

# OREGON CITY COURIER

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## OREGON CITY TO BLAME, PERHAPS?

WRITER DISCUSSES THE SITUATION REGARDING THE W. V. S. SERVICE

## COUNTY SEAT IS CENSURED

Mulino Man Says Opposition to Road and Farmers Caused Thru Traffic to Portland Terminal

The Courier has received two letters from a gentleman at Mulino, and while one of them was not intended for publication, there appear to be reasons why it should not be withheld from publicity. The letters are as follows:

Editor, Courier: I am enclosing an article for publication which I have signed and stand sponsor for. You probably will not like it, but I hope you are fair-minded enough to publish it, as it only states facts. You have inflicted us with columns of Stark's stuff and others, so would like to have this much space.

CLAUDE HOWARD.  
P. S. I agree with much that Stark says, just the same!

Editor, Courier: I wish to say that I and a number of other people take exception to an article that appeared in last week's Courier, criticizing the Willamette Valley Southern railway because they have established a service through to Portland. What gets my goat in particular is calling the Southern Pacific a real railroad, and the W. V. S. train a "dinky one." The Willamette Valley Southern is as far ahead of the Southern Pacific as a Jersey cow is better than a grizzly bear, although the bear is bigger.

I would like to call your attention to the fact that the Southern Pacific knocked out the Waldron mail stage from Oregon City and planned to take the business of the Molalla valley to Canby and later whisk it through to Portland on the west side of the Willamette river. Furthermore, Oregon City is, and never will be, anything but a way station for the Southern Pacific. The people would like to ride nearer the business section of Oregon City on the W. V. S. and I think the directors would have liked to have their depot nearer the business section also.

They had planned to get logs to Oregon City so that a saw mill could be started there, and of course would have had a place on the river to unload them. I need not repeat the history of their attempt to get a franchise on Water street for two blocks. Nobody supposed that any property owners had any title to the bottom of the Willamette. I personally heard of one of these property owners say he would take \$3,000 for all of his property along the river at that point, yet when the Supreme Court decided that the bottom of the river belonged to the adjoining property owners, this man claimed \$10,000 damages.

I cite these points to show that the W. V. S. has not turned Oregon City down—they simply could not get into your town. We people are familiar with the fact that most Oregon City business men refused to invest a dollar in the W. V. S., and others only subscribed very small amounts. Excepting Judge Dimick and a few more of the directors, little Mulino subscribed more stock than all of Oregon City.

Then I might mention that Oregon City man who, finding the W. V. S. had an option on some property at a low figure and was unable at that time to raise the price, went to the directors and gave his word of honor that he would buy it for them and sell it to them when they were able to pay for it at the original price, plus six percent interest for the use of his money. And then, when the company accepted him, supposing the offer was made in good faith, and a year or two later presented the price, this man, who has been a member of your city government, asked them seven times the amount he had paid for it. And there is the Oregon City financier who went out in the Molalla country and advised the farmers not to invest in W. V. S. stock and threatened some with foreclosure if they did, and others opposed it in various ways.

We want the through trains to Portland because we want to get into the public markets there in the hope that perhaps we can sell some of our produce there at a living price. Your Oregon City dealers refuse to buy our produce entirely, or beat us down way below market price. I have had some produce to sell in Oregon City for the last four years; since I have been in the greenhouse business, and I have found that most of the dealers refuse to buy at all, and the remainder will buy only when I cut the price to about one-half what the quotations are in Portland. I have twice dumped fine lettuce in the Willamette when every store in Oregon City was buying from the Chinamen or handling Los Angeles lettuce.

Then your local money loaners are refusing to let the people have any money to develop Clackamas county.

## "WAR TRUST" FOE OF FREE LABOR

IN SPITE OF IMMENSE PROFITS, FIRMS IN AMMUNITION RING PAY POOR WAGES

## EIGHT HOUR DAY NOT KNOWN

Congressman Tavener Goes into Details Regarding the Manner in Which Steel Firms Act

As a sequel to some of the revelations regarding the business methods of the "armor ring" and the "munitions trust," which Congressman Clyde H. Tavener, of Illinois, has been giving readers of the Courier for some time past, this week light is shed upon the manner in which these big concerns treat their employees. In view of vast profits which they make from government contracts, the treatment accorded those who work for them is of some general interest. Commenting on this Mr. Tavener says:

"The concerns comprising the armor ring are notorious as being among the most bitter enemies of organized labor in the United States, and reports following investigations of conditions in the plants reveal that they are cruel and inhuman in their treatment of unorganized labor. In this language too strong? The findings of the investigating committees themselves will afford the best answer to this query.

