the Commissioners Journal, immediately after signing, and I presume, of course, that it was published in the Oregon City Courier and in the Oregon City Enterprise, as under the law it is the duty of the County Clerk to furnish this data to the newspapers above named for publication.

This is no doubt altogether superfluous for the reason that any one who honestly desires to know about this matter, if he failed to find it in the public print could easily satisfy himself by consulting the Commissioners Journal, which is a public record and open to anyone who desires to examine it.

Very respectfully,  
R. B. BEATIE.

### A HELL OF AN ARTICLE.

There are Yet Those Who Believe in Eternal Fire.

I picked up a church paper the other day and noted that back in Buffalo, N. Y., the Lutheran church, in district conference, went on record as not for hell-real, literal hell, with everlasting fire, eternal torment and damnation.

Back in Puritan days we used to believe in ghosts, witches, haunted houses and so on with a string of superstitions.

As we became more enlightened, more educated and got to using more of our brain cells, reason teaches us better and we throw out superstition, rise above the bogie-man beliefs, and quit murdering witches.

In the primitive days of our country, back in the days of log cabins and corn bread; when circuit riders were pretty much the whole works from bishop down to class leader, hell fire was the issue, everlasting torment the bogie-man, eternal damnation was the big stick that kept the rather wild natures in line and from bolting the convention.

People didn't reason, they simply believed, and they stood for anything the horseback preacher handed out—took it with beautiful fear and lived good because they were scared of hell.

But we develop, we educate, we reason, we progress, and now when a periodical comes out with an article of fire and brimstone, a hell of soft coal and sulphur, a place of everlasting torture that has the horrors of the inquisition in the chart class—well, men and women who think, back up and refuse to take the hurdles.

Our churches today teach a religion of love, faith, piety, sanctity. They teach a religion that appeals, that makes one accept as a means of living a better life—a love of a Savior who died for us.

But because you inherited a habit that your will power cannot shake off because of surroundings, environments and temptations that go with them, you one day stub your toe and go over to the wild bunch.

Do you think that the Christ who died on the cross to help such sinners as you, is going to damn you to everlasting torture because he couldn't save you?

Do you believe that he keeps a chamber of horrors working that has anything in barbarity skinned a mile and a half, and that you will get yours just because you were weak and feeble?

Nix for me. Men who will think of these things and who have anything to think with, can't believe in a Christ who died on the cross and a Christ who keeps the gas turned wide open all the time and a hell red-hot, and that doctrine of eternal punishment—hellous, horrible, atrocious punishment—is the doctrine which makes unbelievers, skeptics, atheists and scoffers.

We are not Aztecs in this day of the Oregon system, and we cannot believe in the old gods of war and sacrifice.

Fear of hell makes a mighty poor Christian, a scared Christian, a Christian by force, and I wouldn't trust him to mail a letter.

The man who reads, reasons and thinks can't associate a God of Love and mercy and a furnace tender. He is going to dump one or the other, and you force them on him and he'll dump both.

### Committees for 1913.

Following are the committees for 1913 as appointed by President B. T. McBain of the Commercial Club at the meeting of the Board of Governors Monday night:

Publicity—T. W. Sullivan, M. D. Latourette, L. Adams, T. L. Charman and B. T. McBain.

House—E. L. Holman, Dr. L. A. Morris and T. B. Fairclough.

Transportation—L. Adams, B. T. McBain, W. A. Huntley, E. Schwab and A. A. Price.

Entertainment—M. D. Latourette, B. T. McBain, C. W. Evans, Dr. Clyde Mount and F. A. Olmsted.

Auditing—Leo S. Burdon, Irvin Rau, Bothwell Avison, H. A. Swafford and Ralph Parker.

### Greatest in the Valley.

The Courier is receiving an average of ten new subscriptions each day in the week through the Farmers Society of Equity.

Our list is growing as no country paper in Oregon ever grew. It is covering every inch of Clackamas county as fast as the Equity Society covers it, and it is getting a strong footing in Multnomah and Washington counties.

