

OREGON CITY COURIER

33d Year

OREGON CITY, OREGON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1915

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COUNCIL ENJOYS GENTLE SESSION

TEMPLETON WAGES WAR UPON CITY OFFICIAL PAPER; NO BLOOD SPILLED

CHARTER AMENDMENTS MOVED

Making of Budget is Postponed Till Special Meeting Called for Early Friday Evening

Maybe it was because it was the 13th day of the month, or maybe it was because it was a quiet and peaceful rainy evening outside. Whatever the cause, Wednesday night's council meeting was a dull sort of an affair, and the seven spectators who gathered early in the evening to see the fireworks all left and went home early. After they had gone there was some slight attempt at vaudeville, but nothing very startling.

With Messrs. Cox, Andrews and Meyer absent, the city fathers opened the meeting with an informal promise to meet at the S. P. depot Saturday noon to be photographed on the West Linn pipe line. The photographer who will "mug" them is getting out a souvenir booklet on the pipeline, and said he'd like to have the city officials appear. Councilman Metzner suggested that probably the bunch would look happier if their stomachs were filled, so the picture will be taken after the councilmen have eaten their noon repast.

A petition signed by many citizens, asking that all jitney legislation so far enacted, be repealed, and that in place a sensible regulatory ordinance be passed, was read and placed on the table until Friday night, when every matter of real weight that came up Wednesday was postponed until then. Applications for several jitney franchises also were put over until Friday.

Councilman Templeton, on behalf of the street committee, reported that the flusher that has been tried out the past week was doing good work, but that a thousand dollars was an awful wad to pay for it. On motion of Councilman Albright the street committee were authorized to make a junket to Portland at the city's expense and look further into the flusher question. Saturday, after the council have been photographed, all the members will see a flusher demonstration on Main street.

In the course of discussion of the flusher somebody said that water from the flusher had clogged one of the sewers. Councilman Templeton said it had not. F. C. Burke, a spectator, insisted that it had, and said he had seen the clogged sewer and a pool of water in the street. Mr. Templeton remarked that "some people are always ready to kick at everything."

"You go on," said Mr. Burke. "There is nobody in the city who is a worse kicker than you are."

Mr. Templeton, who sharpens lawnmowers for the city, subsided.

An ordinance for the construction of a sidewalk leading to Bellevue avenue was read first time, and it will come up for final action November 3. The ordinance empowering the city and Uncle Sam to enter into an agreement for the formation of a reservoir on the South Fork water shed, so as to protect the city's water supply, was passed on final reading.

A petition from Third street property owners, asking the immediate paving of that thoroughfare from Main street to the Southern Pacific right-of-way with Worwick paving at \$1.05 a yard was accepted, and the work ordered done. The property owners waived all legal red tape so that the work might start at once, and they will pay for most of the work. The city owns a fire house on the corner of Third and Main, and will pay for its share of the improvement.

Application of ex-Sheriff E. T. Mass for the erection of an electric sign in front of the "Commercial Hotel" was referred to the street committee.

A compromise calling for the payment of \$2,700 on the High street account to F. D. Crowe & Co., was accepted by the council.

And then—

"We're down to the budget," said Mayor Linwood Jones.

The fire and water committee reported that it had spent \$51853.94 out of the \$2188 allowed it for the year. The city attorney and city treasurer reported that they would before the end of the year, spend all the money allowed them by the budget, but no more. The recorder said that his office had spent \$1235 out of the \$1362.20 allowed him, and that the outlook was that there wouldn't be much balance at the end of the year.

For the street committee a report was submitted by Street Commissioner C. A. Babcock. After Mr. Babcock had turned it in to the street committee, one Henry M. Templeton drew heavy lines in ink across Mr. Babcock's signature, and wrote in his own name in a nice large hand—such as John Hancock used in signing the

TO SAVE MONEY

Water Commissioners Plan to Get Along with Present Reservoir

In order to save money for the citizens of Oregon City it is expected that the new reservoir originally included in the plans of the South Fork water commission will not be built. As matters now stand Oregon City has a service reservoir with a capacity of a million and a half gallons, and West Linn is completing a new reservoir that will have a capacity of two million gallons. As there is but a difference of 40 feet in the level of these two reservoirs, and as direct connection will be made between them by the West Linn pipe line, the two cities will have a combined reservoir capacity of three and a half million cubic feet.