"A survey of living conditions in Pittsburgh was made in 1909 by the Sage Foundation under the direction of especially qualified investigators, who collected their material at first hand in the mill and in the home. It had from first to last the hearty support of such prominent citizens of Pittsburgh as Mayor Geo. W. Guthrie; President H. D. W. English, of the Civic Improvement Commission; Judge Joseph Bullington, of the United States circuit court; and W. H. Matthews of the famous Kingsley House.

"Edwin Bjorkman, a magazine writer, was furnished with the material gathered by the foundation and presented its findings in condensed form in the World's Work for April, 1909. I quote the following from Mr. Bjorkman's resume of the Sage Foundation report:

"The Carnegie Steel Company employs about 23000 workers within the district. Concerning the foreign born among these, some very instructive statistics are available. They number in all 17,340, or three workers out of four in the whole force. Together they represent more than twenty distinct nationalities most of which embrace from 3 to 20 racial or lingual subdivisions. Considering only the predominant elements, we find 14,000 Austrians, Hungarians, Italians and Russians, . . . among every hundred or two there are 82 unskilled, 15 semi-skilled, and only three skilled workers.

"Mentally they rank low. Education or training they have none. But morally they can hardly be called undesirable. They prove submissive, dependable, willing workers, who never dream of questioning the desirability or the dignity of the task assigned to them, and who are rendered oblivious to danger by their ignorance. Having worked 14 to 16 hours a day in their native countries, and having been paid from 25 to 50 cents for such slavery they think little of working 12 hours a day and find a fortune in \$2 thus earned.

"To the English-speaking people these men with unpronounceable names and strange ways are just 'Hunkies'—dumb, dull, driven brutes, so utter-

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I know a man who needs a small sum of money to repair some property he owns, which is necessary for him to have a job the coming winter. He has been without work all summer and has been in need of food, clothes and medical attendance. He tried all summer to get a loan in your town, offering as security good property about ten times the amount wanted. All of it would have been spent in Oregon City, some to pay debts owed to merchants there. As to the question of security, all kinds are turned down as many persons testify.

This touches the real reason why your business men are not getting the business. It is not because they are going to Portland more than usual, but because the people are not going anywhere, and they have no money to buy with and cannot get any. In conclusion I will say that the W. V. S. established the through service to Portland because they could get more business that way; and they are employing as few men as possible because they must at the present time. We prefer to trade in Oregon City if we can, and this letter is written in all due friendliness to your town in the hope that a change for the better will be made by your business men; and then you cannot complain about lack of trade.

CLAUDE HOWARD.

## SHORT AND UGLY WORD IN COUNCIL

MR. TEMPLETON SUGGESTS OPINION IS NOT EXACTLY TRUTHFUL IN REMARKS

## JITNEY HISTORY IS RE-READ

Charter Amendment Aimed at Stoping City Printing Dies Unexpected Death in Metzner's Hands

"Somebody in conducting these remarks is a liar, to put it bluntly, and it isn't me," said Councilman Templeton, ungrammatically, at Wednesday night's council meeting, and he looked at E. H. Cooper, a property owner and tax-payer when he said it. Mr. Cooper said he wasn't the person who had been mistreating the truth, and when it came to a vote the position which Mr. Templeton had held lost out. From this it may be gathered that perhaps Mr. Templeton wasn't exactly correct in his remarks.

This little interchange of courtesies came up after Mr. Cooper had asked the council why all interest had suddenly been lost in the improvement of Teath street, between Jackson and J. Q. Adams streets. The improvement of the street had been agreed upon, Mr. Cooper said, the council had advertised for bids, and had even recommended that the job be let to the Oregon Engineering & Construction company for \$1,007, and then suddenly dropped the matter.

Mr. Templeton said the matter had been dropped because all the property owners on the block had not agreed to sign up for the improvement, and that the city might have to pay for some of the work. Mr. Templeton did not want the city to be put to any expense, he said. Replying, Mr. Cooper said that all but two of the property owners had given verbal assurance of their willingness to pay for the work, and that as the abutting property was valued at over five times the cost of the improvement, the city would have no difficulty in collecting.