With this growing circulation the Courier has the pull and the push for advertisers. It is a matter this city should take notice of. If you want to reach the country the Courier reaches it. This is no bluff, we will show you. We have the subscribers. You may see the names on the mailing list and count them—y—y—y may have our sworn statement.

The Courier has the largest circulation between Portland and Salem, and we will make this assertion good.

### WANTED—BACKBONES.

Supply them to the City Council and Laws will be Enforced.

This office received a letter this week regarding Mr. Toose's statement to the Live Wires and this paper's comments on same. It was not written for publication, therefore we do not publish it, but we will publish some of the comments, as they are along the lines this paper contends for:

"As you state city laws CAN be enforced. I came here from a middle west village, only about on-sixth the size of Oregon City, yet we had many of the same ordinances as this city has, and they were enforced, literally enforced."

"Let the city council tell its police officers to see that the laws ARE enforced. That is all that is necessary. If the city has laws that would be too hard on the people if enforced then let the city amend or repeal them."

"In our city today the ordinances discriminate against the law observer. He obeys the laws, keeps his walks in good shape, his curbs free from weeds, wood off the street and tries to keep his property looking nice, while all this work is ruined by a neighbor who will not observe the ordinances, and the good work of the one man looks conspicuous by contrast. The street would look better if all the residents violated or ignored the charter provisions."

But keep up the agitation for the enforcement of the laws. They CAN be enforced, and everyone knows they can. It simply needs men on the council to whom every ordinance violator looks alike, councilmen who do not play any favorites, councilmen who have said enough to instruct the officers to see that the laws are rigidly enforced. When you get such men, they will not have to apologize."

### IF WAR BROKE OUT.

Charles F. Ferrill Takes Issue With John Stark.

In your issue of your paper of the 7th inst. I notice an article written by John Stark on abolishing the militia. I want to say that I think Bro. Stark is barking up the wrong stump. Senator Dimick was after the naval militia on account of some trouble that had arisen on the Boston and was due I think, to the company not being properly officered. And if an officer is found to be guilty of conduct unbecoming and does not properly govern his men he can be replaced by a better man, and if any citizen knows of anything that looks wrong and he will take the trouble to report it to the general the matter will be investigated promptly. I know this to be true. I know that Governor West or General Finzer will not allow any disorder. All they ask is that if you KNOW anything report to them.

The militia should not be disbanded unless other nations will stop preparations for war. We would be very foolish to let our guns get rusty. It is as you say, the trade of the soldier is to kill. This applies to soldiers in foreign countries too, and if their soldiers were to come here to kill us how much chance would you and I have without our trained men?

I have an old muzzle loading shotgun that I might be able to clean an hour or so, but how much would I and my shot-gun have up to date rifles? And I believe I am just as quick as active and patriotic as the average citizen.

We don't need Chief of police Shaw when everything is so quiet, but let somebody start something and see how quick we run for the police.

The militia here in Oregon City is officered by clean, conscientious men and the company is composed of a bunch of fine young men, selected from the best stock we have. They are drilled regularly; no liquor or rowdiness is permitted. Every Thursday night they have a physical drill or from Portland come out and give the sound of gymnastics. And by the way the boys pay the bill themselves, but let war break out, Bro. Stark, and we would be glad that we had the trained men ready to protect our homes; glad that we had trained them also in army maneuvers against other nations. It is true the militia has some work to do at home.

Governor West called a company out last summer to close up some "resorts" all right though, wasn't it? and the good they did in one week fully paid for their keep for several years.

CHAS. F. TERRILL.

Eight Cars of Autos.

They go some in Clackamas county. Monday Herman & Skinner of the Pacific garage received eight cars of Ford autos, and they have two cars more coming.

### GREATEST GINSENG ROOT.

Oregon Beats the World, as Usual in Growth of the Plant.

Do you know anything about the growth of the ginseng root? If you do, this item will surprise you, if you do not, we will tell you.

C. A. Ramsey the ginseng grower of Russellville was in the city Wednesday, and he said that a root was dug in his garden the other day that weighed two pounds and one ounce.

