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SOURCE OF CITY DEFICIT IS TOLD

RECORDER LODER'S REPORT TO COUNCIL SHOWS HOW BIG DEBT WAS HATCHED

STREET BETTERMENT BLAMED

Vast Amount of Improvement Work in County Seat Since 1909 Cost Far More than Municipal Income

How the county seat got \$270,928.23 in debt is told in a report read by Recorder Loder to the council Wednesday evening, and a summary of which is herewith given. As the Courier goes to press early this week, a detailed story of the councilmanic proceedings is omitted; but discussion of the Recorder's report was one of the chief events of the evening.

This debt is the result of Oregon City's efforts to keep pace with modern conditions, and with the demand of the citizens and taxpayers for improved streets. Practically the entire debt was caused by the expenditure of a greater sum than the city's income for street work; and in addition to this the cutting of the city's revenue this year by the abolishment of saloons also had something to do with the total. In saloon days there was a revenue of \$20,000 more or less from licenses and fines, while since the city has gone "dry," this class of revenue has shrunk to about \$3,000. The \$17,000 difference has climbed on to the city debt, and taken with it six percent in interest.

Recorder Loder's report on city finances goes back to 1909, when trouble really began to develop. In that year Madison and Eleventh streets were improved. On the former the cost was \$19,672.66, of which the city had to put up \$6,095.22; and on the latter street the city's share of the outlay was \$15,391.74, out of a total cost of \$28,104.24. For street work that year the city spent \$21,496.95 from the general fund.

In 1910 Jefferson, Washington, Twelfth, Taylor and Center streets were improved at a total cost of \$119,778.77. Of this expense for municipal betterments, \$55,439.10 was charged against the general fund.

In 1911, according to Recorder Loder's report, the city improved Sixth, Ninth, Monroe streets, put under construction Sewers Nos. 7 and 6, built the John Adams street culvert, and settled improvement claims, making a total outlay of \$76,840.09. Of this \$27,679.94 was charged against the general fund.

In the following year, 1912, Sixteenth, John Adams and Thirteenth streets were improved, and sewer districts 2, 8 and 9 were added to the general work done, costing the city \$19,639.82 out of a total expenditure of \$44,589.90.

In 1913 Seventh street, High street, Fourth street, Main and Center streets and sewer district No. 11 ate up \$21,887.74 of general fund warrants; the total cost for these betterments being \$63,388.85.

Fifteenth, Division, Madison and Third streets were improved in 1914, at a cost of \$18,423.07, and of this sum the general fund was called upon to pay \$11,215.12—or almost two-thirds of the total.

The present year, 1915, has seen Main street, lower Seventh, Third and Tenth streets, and John Adams streets improved with hard surface paving; and while the greater portion of this has been born by the abutting property, the city has had to draw general fund warrants to cover \$812.20 on account.

The present city debt is figured out as follows by Recorder Loder: general fund, \$156,348.72; maintenance of streets, \$37,895.68; cemetery fund, \$2,848.42; street improvements, \$119,698.88, and interest, \$40,000; making a total indebtedness of \$356,791.68. To be charged off against this is \$85,917.57 which is covered by improvement bonds and contracts; leaving a net city debt of \$270,928.25. Maybe these figures don't balance apparently—but Mr. Loder did the figuring and says that when all incidentals are considered that is the way the books show up.

The report does not deal specifically with the matter of Fifth street; which is the great county seat mystery. However, the cost of Fifth street is covered—and also safely hidden—in the amount "street maintenance, \$37,895.68." Fifth street was improved by day labor at the city's expense, and the crushed rock that was put upon it and spread so nicely and evenly was billed against the general street repair fund for a period of three months.

With the exception of Fifth street, all the debt shown in the report of Mr. Loder was piled up at the request of property owners interested in street betterments, and was not done at the initial suggestion of the council. People residing on the several streets, and using them, thought that Oregon City had sufficiently outgrown its pioneer ways to have good streets, and so they were put down. Had not this been done, Oregon City would be

ELEVEN POUNDS OF LEAD

Chunk of Metal of that Weight All That Was Wrong with Elevator

Early this week the mystery of the Oregon City elevator was solved. Elsewhere in this issue of the Courier is a story that tells some of the things that hindered the operation of the big lift—but the real root of the evil was not discovered until Sunday, when Chairman Albright, of the big elevator committee, took an expert or two and dug up the intake of the big main that furnishes the lift with its juice.