Councilman Cox said he didn't see why Mr. Templeton "wanted to hold the matter up in cold blood." Councilman Hackett said he couldn't see why there should be any hitch, and Councilman Andrews moved that the contract be awarded and the work done. In the course of the wrangle, Mr. Templeton made his remarks about somebody being a liar, and after Andrews moved the letting of the contract, Templeton declared the motion out of order.

Mayor Jones ruled that Mr. Templeton had no grounds upon which to attack the legality of the motion; Councilman Cox seconded the motion, and it was passed with Hackett, Cox, Van-Auken and Andrews voting for it.

"I want vote on it," said Mr. Templeton, "and what is more I wish to serve notice that if the city improves this street under this motion, the improvement will be illegal."

Nobody seemed alarmed at this Templeton prophecy, and the meeting proceeded. But at that it was a sad sort of an evening for the enterprising and busy Mr. Templeton. Early in the session a delegation of Mount Pleasant property owners dropped in and asked for 1,400 feet of sidewalk, for which the lumber would cost \$120. Mr. Metzner suggested that the surplus of the fire and water funds be utilized to pay for this, and Mr. Cox put the matter up to the street committee. Mr. Templeton said that he had no objection to having the sidewalk put down provided money could be found.

A Mount Pleasant property owner suggested that maybe the city could find the money, and added that Mt. Pleasant was contributing \$600 a year to Oregon City in high school tuition, and that if the council couldn't lay the walk they'd re-open their high school and keep the money at home. Mr. Templeton subsided.

Further woe for Mr. Templeton developed when the matter of ordering his amendment to abolish the city printing came up for vote. Councilman Metzner gave the amendment the "twilight sleep" in a neat little speech, and on a vote it was painlessly killed by Councilmen Metzner, Cox, Hackett and Van Auken. The fact that the last three named belong to the economy wing of the council, and that shutting off the city printing would save about a thousand dollars a year, only made the pill the more bitter for Mr. Templeton.

An even thousand dollars for Third street work, and \$600 for a part payment for John Adams street work were allowed the Worswick paving people by the council. Mr. Templeton wanted to hold up the second allowance, but was prevailed upon not to. George Randall, F. T. Burke, and John Llewellyn were appointed a board of appraisers to go over the assessments for the improvement of Division street, Mayor Jones suggesting that it might be well to name a brand new set of value-fixers who would

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## NOTED FARMER DIES

William Grisenthwaite Passes Away at Home Near Beaver Creek

Formerly president of the Farmers' Society of Equity, a leader in the work of the Farmers' Union, and a man prominent in Clackamas county advancement, William Grisenthwaite died Wednesday of this week at his home in the Beaver Creek country. The funeral will be held Friday afternoon at half past one at his late residence, with the Rev. W. T. Milliken, of the Baptist church officiating. Interment will be in the Beaver Creek cemetery.

Mr. Grisenthwaite was born in Penrith, Cumberland, England, October 20, 1865, and came to the United States about 28 years ago. He lived in Portland for about seven years, and for the past 21 years has been a leading farmer of this county. In August, 1890, he married Miss Mary Hughes, a Beaver Creek pioneer, and she survives him, as do three sisters and a brother, who are now in England.

Aside from taking an active interest in all plans that would better conditions in the rural sections of the county, Mr. Grisenthwaite was a staunch and ardent booster of the section as a whole; and it is largely due to his labors that Clackamas county has such an excellent exhibit at the Panama-Pacific fair at San Francisco. Mr. Grisenthwaite personally gathered and installed a large part of this exhibit, and his enthusiasm in this work secured the co-operation of many others who might not have seen the merit of making a suitable display had he not urged the work.

His loss will be profoundly felt by the farmers of the county, as he was generally regarded as a man of progressive ideals who was always engaged in trying to make conditions in rural life better and more comfortable. A wide circle of friends and acquaintances will sympathize with his immediate family in his loss.

## FRITZ GRABBED AGAIN

Grand Jury Indicts Hotel Belle Proprietor for Selling to Minor

Fritz Boysen, proprietor of the Hotel Belle, in Milwaukie, is today at liberty on \$1,000 bail following his indictment by the grand jury on a charge of selling liquor to a minor. This is a new count against Fritz, the same grand jury having found a not true bill against him on a similar charge laid in the justice court some weeks ago, and on which Fritz was at liberty on \$250 bail. The indictment that led to Fritz's arrest this week was returned after the not true bill had been announced.