Plans are now on foot to operate these reservoirs jointly, and so save the cost of building an additional one in the county seat. Either reservoir can be turned into the pipes of either city in case of emergency, and it is thought that an agreement can be reached between the two municipalities whereby they can be used jointly if the need ever comes.

In addition to this the water commissioners are considering levying a small tax in the county seat to help care for the bond issue that was used to pay for the construction of the pipe line. This will distribute the cost of the work evenly on all who will benefit, and will make it unnecessary to suddenly increase the water rate. It is pointed out that unoccupied property will benefit as greatly from the pipe line and the new water system as will occupied property that is now using city water, and it is felt that this vacant property should therefore pay its share of the construction of the new system.

A tax thus raised would not only spread the burden of paying the entire cost of the pipe line, simply to have later water users come in and enjoy the benefits without paying for them.

REMARK IS RESENTED

Women Angered at Statement Made By Councilman Templeton

Members of the Ladies' Guild of St. Paul's church are somewhat peeved at Councilman Henry M. Templeton because of a remark that he made at last week's council meeting, in which he intimated that the ladies who staged the dahlia show had received financial aid from the council. All members of the organization deny emphatically that they ever even thought of asking the city for assistance.

Mr. Templeton, while not naming the Ladies' Guild in his remarks, said that "it has got so now that every Tom, Dick and Harry will come to this council and beg, and will get money. Only last week or so some ladies wanted to give a flower show, and they came and asked the council for some money to help pay expenses."

In the excitement of the moment Mr. Templeton probably became confused, as the only ladies who have asked the council for money this year were those who were interested in the annual rose show; which is a more or less municipal feature and undertaking.

DRINKS PURE WATER

County Seat Has Unique Experience After Prolonged Waiting

At half past six Tuesday evening the pumps in the filtration plant that has for so long provided Oregon City with Willamette river water was stopped, and the county seat changed its beverage from "purified sewage" to the sparkling water from the South Fork of the Clackamas river. Wednesday citizens were drinking water in unusual quantities in all parts of the city, and crowds were standing about the public fountains on Main street to sample the new water.

People seem to like the new water immensely. It is cool and palatable and so far has fulfilled all the promises that have been made for it. The pipe line is still in the hands of the contractors, and will not be taken over by the city until pressure in it has been increased to the maximum.

Plans for a celebration in honor of the city's new water supply are being developed by the Commercial club, but no definite date for the festivities has as yet been fixed.

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Deny Asking for Help

In the Courier of October 7th Mr. Templeton is quoted as saying "that only last week or so some women wanted to give a flower show, and they came and asked the council for money to help pay expenses."

The ladies of St. Paul's Guild gave a dahlia and flower show last Saturday. They did not ask the council or anyone else for one cent, and if Mr. Templeton referred to that show he must have been suffering from "mental aberration."

"The Show" was a success in every particular, and was financed by the Guild without any other financial aid. We hope to make the "Show" an annual event, but will not ask for money from the council, or merchants to "help pay expenses."

ROSINA FOUTS EVANS, President.
JENNIE B. HARDING, Secretary.

OREGON CITY HAS NOTABLE RECORD

CITY SUCCESSFULLY FINISHES COSTLY PIPE LINE FOR WATER SUPPLY

LOCAL FIRM DESERVES CREDIT

Rapidity with Which Undertaking has Been Completed is Proof of Excellence of Plans

When water from the South Fork of the Clackamas tumbled out of a pipe into the Willamette river underneath the suspension bridge last week Oregon City practically finished the biggest job it ever undertook; and not only that, but it completed it in record time. Unaided the county seat had positive proof that 25 1/2 miles of steel pipe had been coupled up and put in working order, and that it had been done at a cost that was remarkably small. And sharing in the city's triumph in this public work, which will mean millions to the future citizens of the community, the Oregon Engineering & Construction company must come in for its share of the laurels.

It is no soft job to build a municipal pipe line, such as Oregon City now has at its command; and particularly is it no cinch to so construct the pipe line that there shall be no failures when water is turned into it. Many an old and established engineering concern would have hesitated about undertaking the work under the conditions that Oregon City imposed, and the fact that Moffatt & Parker did the work as well as they did is a matter of which both members of the local firm have every right to be proud. In fact the triumph of the county seat firm is considerable greater than the ordinary when it is considered that not only were they successful in doing the work in the briefest possible time, but that they were also the lowest bidders on the job. Only perfect planning, practical engineering and skill made this possible.