Opening up the valve, the experts found a hole about the size of a two-bit piece in a lead plug, and through this hole went all the water that the elevator had been getting. The lead plug weighed 11 pounds, and it needed a chisel to get it out. Investigation showed that the plug had been put in the pipe to seal the end before connections had been made; and that after the rest of the pipe was joined on, some "thoughtful" workman forgot to take the plug out.

"If the elevator ran on the little water that got through that hole," said Mr. Albright, "it's a cinch that it will run all right now that the plug is out"—and Mr. Albright appears to be a good prophet.

ALL COOKS THE SAME

They Don't Like to Work, and Quit Even When Pay Is Best

Uncle Sam, rich and powerful, good to his "help," and the surest pay in the world, can't keep his cooks any longer or better than the ordinary Jersey commuter. He offers them good pay, easy hours, and lots of "nights out," but they simply will not overlook the fact that they are cooks, bred and born, and so keep moving on.

United States Marine Corps statistics covering the last two years, show a greater percentage of men deserted who gave occupation prior to entry as "cooks," than any other class that enlisted during the period.

Desertions from the Marine Corps are very light at all times; the average Marine considers that the service offers better advantages than anything he could find in civil life, and he believes the opportunities for travel and adventure to be unexcelled, and, were it not for the cooks, Marine Corps officials believe that the oldest branch of the service would have almost clean slate with regard to desertions. No class of men look so lightly on the oath of obligation as these self-same "knights of the frying pan," Marine Corps recruiters declare.

FARMER KILLS SELF

John Kekel Ends Life with Shotgun in Presence of Little Boy

Demented by a series of misfortunes which had befallen him, and sorrowing over the recent death of his wife, John Kekel, of Pete's Mountain, got up early Thursday morning at last week and blew the front of his head off with a shotgun. His fourteen year old son was in the cabin with him at the time, but did not realize what his father was planning to do. The screams of the terrified boy, coupled with the report of the gun, awakened M. Petrobitch and Frank Smith, two lodgers in the house; and they notified Coroner Hempstead.

Kekel had several times threatened to commit suicide, but his older children, who live in Portland, as often cheered him up temporarily and banished the lethal idea from his brain. The dead man is survived by a large family. Four daughters and one son, Anna, Minnie, Carrie, Rosie and John, live in Portland, where they conduct a rooming house. The other children, besides the boy who lived with him, are Mrs. Adolph Delkar and Mrs. Steve Stevenson, of Stafford, and Mrs. Walter Brereder, of Portland.

"DRY" SPEAKER HERE

Hobson, Hero of Merrimac Episode, Talks at Baptist Church

Richmond Pearson Hobson, hero of the Merrimac expedition during the Spanish war, when he piloted a collier into the mouth of Santiago harbor in an effort to bottle up the Spanish fleet, was in Oregon City Tuesday night, and spoke on behalf of the prohibition cause at the Baptist church.

Dr. Edwin I. Stearns, national lecturer of the National Anti-Saloon league, accompanied Mr. Hobson, and after the speech of the ex-congressman secured a number of members for the league—volunteers for the cause, as expressed by Mr. Hobson.

Dr. W. T. Milliken, pastor of the First Baptist church, was chairman of the meeting and other ministers assisted.

Autumn leaves clogged the entrance of Oregon City's pipeline a few hours last week. It's better to have that happen than to have the leaves flow down to the reservoir and rot in the water.

"enjoying" more impassable and muddy thoroughfares than it has. According to Mr. Loder this work had to be done sometime, and it was better to have had it done when it was, than to have to face the prospects of improving the streets at the present time, with the city revenue greatly cut down.

ANDREW AND THE "VOICE OF GOD"

LITTLE STORY ABOUT GREAT STEEL KING TOLD BY CLYDE TAVENNER

NEED FEDERAL-OWNED PLANTS

Uncle Sam ought by this Time to Have Learned enough of "Business" to Make Reasonable Profit

(By Clyde H. Tavenner, U. S. Congressman from Illinois)

One of the strongest arguments in favor of a policy of complete government manufacture of all munitions of war is that such a policy will remove all incentive for the defrauding of the Government by private manufacturers. The war trust has never hesitated to cheat the Government when it found an opportunity to do so, and it has managed to find such opportunities. It is probable that the exact extent of the frauds that have been perpetrated upon the Government by the war trust will never be known, because it has been only by sheer accident that such frauds have become public in a few instances.