This is no doubt the greatest root of ginseng that has ever been seen or heard of. A pound root is a wonder and they are mighty scarce. Mr. Ramsey says the root has been replanted and he will take it to the San Francisco fair two years from now.

In the eastern states where this root is hunted by hundreds of people it takes an average of 40 roots to make one pound, and in Oregon it takes an average of 12." So you will appreciate that this is some ginseng root.

Mr. Ramsey has three-fourths of an acre planted to ginseng, and he says this year he will dig at least \$3,000 worth of the roots. He said the investment to date has been \$1,400, and considering the size of the ground and the size of the investment, there is there a ranch that can come anywhere near it for profit.

But there is a lot to the business if you would make a success of it. You have to wait six years for your first crop to get ripe, and this is too long for the average uneasy American.

### A Pitiful Case.

Joseph Murray, son of Patrick Murray, who lives on a farm a few miles out, died Sunday morning of tuberculosis. He returned from Arizona Saturday, where he had been for some time in the hope of recovering his health.

In connection with the young man's return a pitiful story is reported to this office. It is said that owing to some misunderstanding as to the train he would arrive on, his parents were not at the depot to meet him, that he had hidden for many hours in the day coach, that he was completely exhausted when he reached here, and that dying he was compelled to sit in the uncomfortable seats of the waiting room for two hours.

The Humane Society would have vigorously taken up such a case had it been a dumb animal that was in a like condition.

### On the Punishing List.

Senator Dimick's bill to prohibit the feeding of ducks and other wild fowl on lakes and streams in order that they might be more easily slaughtered, was killed by the senate Wednesday. The senate is "punishing" Dimick because he has stood out on so many measures.

### Will Meet Today.

This (Thursday) afternoon and evening the council committee will have a hearing with two or more engineers to investigate the source of water supplies around this city and it is probable that one of them will be engaged.

### How Our Boys Voted.

The house killed the bill to submit the home rule amendment to the people in 1914 by a vote of 32 to 25. Mr. Schroeder voted to submit, Schuebel and Gill against, Logreth excused on account of illness. Schuebel made a hard fight for the defeat of the amendment.

### What Will They Be?

Have you paid your taxes? If you have, you know they are a little higher than last year. With a \$500,000 appropriation for the next two years, with a widows' pension and several more state institutions contemplated, what do you think your taxes will be next year?—Salem Messenger.

### Congregational Church Topics.

At the Congregational church Sunday morning Rev. Edwards will preach on the subject "Lincoln the Emancipator," at 10:30. Meade Post G. A. R. has been invited to attend this service.

At the evening service the topic will be "The child in our midst," and the sermon will be along the line of child welfare, and will be of especial interest to parents and teachers. The hour will be 7:30.

### A "Real Estate" Deal.

On the first page of the Enterprise there has been running this display ad.

"Let every voter in Clackamas county work for the success of Hon. Grant B. Dimick for governor and Hon. R. B. Beatie for U. S. Marshall. No better men can be found in the state to fill the two offices and Clackamas County is proud of both."

As Dimick is a Republican and Beatie a Democrat and both long time bitter political enemies, the advertisement caused no end of fun and jokes, becoming so much of a joke that Thursday's Enterprise apologized for it by saying the advertisement was furnished by "an enterprising real estate man" but does not give his name.

However the Enterprise continues to print the ad. on the front page without any advertising marks.

Some one should show the publisher a certain section of the Corrupt Practice Act.

Ida L. Johnson and Penn W. Page Little Rock, Ark., Clara E. Larsen and C. N. Cathes of Canby.

C. W. Holdenburg, of Clackamas was arrested Tuesday by Policeman Griffith on a charge of having left his horse hitched in the city longer than is provided for by the city ordinance.

## PLAY THE GAME IN THE WIDE OPEN

### ONLY WAY PEOPLE AND COUNCIL WILL HITCH.

### 'INSIDE' DEALS WON'T PASS

### Must Get Confidence of People and Work Together.

"Half the government of Oregon City is a government never seen" said a voter the other day.

Will anyone bring an action against this paper for libel, do you think, for this statement?