When bids were opened the Oregon Engineering & Construction company was found to be, all things considered, some \$30,000 below the next lowest bid; and when the city voted to build the line of steel pipe the figure quoted by the local firm was \$85,000 lower than any other quotation on steel pipe received. Once the bid was awarded the local firm lost no time in getting busy on the job, and an army of men was at once thrown into the field. And like modern armies now at war in Europe, the first thing this local army of progress did was to "dig itself in"—in other words to dig and blast a trench over 25 miles long.

Unlike many other pipe lines, the South Fork line runs under ground for practically the entire distance. There is no bridging or trestle work to give way in time of flood, there is no surface pipe to withstand the peril of sliding rock or falling trees. For the entire distance the big steel tube that will carry pure water to Oregon City lies underground—all the way from four to 15 feet under the surface. Even streams were no stumbling blocks for the engineers, for in its travels from the intake on the South Fork, Oregon City's pipe line passes under four quite sizeable streams and under numerous creeks and rills.

This means a further saving to the city. Had the line run over trestles or been exposed, it would have required constant patrolling and watching; but as it is now one man can give it all the attention that it requires, and this one man will not have to work very hard, either. Most of his duties will be near the intake; though even there cleverly devised apparatus has made it virtually impossible for the screens to become clogged with leaves or other foreign matter.

The pipe line starts at an elevation of 820 feet, and carries the water through 16 and 18 inch pipes—half the way through each kind—down to the reservoir at an elevation of 450 more water than could possibly be used by 6000 families of five people feet. The pipe line has a capacity of 3,000,000 gallons every 24 hours—enough to supply 100 gallons a day to 30,000 people, or enough to give each. And this is considerably more than the Oregon City district will have for some years to come.

Seventy gallons of water a day is all that New York figures in providing water for its people, and New York is not at all economical. So it will be seen that the pipe line will provide for the wants of Oregon City for a long time. And when Oregon City grows so that the pipe line will hardly give it enough, another million gallons of water a day can be secured by extending the line 1200 feet further to the east. There is enough of the best water in the world in sight to provide this city with all that it will ever need.

From the time work was started on the pipe line to the day when the foamy fluid first trickled through the

FIGHT JUST STARTED

District Attorney Will Carry Timber Tax Case to Highest Court

That it is a long, long way to Tipperary is what the Weyerhaeuser and Collier timber concerns will find out before they get their taxes reduced in the belief of District Attorney Gilbert L. Hedges of Clackamas county. Mr. Hedges didn't express it just that way, but that is what he meant. What he said was that the timber concerns would not get their taxes reduced until the supreme court of Oregon had passed upon the matter.

Last week the Weyerhaeuser people came into the circuit court and attacked the validity of the Nease cruise of their timber holdings in this county. The Collier company was also interested in the case, and in all there were eight units of timber land at issue. The county's valuation of the timber, based on the Nease cruise, was sustained in regard to three units, but the others were modified by the court; and if this modification of value is allowed to stand the timber concerns will escape the payment of some \$1,100 in taxes.

District Attorney Hedges was handicapped in his fight for the county by having but one cruise to refer to, while the timber barons quoted from figures secured on a number of different cruises. The county court would not allow additional expenditure for other cruises of the standing timber in the county; but in spite of this Mr. Hedges believes that he will be able to win for the county when the case is appealed. The Weyerhaeuser has approximately 20,000 acres of timberland in the county, and the amount of standing timber on 4,000 of these acres is now in dispute.

Monday morning of this week, following the close of the argument before Judge J. U. Campbell, the Weyerhaeuser and Collier timber interests appeared before the board of equalization and asked for a reduction in their taxes. This request was denied by the board. Mr. Hedges believes that the county is rightfully entitled to the taxes as already levied on the assessed valuation, and will not compromise the matter as far as the county is concerned. "Compromise" is not a word in the official vocabulary of District Attorney Hedges.

FINE CHANCE TO MAKE CAMPAIGN

COURIER OFFERS COUNCILMAN TEMPLETON LOTS OF FREE PUBLICITY

WILL PUBLISH YEAR'S RECORD

Latest Candidate for Mayor of County Seat Has Opportunity to Tell Voters All About It

The Courier always wants to be a friend of the public-spirited citizen, of the "people's candidate," of all that feel they aren't getting a square deal from other papers.