A proposition has been made to Secretary Daniels, however, that if he will agree to reward those who furnish the evidence of extensive armor-plate swindles with a certain percentage of the sums recovered from the armor ring as a result of such information that it will be forthcoming. Those who have made this proposition to the Secretary state that the men who have such information have dealings with the armor concerns, and that others who would testify are in the employment of the armor manufacturers, and that they can not sacrifice their interests and means of livelihood without some kind of protection. Since there would be no cost to the Government, unless it was able to actually recover fines from the armor patriots, it can not be seen how the Government can well refuse this proposition. There is little doubt but that the Government has paid high prices for inferior and "doctored" and defective armor plates, guns, and gun forgings in scores of instances without the same being detected.

Any discussion as to armor frauds necessitates the mention of one of our prominent millionaires who travels about the country posing as a great patriot—Mr. Andrew Carnegie, who, despite his intimation that he has "retired," holds \$300,000,000 worth of bonds in the United States Steel corporation, which in turn owns the Carnegie and other war-trafficking subsidiaries, which never hesitates to take advantage of their strange hold of our Army and Navy. Mr. Carnegie's protestations of patriotism notwithstanding, Mr. Carnegie's slice of pork resulting from his \$300,000,000 worth of bonds amounts to \$18,000,000 annually. The American taxpayers contribute the greater portion of this in the form of increased cost of living.

On January 7, 1911, Mr. Carnegie made a speech before the Republican Club in New York City, in which he told how he came to go into the armor plate business.

"I was coaching in Scotland," he said, "when I got a cablegram from Secretary Tracy (this is the same Secretary of the Navy Tracy who, after leaving the Government service, became attorney for the Carnegie Co.) saying in effect, 'the President says he understands it to be your duty to enter into the manufacture of armor and save the ships from waiting on the stocks for want of it.'"

Mr. Carnegie proceeded then to say:

"That telegram settled it, for whenever the public calls on me for anything I can do, unless I fall dead, it is my glory to respond. That is what I did because the President asked me to do it, and if the President thinks it is my duty to do anything or to go anywhere for my country, I consider it the voice of God."

Mr. Carnegie went into the armor business as a result of listening to the "voice of God," but there is sufficient large amount of documentary evidence to indicate that once in the armor business with Uncle Sam as a customer, his hearing must have become defective.

ANSWERING SCHUEBEL

City Engineer Sums It All Up in a Nut-Shell for City Attorney

The Honorable Christian Schuebel seems to have the idea that somebody maliciously poured molten lead in the elevator pipe line, in spite of the fact that pouring hot lead into a pipe containing water under high pressure would be a pretty hard job. Commenting on Mr. Schuebel's suspicion, City Engineer Miller says:

"I am not evil-minded enough to think that the lead was put in the pipe by a malicious person."

That ought to hold Chris for awhile.

HOW CANBY DOES IT

Police Go Out with Wicked-looking Guns and Get Prisoners

Some excitement was occasioned in the city Thursday afternoon when a phone call was received by the local authorities from Woodburn to the effect that an auto belonging to the Brune & Son garage at that place had been stolen and the thief was making this way. The message requested that the local officers stop the machine if possible, and said that the driver was a desperate man, as the authorities at Aurora had tried to stop him and he had "put on full steam ahead" and threatened to run them down. The machine, however, was stopped when it reached Canby. Chief of Police Lieser stationed himself at the point where the road coming in from the south makes the turn leading Main street, with a long, blue-barreled Colt's, which the driver of the machine did not like the looks of, for he immediately came to a stop when he saw it come into sight. But to make matters doubly sure, Joe had a second line of "reserves" stationed further along, in the persons of "Cap" Smith with an automatic shotgun and Grant White with a six-shooter. Fortunately none of these grim weapons were brought into use.

The fellow said his name was Richardson and that he was from Portland. He said he was dickering to buy the car and was just trying it out and didn't know why they wanted to arrest him. However, he was put in the city jail to await the arrival of the owners of the car from Woodburn, accompanied by an officer. When the owners of the machine arrived they admitted that Richardson had talked a little of buying the car, but they apparently did not take much stock in him and the way he made off with it. Richardson was taken back to Woodburn. The car was a Winton Six.—(Canby Herald.)

OREGON GOAT GETS 'EM

Even Roosevelt and Bryan Outclassed by Prize-Winning Angora

"Dodo," F. A. Pierce's long-haired Angora goat from Douglas county, attracted more attention and really got more space in the California press than did Teddy Roosevelt or W. J. Bryan, when they visited the fair. Dodo had fleece forty-one and one-half inches long, and when introduced in Goat show circles all other celebrities took seats far to the rear while the Oregon product was given an exalted position on a pedestal in the front row. Dodo was photographed and re-photographed and the papers here alluded to him as the savior of those in need of "mo'hair."

