

STATE TRIUMPHS O'ER OLD REAPER

DEATH WORSTED DURING 1914
BY NATURAL INCREASE
IN POPULATION

COUNTY GAINS 263 CITIZENS

Annual Report of Board of Health is
Filled with Interesting Statis-
tics Regarding Development

Oregon's population increased 5,178 during the year 1914, according to the annual report of the State Board of Health for the year ending December 31, 1914, which has just been published in book form. This increase in the population is easy to figure out; there were 6,446 deaths during the year, and 11,624 births.

As usual, the girls had the best of the argument, more of them being born than there were men in proportion to the death rate. There were 3,891 males that died during 1914, and 2,555 females who got through with life. When it came to being born, however, there were 5,944 boy babies and 5,680 girl babies—which increased the ratio of women to men in the state. Among the recorded deaths 93 men committed suicide, and only 23 women got so disgusted with Oregon conditions that they purposely left for the next world.

Clackamas county for the year 1914 showed a net increase in its population of 263, there being 529 births and only 266 deaths. And in Clackamas, as in the rest of the state, the women population increased faster than the male; 156 men dying and 291 boys being born, while for the 110 women that died 283 girl babies arrived to fill their places.

Other things of interest contained in the statistics for the year as prepared by the state board of health are as follows: during the year 2,585 new families took up housekeeping, there having been 5,170 people married during the twelve months. Also during the year the baby home at Parkplace received financial aid from the state to the extent of \$4,931.69, and spent for maintenance but \$4,845.00, ending the year with still \$86.69 of the state's aid on hand. This showing was made even though \$325 was expended in improvements to the buildings and equipment.

The state board of health report also sheds some interesting lights on the relative purity of Oregon City and Portland water during 1914. There were 113 samples of Oregon City water submitted for analysis, and colon bacilli were found in but nine samples. During the same time Portland sent in 59 samples of water, and colon bacilli were found in 27 cases, or almost half. In fairness to Portland's water supply, however, it must be said that about half of the tests were of water taken from wells and springs, and not from the city's regular supply.

During 1914 Clackamas county had more cases of diphtheria than any county in the state, its total being 59 positive cases. Multnomah county had 42, and Washington county 35. Most of the other counties straggled in with only one or two cases apiece.

Light on moral conditions within the state is also shed by the report, there having been 17 deaths during the year due to venereal diseases. Eleven men and 6 women died of "the red plague." Three male babies and three female babies died of this curse before they were a year old, four men and three women died of it between the ages of 25 and 50, three men over 50 died of it, and in one case the age of the victim was not ascertained.

GIRL IS SUICIDE

Monitor Lass, Sixteen Years Old,
Ends Life with Small Bullet

Pearl June Pederson, 16 years of age, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Pederson, ended her life with a 22-caliber bullet Saturday morning. The child fired the lethal shot while in her own room, and so quietly did she go about her self-destruction that her parents did not know of the deed until they went to call her downstairs for dinner. The girl was then found lying dead.

Coroner Hempstead and Justice of the Peace Sievers went out to investigate the case, and in spite of the fact that their automobile got mired on the way, they finally reached Monitor, where the tragedy had taken place. No explanation of the girl's suicide could be discovered. She appeared to be in perfect health, and only the night before had been out to a party and appeared to be in the best of spirits. A girl's romance, in which a man in Eastern Oregon figured, appeared to be going well, so the Coroner was at a loss to find a motive for the suicide.

Miss Pederson was extremely popular with the younger set in the southern part of the county, and her parents are well known people in the region. General sympathy is extended the family in their tragic bereavement.

COUNCIL ASSISTS HISTRIONIC FOLK

TRAVELING THESPIANS AIDED
AND OUTDONE BY CITY
FATHERS' ACTIONS

EVERYBODY HAS A STAR ACT

Regular December Meeting of Municipal Rulers One of Most Entertaining Held During Year

Wednesday night was "amateur night" at the council session, and one of the best vaudeville shows of the season was staged in the city hall. Not only did the council outdo itself, but it also handed out some substantial aid to a troupe of strolling players now performing in the county seat; thus showing the deep bond of sympathy that exists between all performers.

The aid given to their fellow actors—who are professionals—came when Mayor Jones passed the buck to the council in the matter of a request for a reduction of the license charged for performances at Shively's hall. It appears that there is a small stock company holding forth in the theatre on the hill at this time, and that the company cannot with ease pay its share of the nightly license and its own expenses at the same time. The company intimated to the council that if the license fee was reduced—it is now three dollars a night—that their performances might be made a permanent feature of the county seat life and that they would make Oregon City their headquarters.

Councilman Long, who runs one of the local movie houses, said that he didn't figure the stock company on the hill would interfere with his business, but said he'd like to have his own license fee reduced, too. According to Mr. Long, he now pays \$120 a year for what he could get in Portland for \$60 annually. He said he thought the license fee ought to be fixed according to seating capacity.