Other indictments handed down by the grand jury was against James Intrenalli, a laborer, charged with assault, and arrested Tuesday night. Intrenalli was later released on his promise to appear for trial. Samuel Case, who shot and killed his brother in Parkplace, was also indicted; as was Plymouth Storms, who has been in custody for some weeks on a charge of burglary. Storms pleaded guilty in circuit court and was paroled on a suspended sentence of from two to five years.

Richard Jones was indicted, charged with assault with a dangerous weapon; W. O. Wellman was indicted for working men more than eight hours a day on public work; John Starr and David Wright were indicted for assault.

Six not true bills were also returned by the grand jury.

## FORMER RESIDENT DIES

H. P. Bestow Passes Away in Portland After Brief Illness

Henry Plummer Bestow, formerly a resident of Oregon City, died last Sunday night at his residence in Portland. The funeral was held Tuesday in the metropolis, and the remains were cremated. Mr. Bestow is survived by his widow, one son, and a niece, Mrs. J. W. Gray, of Gladstone.

Mr. Bestow was a native of Ohio, and came to Oregon via the isthmus of Panama in 1864. For 35 years he lived in Canemah and Oregon City, removing with his family to Portland in 1889. He was 80 years of age.

## COUNTY SAVED \$25,000

District Attorney Hedges Sustained on Demurrer in Big Case

Wednesday afternoon District Attorney Gilbert L. Hedges saved Clackamas county \$25,000 more or less, when his demurrer filed in the suit of C. F. De Ford against the county was sustained and the case thrown out of court. Mr. De Ford was injured some time ago in the county gravel pit, and filed suit for \$25,000 damages. District Attorney Hedges entered a demurrer, and on the hearing this week he was sustained.

## NOTED BARRISTER RETIRES

Judge Gordon E. Hayes to Quit Active Practice November First

"I came to Oregon City in November, 1886, with thirteen law books and no money. It was Saturday when I reached the county seat, and the following Monday I tried a case in the circuit court. In the 29 years since then I have been steadily practicing law, and have taken but fifteen days actual vacation. And now at the close of my active career my advice

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## DAIRYMEN URGED TO GRADE CREAM

DISTRICT ATTORNEY HEDGES ADVISES MUTUAL CLUBS FOR BABCOCK TESTS

## NIELSEN CASE HAS SEQUEL

Local Man, Convicted of Faulty Readings of Amount of Butterfat Will Settle Without Appeal

As a sequel to the case of the state against other dealers who might be convicted of fraudulently manipulating his Babcock test, so that creamery men were cheated in the sale of butterfat, District Attorney Hedges, who secured a conviction in the case, has been asked by many dairymen how they might protect themselves against other dealers whom light attempt to cheat them. The case tried here in justice court attracted widespread interest, and the stand taken by Mr. Hedges has received general support.

Incidentally Mr. Nielsen, who at first gave notice of an appeal from the verdict in which District Attorney Hedges secured a conviction, has determined not to fight the case further, and his attorney has asked the district attorney for a bill of costs and has given notice that the fine and costs will be paid if the matter is dropped with the original conviction.

In answering the letters that have come to him in regard to ways to protect dairymen from fraudulent readings of the Babcock test by unprincipled creamerymen, Mr. Hedges has written a number of letters. One of these, sent to T. G. Lockhart, of Amity, is an example of all of them, and is reprinted here for the guidance of Clackamas county dairymen who desire to be sure they are getting their money's worth—for butterfat they offer for sale. The letter to Mr. Lockhart follows:

"Your letter of the 20th instant received.

"I thoroughly agree with you that some day Oregon will be one of the most famous dairy states. In order that she may attain this distinction, however, the interest of those who raise and care for dairy herds must be zealously protected. One of the enemies of the state is the man who purchases cream of the farmers and by falsely manipulating the Babcock test cheats them out of a percentage of the product on every purchase. The industry cannot grow and prosper under such conditions.

"The dairy business as now conducted in many communities of the state must for its success depend upon the honesty of the purchaser of cream. If he fails in this respect, the dairy business will receive a blow right at the beginning which it will take many years to overcome.