The Courier has heard that Henry M. Templeton, Oregon City's "only honest councilman" (as he himself says) is going to seek the mayor's chair at the forthcoming election. The Courier has heard Mr. Templeton say that the newspapers don't always print the truth about him. And the Courier wants to be fair.

Councilman Templeton, as chairman of the street committee of the council, boasted last week that the street committee would have two or three thousand dollars left in its budget at the end of the year. The street committee's budget was somewhat over \$10,000. If there is some of it left—enough to buy a patented flushing machine, for instance, Mr. Templeton must know to a penny how the major part of the fund was spent.

IF THE STREET COMMITTEE IS THE ONLY COMMITTEE THAT HAS STAYED WITHIN ITS BUDGET THIS YEAR, THE PEOPLE OUGHT TO KNOW HOW IT DID IT. The Courier, therefore, will print free, gratis and for nothing any detailed report that Councilman Templeton as chairman of the street committee, will give this paper for the year's work.

The street committee had the lion's share of the budget.

It ought to have been able to get through the year with some left.

The Courier and the people of Oregon City would like to know how the "economy" in the street committee's affairs worked—they ought to know. And so the Courier makes this offer to Mr. Templeton.

SEND US IN A REPORT. MR. TEMPLETON, TELL US WHAT YOU DID WITH THE MONEY ENTRUSTED TO YOU.

We will publish that report promptly. It ought to be the very finest boost in the world for your candidacy for mayor—so send it in and get the publicity FREE.

STATE AID GOOD FOR ROAD WORK

STATES WHERE SYSTEM IS IN VOGUE LEAD IN AMOUNT OF CONSTRUCTION

WASH'GT'N WESTERN EXAMPLE

Pennsylvania, With Practically Same Amount of Local Road Funds As Oregon, Makes Record

The value of a thorough and regular system of state aid for the construction of highway is clearly shown in a federal report on road construction just issued by the United States government. Contrasting the records of Washington and Oregon particularly show that state aid is a great advantage, for in these two neighboring states Washington has an excellent system of state highway construction, while Oregon relies almost entirely upon district and county work. Further information as to what may be done by state aid is also shown by contrasting the figures relating to Pennsylvania with those relating to Oregon—as Pennsylvania's counties, townships and districts spent approximately the same sum as did Oregon's smaller divisions on road work during 1914.

For the year 1914 local road funds expended in Oregon amounted to \$5,155,657. In Pennsylvania the total was \$5,500,091. In Washington the money expended on roads was an even \$4,900,000, which the state contributed \$1,343,431.

In the same year the state of Oregon contributed but \$10,697 for road building; while in Pennsylvania, where practically the same total was expended on roads, the state contributed \$1,976,708. Thus it will be seen that in both Pennsylvania and Washington, where state aid exists, the state put up over one-fourth of the road funds. In Oregon the state contributed but one-fifth-hundredth of the amount.

The totals of all moneys spent on roads in the three states for the year 1914 figures out as follows: Oregon, \$7,062,632; Washington, \$6,221,131; Pennsylvania, \$10,424,580. This money was spent on 42,930 miles of road in Oregon, 87,387 miles in Pennsylvania, and 37,000 miles in Washington. Of this mileage, Oregon has 9.3 percent surfaced (other than dirt roads); Pennsylvania has 4.5 percent surfaced, and Washington has 11.5 percent surfaced.

With these sums of money during 1914 Oregon built 125 miles of road, Pennsylvania 300 miles, and Washington 288 miles. During the same time state aid maintained in Pennsylvania 6,882 miles of roads, and in Washington 340 miles of road. Oregon, having no state aid system, didn't make any maintenance showing at all.

For roadwork in 1915, there was available for highway construction this year \$233,000 of state funds in Oregon, \$5,000,000 in Pennsylvania and \$3,167,583 in Washington.

These figures should conclusively prove that the state aid system for highway construction means, more in value for the taxpayers than does the system followed in Oregon. With state aid Washington last year did practically double the highway construction that Oregon did in the same time, and not only did it do this, but it had a large fund on hand for maintenance. Pennsylvania, with practically the same amount of district funds to use that Oregon had, secured a great deal more of highway work owing to the vast sum of state money that could be drawn upon for the main trunk roads.