White hair is fashionable in San Francisco, and long switches are the rage with the ultra-ultra. It was figured out that Dodo's fleece would make at least 180 switches of unusual length. At any rate the fleece was figured as worth about \$20 a pound and when it was out there was something more than thirty pounds of it. Mr. Pierce is said to have been paid more than \$600 for the fleece and the many stories revolving around that Douglas county goat made him one of the best advertising features in connection with Oregon activities at the fair. As a freak, Dodo was a hummer, but William Riddell & Sons of Polk county, won all the championships for Angora goats.

THIS IS GOOD

Militia Fuss as seen by Brilliant Editor in Aurora

General Disruption is abroad. He stalks down main street in Woodburn, according to Adjutant General White of the Oregon National Guard, seeking other "Generals" that he may destroy. General Demoralization is declared to be second in command, with General Incompetency in charge of the operations in the field—of politics. General Publicity seems to be about the only field officer that has done his whole duty, though General Investigation may lead his forces gallantly into the enemy's camp.

At all events, General White promises that there will be something doing when he returns from his tour with General Junket at 'Frisco.

General Interest, however, has not yet been lost in the Woodburn trenches, while General Dissatisfaction and General Sufficiency are still "digging in" to each other's vitals, pulling their wires, sapping, mining and counter-mining, carrying on their little tin war in the latest approved political manner—in the newspapers.

Hard on the Editor

I used to think preachers were good to have in town, but I am growing skeptical. Last year when no preacher was here donations of grub to the poor found their way to this office frequently. But since Brother Snyder located in Coulton, I notice a falling off in donations to the editor. Maybe Rev. Snyder is handsomer than I.—(Coulton Herald.)

Not So Bad as This

Oregon City has decided not to have a city manager for the present. There are office-holders who must be cared for and this managerial plan might push a favorite out of a job.—(Woodburn Independent.)

Oregon City's municipal elevator is now working. Come in and get a free ride.

NEW BOND ISSUE WELL SUPPORTED

LEADING CITIZENS OF CITY SAY FINANCIAL PLAN IS THE ONLY PRACTICAL IDEA

CREDIT MUST BE RESTORED

Clearing Away of Mass of Warrant Indebtedness, with Sane Management to Follow is Main Scope

The proposed municipal bond issue, which is to be voted upon by the people at the forthcoming city election, has the general support of leading citizens of the county seat; and it is said to be the only feasible plan by which the city's impaired credit can be restored. The bond issue calls for the output of \$275,000 of refunding bonds—or as much as may be needed—to take up outstanding city warrants, which are now drawing six percent interest. The bonds will draw but five percent interest, making an initial saving that is considerable; and in addition to this they will be retired in groups during the 20 years of the bond issue, so that the debt can be gradually absorbed.

In addition to this the ordinance calling for the bond issue provides that no further city indebtedness beyond the budget allowances can be contracted, and heavy penalties are provided for any councilman who votes to run over the debt limit. In addition to this safeguard, any extra indebtedness must be born by the councilmen voting for it—if they care to risk a \$500 fine for so voting. It is believed that in this way an absolute check will be put on increasing the city debt; and when the bond issue is all retired, the county seat will be clear of debt in every way, and will be one of the few cities in the nation having no outstanding indebtedness.

The bond issue was suggested by the committee of nine, recently appointed by the mayor to consider means for safeguarding the city's interests; and has the unanimous support of every member of the present administration. It is not a simple transfer of the city debt from one place to another; but it is an absolute and iron-clad plan for the wiping out of this debt. It provides for the payment of the debt in annual installments which the city can easily meet; and it indicates to the business world that Oregon City desires to get its municipal finances on a firm basis.

Some years ago the city of Tacoma found itself in a position similar to that of Oregon City. Tacoma had vastly more resources than has the county seat, and could have continued to incur indebtedness and to "float" its warrants; but the city commissioners saw the evil of this system, and resolved to do exactly the same thing that Oregon City is now asking the authority of the voters to do. It is a plan generally adopted by cities when the people realize that city affairs must be managed with the same care and economy that the affairs of private corporations demand.