"I have this suggestion to make. Two or three farmers, neighbors if you like, should get together and purchase a Babcock testing set complete. This will not cost more than twelve dollars. Instructions in reading the test will be given either by the Food and Dairy Commissioner and his assistants, or may be had in various pamphlets published at the Oregon Agricultural College at Corvallis. Let these men learn to use the Babcock test. Then let them test their own cream occasionally and compare results with those obtained by the purchaser of the cream. By thus checking the creamery operator the farmers who sell cream will be able to receive a correct reading and obtain the full amount due them for their dairy products.

"I am a great believer in the honesty of my fellow men. The dishonest man is an exception and I am pleased to know that he is in a decided minority. But in cases where the farmers are entirely and absolutely dependent upon the word of a single individual it is certainly good business to check up such individual's word occasionally. "The Babcock test is simple and can be mastered after a little study and practice. It is absolutely requisite, though, that the person making the test have the requisite materials. Your bottles must be of correct size; your acid of correct specific gravity, etc., these things carefully and accurately selected the actual making of the test can be done with comparative ease.

"We want more dairies, more dairymen, more dairy herds—all these make for the upbuilding of our great state. But we demand rigid honesty in the purchases of the farmers' cream—this we must have if the dairy business is to be a success—and this we will have to the full extent of the law.

Believe me Yours truly,  
GILBERT L. HEDGES,  
District Attorney for Clackamas County."

Wednesday afternoon Sheriff Wilson arrested Alfred Wall and Oscar Johnson, at Old Colton, both of whom were indicted by the grand jury for giving liquor to minors. The men furnished \$1000 bail each.

## FARMER IS HOPE OF NEWEST BUNK

"BULLDOG" EDITION OF AFTER-NOON PAPER LATEST IDEA FOR "RURAL ROUTES"

## HISTORY INDICATES FAILURE

No "Phony" Edition of any Periodical Has Ever Paid in Northwest, as People are too "Wise"

It is strange how people will persist in playing the "wiredapping game" in spite of frequent warnings published in the day's news.

It is strange how people will continue to buy "wildcat" mining stock, though warned by the bitter experience of others.

And it is strange how people will continually try to "bunco" the resident of rural communities, just because there is some moss-grown idea that every farmer is a sucker and a fool.

Last Friday's Portland Journal, under a heading reading "Newspapers and Newspapers," by the Publisher of The Journal," contained among other things the following:

"....., the publisher of The Journal, takes this occasion to announce that between the 10th and 20th of November The Journal will issue a mid-night-morning edition for circulation on rural routes and in other favorable districts throughout the Oregon country. This edition will be the latest thing out of Portland to the country on midnight and early morning trains. The edition will carry all the news for 24 hours previous and not a mere fraction of it."

The Courier has no particular fight with the Journal. But it calls the attention of its readers to the fact that he Journal says it will issue its "Midnight-morning edition for circulation ON RURAL ROUTES and in other FAVORABLE DISTRICTS." It will be observed that this "bull-dog" edition of the Journal is not going to be forced into competition with established morning papers in the city, or in communities outside of Portland where established morning papers are already in the field. It is going to be confined to "rural routes" and "other favorable districts."

The Courier is primarily a farmers' paper. The greatest part of its 3,000 circulation lies outside of incorporated towns. It is the friend in particular of the farmer and the man who does not live in the city. And because of this the Courier desires to give a little recent newspaper history in the Northwest.

Some years ago the Seattle Times, the greatest afternoon paper in the Northwest, started a morning edition. The Morning Times was a REAL newspaper, with complete editorial, reportorial and mechanical staffs. It tried to invade both the city and country field, and it failed. And when this failure was unmistakably apparent, the Morning Times was discontinued.

Some years ago there was established in Spokane a modern newspaper known as The Inland Herald. In all a total of \$600,000 was poured into the Herald, and for a time it was the most modern paper issued west of the Missouri river. Mismanagement in its business office, and the bitterest competition from the already established Spokane papers, finally drove the Inland Herald to the wall after 15 months of brave fighting. The Inland Herald was an afternoon paper, and as such it prospered.

In the course of its history the Inland Herald determined to issue a "morning-bull-dog" for circulation on rural routes and in other favorable districts. This morning edition of the Herald was composed of all of the last afternoon edition, and of two pages additional. One page was filled with "country correspondence," which was after used in the next day's afternoon edition, and the other page was filled with "amplified" telegraph news stretched by a bright young man from 1800 words that came over the wire to enough to fill seven columns. The staff of this bull-dog edition consisted of the bright young man who "amplified the telegraph news," a "sub-reporter," who covered police and anything else that had to be covered, one linotype operator and a pressman. The bull-dog edition was mailed out by the regular mailing force, which worked for an hour or so extra to do this.