One of the Live Wire members, in commenting on Mr. Toose's recent statement that it was almost impossible to enforce the city ordinances, said that the people would obey them voluntarily but for the reason that the city government and the city voters were always at war.

Certain it is that the city and the people don't trot together with any degree of rhythm.

They haven't the same gaits. The people haven't confidence in their government. They are against the governors. They are against putting something over on them; that there is always a wheel within a wheel; that there are powers behind the throne which push and pull and these are more potent than protest.

And the people have had just cause for a lot of protest the past year.

The government of the city—or rather the governors of this city—have on any occasions been a spectacle for boys to laugh at.

The one matter of city gossip now is the city engineer exhibition that has just been pulled off or pulled over and those who like vaudeville say it has Charlie Schram's play house in the side track for funniness.

Here it is. Charles Yale is appointed by Mayor Jones as city engineer, and the council confirms.

Yale appoints Major Noble as his assistant—and salaries are raised. Protest is made that Yale is not eligible to the office, as he is not a resident of the city and action is commenced to have him removed.

And then Yale resigns. He doesn't get up and have a hemorrhage of rough stuff; he doesn't tear loose and tell the council what he thinks of his prosecutors; he doesn't paw up the earth or muss things up in the least. He just resigns—sweetly, calmly, peacefully quits the job—and stays quiet for several hours.

And the council doesn't start anything either. No protests burn the air, no entreaties are presented. They simply accept and appoint his assistant to take his place. Only two voices protest at the way the roller rolled—Councilman Holman and Member.

And the published reports in the daily papers tell you the rest—all the rest you are supposed to know. They tell you that Noble at once appoints Yale as his assistant (as appears of city record) while the two men will exchange checks and remain in the same positions in reality as before the resignation and the council's "action."

And what the papers do not publish but what men make public gossip of is that there are political debts behind the whole business, financial debts back of it all, obligations and promises made long ago; that the city engineer offer has been made to others if they would appoint the assistant that had been framed up and so on with a line of talk that goes into banks and banking, into telephones and telephone companies, into all one wonders where Oregon City is really at.

Now if there were reasons why Mr. Yale should not hold the office of city engineer there are equal reasons why he should not be assistant in name and engineer in fact, and if the city council was a party to this arrangement and slipped this nicely greased one over on the people—the council added one more to its File of Mistakes.

The Courier editor has lived less than two years in Oregon City and he has seen three engineers on the job in these few months.

Oregon City is doing a gigantic work in street improvements and has already expended over a quarter of a million dollars.

And it is almost as foolish to change engineers on this work as it would be to shift them on the Panama canal at this time—if they were big enough for the job, competent.

Oregon City is some city now. It is far past the 6,000 mark. It is a city of big propositions, big things, and it needs a government as big as the city, needs men who measure up to the work.

We have got to have a city council the people believe in, a body of men who the residents will trust.

No city can afford to have the people gossiping of its council as petty, as acting as a collection agency for some interests' debts, as being governed by before election political promises.

Other cities of Oregon are governed without trouble—while our dissensions go on forever, our troubles have made press dispatch stories for the newspapers of all Oregon.

If Mr. Yale and Mr. Noble are the men Oregon City needs for the big works now under way and to come, then why doesn't the council come out and say they are needed. AND THEY ARE GOING TO BE EMPLOYED!

The people of Oregon City won't call any indignation meetings if the right man is in the right place, whether he lives in the first house on the first street in Oregon City or in the last house on the last street in Canemah or Parkplace.

It's service this city wants—a dollar's worth for every dollar of salary. And if the men are not capable, then fire them at the drop of the hat and put men in who are—and then keep them there. For when a city engineer gets onto all the curves and straight lines of this hilly city, that man is worth a dozen engineers who are strangers to the work.

But for the love of Mike and Oregon City cut out the sharp practices; quit pulling cards out of sleeves; get closer to the people; get confidence; quit bawling, quit excusing, quit apologizing, get on the job and run Oregon City so that the people will quit making fun of and cracking jokes at the city.

Play ball!

### BOYS SEE BIG BRIDGE.

### Forty Live Wires Take Ride on Clack