Councilman Metzner said he didn't think the council ought to go into the matter of reducing the Shively license for the stock company "because the show will probably bust up in a couple of weeks."

Councilman Albright said he didn't see the consistency of the idea. "This is an outside show company," he said, "and they blow into Oregon City to get our money. The council has passed an ordinance to keep Portland jitneys out of town so as to protect the Portland Railway, Light & Power company, which pays taxes here. Why should we protect a traveling show company that comes in here and competes with our local theatres and theatrical men, who have money invested and who pay taxes here?"

Councilman Van Auken thought that the stock company might be helped somewhat by giving Mrs. Shively a permit to run the house without paying any license for a while; and on motion of Councilman Meyer such a permit was given, to be revoked by the council at any time it saw fit.

Traveling dramatic companies were not the only things that stirred the council, however. The Portland Railway, Light & Power company requested permission to tear up six and a half inches of Main street's new pavement on each side of its track to try to get rid of the "bumps" which have appeared over the ties. In place of this the railway company said it would lay Belgian blocks and keep them in condition.

Councilman Albright asked if there was any reason to believe that doing this would solve the trouble, and wanted to know what would happen if the bumps appeared again six and a half inches further out in the paving. He said he didn't wonder that the company suddenly wanted to do something for the council had threatened to stop the cars unless the paving was fixed.

City Attorney Schuebel explained that the company was seeking permission to tear up the paving so it could find out what the trouble was and remedy it. City Engineer Miller went into details regarding the plan.

Councilman Cox said that he thought the council was unduly suspicious of the Portland Railway, Light & Power company, and assured the council that the railway wasn't trying to take any advantage of the city. Then he moved that permission be granted.

Councilman Metzner wanted to know why the city engineer didn't ask the railway company to saw off the ends of its ties that protruded under the pavement. Mr. Meyer said that he didn't like the idea of having the street turned into a "crazy quilt" of Belgian block and concrete paving, and thought that whatever was done should be uniform the whole length of the street. Councilman Long said the street would never be uniform till the railway tracks were given a concrete foundation for the whole distance through the city.

Mr. Cox urged that the company be granted its request, and that the council take its word for its good intention.

LAST CHANCE FOR OREGON CITY TO PROTECT ITSELF AT HAND IN THE REFUNDING BOND ISSUE

Is it better to pay a seven mill tax annually on your property for the next 20 years, and know that in so doing you are placing Oregon City on a firm financial basis; or would you rather run the risk of having the circuit court slam on a tax of 55-mills for three years to clear up Oregon City's warrant indebtedness?

Think this over as it effects YOU.

If the voters of Oregon City do not adopt the proposed \$275,000 refunding bond issue, which automatically will take care of the city debt, and which also AUTOMATICALLY GUARANTEES NO FURTHER INDEBTEDNESS; the court may, upon application of any creditor of the city, levy a tax sufficient to pay off the warrant debt. This levy may be in the form of 55 mills for three years, or it may be sufficient to pay the entire debt at once. In either case such a levy would spell ruin and confiscation to many of the home owners of the county seat.

Do YOU want to take the chance of this happening?

Oregon City is in a hole—a very deep and bad hole. In its effort to keep abreast of the times it has for years exceeded its income. Maybe that was wrong—but this is not the time to cry over spilled milk. The damage has been done, the debt is incurred—and the creditors are tired waiting for their money.

A refunding bond issue is now proposed. This bond issue will care for the city debt at once, and will carry but five percent interest on itself, instead of the six percent that is now draining out of the treasury on unpaid city warrants. The bond issue will pay for itself in twenty years at the outside, and will then leave a balance in the city treasury. If prosperity hits Oregon City a dazzling blow between the eyes, the bond issue may be taken up sooner than twenty years.

The bond issue will be cared for by a special tax levy of seven mills annually. The ordinance that authorizes the bond issue limits all other city taxation to seven mills additional, and forbids, under heavy penalty, the council incurring any further debt. **THE BOND ISSUE IS THE ONLY SAFE AND SANE WAY OUT OF THE PRESENT TROUBLE.**

Citizens of Oregon City will have the opportunity to approve this bond issue at the city election next week. For the preservation of their own homes they ought to give it their vote. For the good name of the city they ought to approve the bond issue. For the sake of good business they ought to vote for the bond issue.

THIS BOND ISSUE VITALLY AFFECTS THE AVERAGE MAN. The property of the average citizen of Oregon City is worth close to \$1,500. The property of some is a whole lot more, but the man of moderate means is the one who will have to bear the greatest relative burden. If the bond issue is approved his taxes for the next twenty years will be about \$21 annually. The average citizen can raise this \$21 and not be unduly pinched.