If by any chance the bond issue should not receive the support of the voters, Oregon City will find itself close to bankruptcy, and should any of its creditors so desire, they could force a levy for the entire debt—as was threatened a year or so ago. The bond issue will not only add no burden to the taxpayers; but it will reduce the actual outstanding burden, when all things are figured out; and the ordinance that authorizes it automatically checks any future increase of the city debt.

The warrant indebtedness of Oregon City has not been caused by reckless expenditure of public funds. It has been brought about by the demand for municipal betterments; which have been forced upon the council by the growth and development of the county seat; and which could only be paid for by city warrants. A report made to the council on this phase of the source of the debt is reported elsewhere in these columns.

Businessmen and voters generally who have the best interests of the city at heart will cast a ballot for the bond issue in the December election, so that Oregon City may cease being a financial joke; and so that the city's paper may be worth something to the man who gets it. The bond issue, if it passes, will guarantee the payment of wages to the city laborers—a matter which is now not guaranteed at all. Banks and business firms that at present cash city warrants do so with small actual hope of getting their money, and are simply assuming a share of the city's debt. This is not right; and the bond issue will at once remedy this condition.

The Governor's Opinion

It is becoming monotonous to be constantly denying the falsehoods and misrepresentations of the Journal, but where they assume editorial form one is compelled to deny them.—(Governor Withycombe.)

ELEVATOR PIPE LEAKS

Municipal Lift Works, However, and Repairs are nearing Completion

The county seat's municipal elevator is running. No official announcement to this effect has been made, but the big lift has been inspected by surety companies and by a deputy from the state labor commissioner's office; and two operators are in regular employment at the controller. While the big car has not yet developed its standard speed, it is nevertheless carrying many tired people up the face of the bluff, and so cutting down the travel on the old and worn steps.

The only difficulty experienced in the operation of the elevator at the start of its useful career has been one of air. Councilman Jack Albright, chairman of the elevator committee, says that this will soon be done away with, and that then the machine will work as it should. Even with air in the pipes instead of water, the cage operates to the top of the tower and back, but not as rapidly as it should. Even with air in the pipes instead of water, the cage operates to the top of the tower and back, but not as rapidly as it should.

The air that is causing the slight difficulty is not "hot air," either. "Hot air" has caused lots of trouble in the county seat; but the variety that is bothering the elevator is cold. It is carried down in the water in the form of tiny bubbles from the intake near the reservoir, and when it gets to the bottom of the pipe at the foot of the cliff these bubbles unite and form a large body of air which slips through the hydraulic valves, cutting down the pressure of the water which should operate the lift. Just as soon as the air in the pipes is exhausted, and no more is permitted to enter, will the trouble be over.

After inspection by the state labor department, some minor changes were made in the arrangement of the machinery, but the inspector who went over the plant pronounced it one of the best he had ever seen.

SAMUEL CASE DEAD

Slayer of Brother Succumbs to Operation in County Seat Hospital

Samuel Case, who shot and instantly killed his brother, Ernest, in Parkplace on October 3, died Thursday evening last in the Oregon City hospital, where he had gone under bonds to have an operation performed for stomach trouble. Case at first rallied from the operation, but later developed alarming symptoms, and hope for his recovery was given up the middle of last week. The funeral, which was largely attended, was held early this week.

Mrs. Case and his two children, Theodore and Lucile, were with Mr. Case in his last hours; and aside from them he is survived by the following brothers and sisters: George Case, in the east; Tom Case, of Lebanon; Cassius Case, of Parkplace; Mrs. Belle Booth, of Salem, and Mrs. Jennie Belt of Lebanon.

Samuel Case was born in Polk county 42 years ago, the son of the Rev. and Mrs. Lebon Case, pioneers of Western Oregon. Samuel was given a good education and inherited a share of his father's estate when the latter died. Later on he took up the stock business, and was one of the most well-known horse and cattle traders in this section of the Northwest. A family feud that developed over the division of the Case property is said to have been the underlying cause of the quarrel between Samuel and Ernest, which culminated in the latter's tragic death at Parkplace early in October.

ONE EYE AN ADVANTAGE

Applicant for Marine Service Says it Would Give Him Extra Courage

Bernard T. Walters, of Nesquehoning, Pa., threatens to petition Congress for the enactment of legislation that will permit a man with only one eye to enlist in the United States Marine Corps.

Though he was rejected at a recruiting office of the sea-soldiers because of a missing left optic, Walters insists that his remaining eye is strong and far-seeing enough to do the work of two.

"I wish I could think so," explaining Sergeant Frank Stubbe, in charge of the recruiting station, "but since something has run afoul of your port side running light, it would take you twice as long to see your duty as it would an ordinary Marine."