These are two notable examples of a regular afternoon newspaper attempting to crowd into the morning field, one with a bona-fide edition that cost thousands of dollars; and the other with a "bull-dog" that only cost a few hundred. Aside from these examples in the Northwest, it is a recognized fact in the newspaper world that an established afternoon paper CANNOT SUCCESSFULLY BREAK INTO THE MORNING FIELD.

An afternoon paper may "try it on the farmer." In fact they usually (Continued on Page 8)

## "JIT" INJUNCTION GRANTED BY COURT

OREGON CITY ORDINANCE IS PERMANENTLY ANNULLED FROM ENFORCEMENT

## BAGLEY DECISION SWEEPING

City Attorney Tries to "Alibi" Following Action by Court, Saying He Had Advised Against Plan

Monday of this week Circuit Judge Bagley, of Hillsboro, before whom the application for an injunction against the Templeton "public utility vehicle ordinance" was argued last week, granted a permanent injunction restraining Oregon City from trying to enforce the law. As a result, jitneys between the county seat and Portland are running unmolested.

The injunction was applied for by A. Walter Lafferty, one of the attorneys for the Portland jitney men's association; and its granting was resisted by City Attorney Christian Schuebel, assisted by C. D. Latourette, the county seat attorney for the Portland Railway, Light & Power company.

The application for the injunction was based upon the following allegations:

1.—That the ordinance is harsh, unreasonable, arbitrary, discriminatory, confiscatory and class legislation.

2.—That the ordinance confers arbitrary powers on the council to grant or refuse to citizens the privilege of carrying passengers for hire from Portland to Oregon City, without any fixed rate.

3.—That the ordinance was not passed in good faith by the council, either for the purpose of raising money or for regulating automobile transportation between Portland and Oregon City, but was passed for the purpose of excluding competitors of the Portland Railway, Light & Power company.

4.—That the ordinance is harsh, unreasonable, arbitrary, prohibitory and prevents the plaintiffs from exercising their lawful business and requires them before proceeding in the prosecution of their business to secure a franchise from the city, which may be denied upon the whim of the council, and which would cause unreasonable delay and expense if instituted by each individual driver.

5.—That the ordinance is void because in attempting to enforce it, the council adopted a resolution requiring the plaintiffs and all others operating automobiles between Portland and Oregon City to pay a quarterly license tax of \$50 and furnish a bond for \$5000.

6.—That the ordinance denied the plaintiffs the right to continue their lawful business, because the requirements are unreasonable.

7.—That the ordinance is a violation of both constitution of the state of Oregon and of the United States.

In oral argument for the injunction Attorney Lafferty laid particular stress upon the fact that the Templeton ordinance did not guarantee equal treatment to the various jitney men that it would effect, that there was nothing in the wording of the ordinance that would compel the council to grant any of the franchises applied for, and that the ordinance gave the council great chance for discrimination. In answering this plea, C. D. Latourette cited four supreme court decisions from other states, and in each case his citations simply added weight to Mr. Lafferty's pleadings.

Following the receipt in Oregon City that the injunction had been granted, City Attorney Schuebel declared that he had warned the council that the ordinance would never stand in court before it was voted upon. This warning, like many of the votes cast by Councilman Cox, must have been of the mental variety, for the council proceedings show no warning of the nature spoken of by Mr. Schuebel.

Following the injunction it was reported that the ordinance, which Mr. Templeton introduced as his own, had been prepared in the offices of Portland attorneys who were profoundly in sympathy with the transportation interests. Throughout the councilman fight over the ordinance Mr. Templeton openly admitted that the proposed law was drawn in the interests of the Portland Railway, Light & Power company; but during the argument in the injunction proceedings Mr. Latourette brought to the court's attention that it was "a fundamental rule of law that the motives of a legislative body cannot be questioned in court."

The Courier—\$1.00 per year.

## Starr Is Sentenced

John M. Starr, indicted by the grand jury for assault upon a farmer named Hayhurst, the assault taking place in the course of a dispute regarding pheasant hunting, was sentenced in the circuit court Wednesday to pay a fine of \$500 or spend 250 days in jail. He had no money with which to pay the fine.