But suppose the bond issue is defeated, and the court levies a tax of 55 mills for the next three years to pay the outstanding debt. That will mean an individual tax of about \$180.00 annually that the man of the average and moderate circumstance will have to pay. **DO YOU WANT TO SEE A TAX LIKE THAT ON THE PROPERTY OF THE MAJORITY OF OUR CITIZENS?**

Will the court levy such a tax? The chances are that a levy of at least that will be ordered. One of the circuit judges has already gone on record as saying that he would appoint a receiver for Oregon City if he was asked so to do. And there is every indication that the request will be made if the bond issue—the one remaining way out—fails.

What are YOU going to do about it?

As a good citizen, we think YOU are going to vote for the issue of refunding bonds.

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TRAIN KILLS WOMAN

Mrs. E. E. Klar Meets Death on Track
Between Canby and Molalla

While walking on the tracks of the Southern Pacific branch between Molalla and Canby, Mrs. Ernest E. Klar, of Rames Station, was instantly killed by a locomotive. Mrs. Klar was hard of hearing, and failed to hear the warning whistle sounded by Engineer L. P. Howard.

The Southern Pacific right-of-way runs through the farm property of E. E. Klar, Mrs. Klar's husband, and members of the family often walk along or beside the track in going from one part of the ranch to another. It is believed Mrs. Klar was thoughtlessly traveling in this way when she was hit by the train. Coroner Hempstead was notified and investigated the accident.

Mrs. Klar was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Wallace, of the Mulino district. She is survived by her widower, parents and two daughters, Hazel, age 14 years, and Rosa, aged 15 years.

Mrs. Klar was said that in these days the words of some corporations weren't worth very much, and that the only thing to do was to get everything down in black and white. Mr. Albright wanted to know what had become of the wig wag signal the P. R. L. & P. had promised two years ago for the Greenpoint crossing.

Then Recorder Loder, City Attorney Schuebel and Mayor Jones got their heads together and drew up a motion, which they hung on Councilman Cox, somewhat to his distaste. The motion gave the railway permission to tear up the six and a half inches provided that they assumed all cost and responsibility, that they made the alteration uniform throughout the street, that they abide by the will of the council in making any other changes desired, and that if Belgian block didn't prove a remedy to the "bumps" that they take up the Belgian block and put down whatever the council wanted, and further specifying that the city waived none of its rights by granting this permission, and that whatever work was done be done with all expedition possible. In this form the council granted the permission.

An invitation from the Portland Stock Show, asking the people of Oregon City to visit the show, and city officials to be guests at a banquet, was slipped on the table. City Attorney

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INTERVIEW WITH CHRIS

Enterprising Legal Light Illuminates
Local Horizon a Bit

A reporter from the Courier office went to see the Honorable Christian Schuebel on Tuesday afternoon of this week, and asked him a few little questions about legal matters. Incidentally the Jones anti-booze law, which Mr. Schuebel drew, was discussed; and so was the matter of the city budget. The reporter thought there might be legal discrepancies in these matters, but Chris said that there were none. More about that next week.

In winding up his remarks, the Honorable Christian Schuebel relieved himself of the following tribute to local attorneys in general. "The trouble with some of these smart lawyers who have been filling you up," Chris said to the reporter, "is that while they may know the law in the abstract, they don't keep posted on the supreme court decisions effecting these laws, and so they really don't know what they are talking about. A law may be passed and may appear to have something the matter with it, but if the supreme court passes on it, and construes it as being good, these apparent troubles don't amount to anything."

Wednesday morning the Enterprise had an interview with Chris, in which the wise attorney allowed that the Stone charter amendment, providing for the election of a city prosecutor, left a loophole for the council to appoint a "city attorney." If the council did this, Mr. Schuebel is quoted as saying, the city's legal bill might be doubled should the Stone amendment pass.

Thus it appears that Mr. Schuebel is not even averse to picking flaws in laws himself, when it suits him so to do. Of course, as the charter doesn't provide for anything but a city prosecutor, and as the term "city attorney" is a decoration evolved solely for the benefit of the Honorable Christian Schuebel, the supreme court, if the matter was brought to its attention, would probably rule that the INTENT of the amendment was to make the city legal official elective instead of appointive—and so would knock out all chance of there being two jobs foisted on the city.

Chris, it appears, doesn't want to see the city prosecutorship elective, but prefers to have the job kept appointive. And when it suits his ends, he elaborates technicalities in the pro-

ELEVATOR IS BUSY

Municipal "Uplift Work" Appreciated
By County Seat Folk

Oregon City's municipal free elevator, having disgorged itself of lead plugs, air bubbles and other preliminary drawbacks to its piping system, started in work in earnest last week, and has been doing heavy service ever since. Mayor Linn E. Jones and John F. Albright, patron saints of the elevator, kept tabs on the business that the big cage did last Saturday, and found that between six in the morning and eleven at night the lift carried 3,869 people.