State aid work is invariably done on the main highways, which leaves the district funds to care for the side roads and connecting links in traffic. And state road funds make possible the laying of better highways, the putting down of "surfaced" roads. Comparing the Washington and Oregon figures will show this—but 4 1/2 percent of Oregon's roadwork for 1914 being of this class, while during the same year 11 1/2 percent of Washington's roads were surfaced.

Yet there are people who like the Oregon road system, and say it gives results for the money paid in by the taxpayers!

The Courier—\$1.00 per year.

WATER RATE INCREASED

Forty Percent Added to Burden of Consumers Except for Sprinkling

At a meeting of the water board held Wednesday afternoon, it was voted to increase the water rate in Oregon City from \$1.25 to \$1.75 per month for the time being. This increase is to take care of the cost of the new South Fork pipeline. All water rates will be increased 40 percent, except the rate for sprinkling, which will remain as it is.

The matter of levying a mill tax to care for the cost of the new supply was discussed, but as there is a limit to the city tax levy, it was deemed best not to attempt to make up the cost in this way.

BRAND NEW ALIBI

Lloyd Riches Discovers that European War Hurts Pheasant Shooting

Mr. Lloyd Riches, the distinguished thespian and strong man, he who threw the bull at or about Pendleton, has discovered that the conflict now being waged in the Old World is seriously interfering with the pleasure of Clackamas county sportsmen who go out in pursuit of the brilliant-plumed pheasant. Mr. Riches confided this discovery to the Courier this week, while discussing philosophy and psychology with a humble reporter who dropped in to see him in his office on Main street.

"They aren't loading the shells right," said Mr. Riches, gazing jellidially at the wall through his beautiful tortoise-shell glasses. "And of course that is to be expected, with European nations paying high prices for every kind of explosive. Why, Sunday when I was out hunting I hit five birds and knocked them over, but only got one of them. The others simply got up and flew away—there wasn't powder enough in the shell to make the bullets kill them."

Mr. Riches' discovery regarding the skimping of shell loads will come as a great relief to sportsmen who have failed this year to get the usual number of birds, and who might have thought that their aim had been poor. They may all of them now congratulate themselves on shooting in their regular form, and may blame their ill-fortune on the poor charge in the shells. War is surely what General Sherman is said to have said it was, when it makes the ammunition trust cheat American sportsmen with light loads of powder.

NEW BANK PLANNED

Oregon City To Have One of Chain Throughout the County

Announcement was made last week by Leroy D. Walker, that a bank would be opened in the Weinhard building, Oregon City, to co-operate with similar banks in Canby, Molalla, and Estacada; with all of which Mr. Walker is affiliated. The institution will be a private bank and will open for business about the middle of November, with a capital of \$50,000 and a paid-up surplus of \$5,000. A savings department will pay four percent interest.

Application for a charter for the new bank has been approved by the state superintendent of banking. Mr. Walker was for many years cashier of the Canby State bank having organized that institution, and is now a director of both of the banks in Canby. He will devote his entire time to the new Oregon City bank, of which he will be the active head and manager.

"JIT" IS STUNG

Verdict in Personal Injury Suit Hanges Costs on Machine Owner

A jury in the circuit court last week gave a verdict of \$5, to I. Shenefield, a civil war veteran who was run down some time ago on Main street by the Van Auker jitney. The verdict carries with it all the court costs of the action, and Bill Stone, who defended the jitney outfit has promised to pay these if Shenefield will not appeal his case. B. N. Hicks was attorney for the plaintiff, being assisted by Westbrook & Westbrook, of Portland.

Under oath Earl Van Auker, who was driving the "jit" at the time, admitted that he saw Shenefield crossing the street in front of the machine, that Shenefield was holding an umbrella in such a way as to make it impossible to see the approaching car. Van Auker said he slowed his machine up to give Shenefield an "opportunity" to get out of the way.

Because Mr. Shenefield did not take advantage of this "opportunity," the "jit" struck him, knocking him a considerable distance and bruising him considerably.