"True, true," Walters agreed readily, "but on the other hand, I would be able to see only half of the enemy's forces and would naturally be only half as scared as a recruit with two eyes."

But Stubbe could not be convinced, and now Walters wants Congress to take a hand in the matter.

Board of Trade Elects

Members of the Board of Trade, the county seat's organization of businessmen, enjoyed a banquet in the Commercial club rooms Monday evening and elected officers for the ensuing year. The banquet was served by E. T. Mass, proprietor of Mass's Hotel and Restaurant. Officers elected were: President, William Anderson; vice-president, S. L. Larsen, and secretary-treasurer, J. C. Cockran.

"BRITISH NOW OFFENSIVE," says a headline. They always are, to some people.

USEFUL INDUSTRY OFFERS SERVICES

OXY-ACETYLENE WELDING IS ADDED TO OREGON CITY FOUNDRY EQUIPMENT

FARMERS SPECIALLY AIDED

Great Economy in Farm Upkeep Now Possible, Owing to Difficult Repair Work That Can Be Done

Oregon City has a new industry now, and one that will mean a great deal to the farmers, in particular, and to all other people in Clackamas county.

Anxious to keep abreast of the times, and to give the most up-to-date service possible, the Oregon City Foundry, of which J. A. Roake is proprietor, has installed a complete oxy-acetylene welding plant, which is capable of handling all sorts of material up to and including pieces weighing over four tons. By the addition of this plant the foundry is placed in a position where it can handle all sorts of repairs to cast metals of every description; and is also able to make repairs to broken mechanical parts not made of cast metals in much better shape and in much quicker time, than formerly.

The new oxy-acetylene welding plant can handle economically everything from a broken stove-tilt to the frame of a steam roller. Its chief value lies in its giving the foundry will make a specialty of repairing broken castings of semi-steel, brass, iron, bronze and aluminum.

The oxy-acetylene welds are stronger than the original metal. They are made in the intense heat of the flame of an oxygen and acetylene blowpipe, and the faces of the parts to be welded are melted instantly. When brought together under pressure and heat, the two faces unite at once, and are welded into a solid section that will give greater strength, and stand greater stresses, than the original metal. The oxy-acetylene system of welding is used in all heavy mechanical castings where great strength is required.

The installation of this plant at the Oregon City foundry is of special interest to farmers because it opens up to them a vast field for the economical repair of farm implements that would otherwise be thrown away. Broken stoves can be welded together as good as new for less than it would cost to buy a new lid; broken plow-shares can be welded so that they will be stronger than they were originally; harness metals that have become worn or broken can be fixed over in the twinkling of an eye; reaper and binder frames that have become cracked or broken by the jars of use may be put in first-class repair at but trifling cost—in fact any piece of farm machinery that has succumbed to rugged use can be quickly and economically repaired. There will be no further need of the expense and delay of sending to the factory for the new parts; damaged farm machinery can be repaired and put in first class condition at the county seat plant.

The oxy-acetylene welding department of the Oregon City foundry, which will be under the personal supervision of Bert Ronke, will not only prove a boon to Clackamas county farmers, but should bring much general mechanical and repair work to the local foundry. The plant is the only one of its kind in this section, and will attract a great deal of heavy work to the county seat. The local mills will find it of great value in getting quick repairs made, and probably much patronage will also come to the plant from the local railroads and from automobile shops. In installing this department the foundry has shown that it is up-to-date and progressive, and that its proprietors have the desire to serve in the best possible manner the interests of the community.

MRS. M'COMB DIES

Lingering Illness Proves Fatal to Woman Well Known in County

Mrs. Eva McComb, the wife of J. S. McComb, died Saturday evening at her home in Oregon City after a lingering illness. Hope for her recovery was abandoned by her family some time ago. The funeral was held from the Baptist church Tuesday afternoon, with the Rev. W. T. Milliken officiating.

Mrs. McComb had lived in the county seat for the past 25 years, and had a large circle of friends throughout the county. She was born in New York, August 15, 1841, and married Mr. McComb November 14, 1888. By a former marriage she had the following surviving children: Amanda Porter, of Logan, Kan.; A. E. Little, of Tacoma, Wash.; Florence Leak, of Tucson, Ariz.; Harvey Little of Phoenix, Ariz.; Harry Little, of Reno, Nev.; Grace Mideke, of Mabton, Wash. Mr. Little was at the bedside of his mother when she end.

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