MORE FROM GEORGE

Weird Prohibitionist, Speaking at Corvallis, Again Attacks Law

Speaking at Corvallis last week the honorable George C. Brownell, an attorney of some note in these parts, and at one time a receptive candidate for the prohibition nomination for United States senator from Oregon, found a new thing the matter with the statewide prohibition law. As reported by the Benton County Courier, our George's latest outbreak is as follows:

"Then he took up the session laws and read Section 12 to the audience, under which a common carrier might deliver liquor made outside of Oregon to any person who would subscribe to the affidavit. He read the affidavit form in which the consignee swears he is 21 years old, not an habitual drunkard and that the liquor is to be used for SACRAMENTAL PURPOSES ONLY.

"He explained that the newspapers and lawyers hold that this bundle of the legislature will not stand because it is a plain bungle.

"I have been a lawyer for 35 years and I think I know something about law. As plain as English words can make the affidavit, every person who gets liquor must declare under oath the liquor is for sacramental purposes. Who has the right to scratch out these words the statute requires? Who has a right to change the form

"WAR TRUST" HAS UNIVERSAL FIELD

COMPETITION IS JOKE WHEN MANUFACTURE OF STEEL ARMOR IS REVIEWED

PRICES HELD FOR 20 YEARS

Inside Facts on Greatest Profit-Making Industry in World Given by Congressman Tavenner

(By Clyde H. Tavenner)

There appears to be no real competition between the armor manufacturers of the various countries. Once, in 1893, the American armor ring made a noise like competition, when it sold armor to Russia for \$249, while charging the United States \$616, and for a time great consternation prevailed in the ranks of the war trusts of the various nations.

But during this period the armor manufacturers of the world met in Paris, and since then there has been little or no competition worthy of the name. The armor manufacturers asked themselves why they should cut each others' throats and why it would not be to their advantage to receive \$500 or \$600 a ton instead of \$200 or \$300.

In his report Secretary of the Navy under Cleveland, Hon. H. A. Herbert, in commenting on the question of a trust says:

"I am informed upon authority which I believe to be good, that about or perhaps before, the time of the last contract of the Bethlehem company with Russia, there was a meeting in Paris of the representatives of the principal, if not all, of the armor manufacturers of Europe and America."

This was in 1894; and commenting upon the prices charged in Europe and America, he says on the same page:

"These facts seem to lead to the conclusion that there is at least a friendly understanding or agreement among the principal manufacturers of the world that prices shall be maintained at about the same level."

Here we find evidence 20 years old of a world-wide armor plate trust.

In the naval hearings for 1914, page 621, the present Secretary of the Navy, Josephus Daniels, used the following language in referring to an advertisement for bids for armor plate for the dreadnaught PENNSYLVANIA:

"When we came to the armor we rejected all the bids, and were then absolutely in a situation from which it appeared there was no relief. Though you can not establish it in black and white, there is no doubt of an Armor Plate Trust all over the world. That is to say, the people abroad who make armor plate will not come here and submit bids, because they know if they do our manufacturers will go abroad and submit bids. They have divided the world, like Gaul, into three parts."

There are tricks in all trades. If the peoples of the several powers can be incited to mutual distrust, suspicion and hatred, for instance, it means increased dividends for the stockholders of the war traffickers in each country.

The several leading powers aim to increase their naval strength in the same proportion. If one of the powers can be induced to take on an additional superdreadnaught, it is used as an argument as to why the other leading powers should do the same. It works as an endless chain, with the war burden ever and ever increasing on the backs of the taxpayers of the world. As the armor and powder makers of the world work hand in hand, it is to the interest of the War Trust of one country to have a foreign nation increase its building program.

If a new design can be worked out, that, too, means more grist for the shipbuilders. It calls for the speedy "scrapping" of the vessels already on hand as "obsolete," "scrapping" meaning throwing on the scrap heap as old junk. So the life of the battleship is ever lessening.

Another trick in the trade of the war traders which is obviously profitable, otherwise it would not be continued, is the hiring or retired army and navy officials and ex-members of Congress by the powder, armor and shipbuilding concerns. These ex-officials know the inner workings of the workings of the military branches of the Government, know the personnel in an intimate way, and by private conversation, by correspondence and various ways are in a position to obtain much useful information. They know how to go about things for results. Through these ex-officials the War Trust has become thoroughly entrenched in the governing power.

There seems to be no limit to the extremes to which the war traders are willing to go for business.

The Courier has a full line of Legal Blanks for sale. If you are in need of Legal Blanks you will find that it will pay you to come to the Courier.

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