While doing this the cage made 488 trips, and if its movement had been all up, instead of alternately up and down, it would have reached a height of 16 miles. The hydraulic machinery used 117,120 gallons of South Fork water during the day.

The test count is regarded as an excellent average of the elevator business, for though Saturday may have brought a few extra people downtown for shopping, there were no school children using the big lift, as on week days. Everybody who has tried the elevator so far seems to like it.

MRS. JAEGAR DIES

Wilsonville Woman Passes Away in
One of Portland's Hospitals

Following an operation Saturday afternoon, Mrs. Gus Jaegar, of Wilsonville, died Saturday night in a Portland hospital without recovering from the anesthetic. Mrs. Jaegar was well known in Wilsonville, where she had resided for the past 25 years. The funeral services were held Tuesday, and interment was in the Pleasant Hill cemetery.

Her husband and five children survive her, and are receiving the sympathies of a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

MRS. SULLIVAN DIES

Mrs. T. W. Sullivan, wife of T. W. Sullivan, president of the Oregon City Commercial club, and a man prominent in Clackamas county affairs, died at the Oregon City hospital Thursday morning after an illness of but a few weeks. Three children and her husband survive her. In an effort to prolong Mrs. Sullivan's life an operation was performed Thursday, but she failed to rally.

posed measure to help in its defeat. Somebody once remarked that consistency was a jewel. But we notice that Chris doesn't wear much jewelry.

POINTERS ABOUT "DRY" LAW GIVEN

STATEWIDE "PROHIBITION" ACT
APPEARS TO HAVE PLENTY
OF TEETH

PROVISIONS ARE CATALOGUED

Way of Transgressor Will be Hard, in
Spite of Prophecies to the Con-
trary by Foes of Statute

For the information of its readers the Benton County Courier last week gave an excellent summary of the leading provisions of the statewide "dry" law which will go into effect in Oregon the first of the new year. The outline of the effects of the law, as published in the Courier, is so excellent that the Oregon City Courier takes the liberty of reprinting the article herewith. After you have read what follows, maybe you will think better of the "prohibition" amendment than you have in the past.

"Under restrictions liquor made in another state may be brought into and consumed in Oregon, and the following outline of the provisions and penalties will be interesting reading to many who will not take the time to wade through the whole law.

"It is unlawful to receive liquors transported or delivered in violation of the law. The penalty is a fine of \$50, or imprisonment not exceeding thirty days.

"Transfer of shipping receipts, bill of lading, order or other receipt calling for delivery of intoxicating liquor is a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of \$500 or imprisonment to 90 days.

"Carrying liquor to a dance hall or public place, or having in possession at such places, is a misdemeanor, with a fine of \$200 or imprisonment to 100 days.

"Disobedience of subpoena, refusal to testify or sign testimony is a misdemeanor subject to a fine to \$300, or three months imprisonment, or both.

"It is unlawful to handle commercial paper to which is attached a bill of lading, order or receipt for intoxicating liquors or which is connected therewith directly or indirectly. Punishment: fine from \$25 to \$100, or imprisonment not more than 90 days.

"For violation of injunction relating to premises, the penalty is a fine not less than \$100 nor more than \$500 and imprisonment from 30 days to a year.

"Maintaining or assisting in maintaining a nuisance is a misdemeanor punishable under general provisions. "The first offense is punishable by a fine up to \$500 or imprisonment up to six months; the second by not less than \$100 fine nor more than \$500 and from 30 days to a year in jail; the third offense by two years at hard labor.

"Premises where a nuisance exists may be fined the costs, which are made a lien on the property.

"The use of leased premises to maintain a nuisance voids the lease and right of possession, and the property reverts to the owner.

"To make false affidavit for the receipt of liquor is perjury, punishable by two to five years imprisonment.

"It is unlawful for a carrier to deliver liquor without taking an affidavit on the consignee.

"Carriers must file affidavits by the tenth day of each calendar month.

"Carriers cannot deliver liquor on a transferred bill of lading. Violation means a fine not to exceed \$500 or 70 days in jail.

"It is unlawful for carriers to deliver to a minor, habitual drunkard or an intoxicated person or to any other person than the consignee whose name is on the package.

"It is unlawful to solicit, take or receive orders within Oregon.

Vendors must not advertise or distribute circulars, price lists, etc., under penalty of a fine from \$100 to \$500.

"Vendors must not give away liquor for the purpose of evading, nor use any shift, device or subterfuge therefor.

"It is unlawful to maintain a locker room or similar place for bartering, giving away or sale. This applies to an individual or an association. Offenses are punished under general provision.

"Druggists must give a bond of \$250 to obey the law.

"Druggists must take and file affidavits and prescriptions of all sales of alcohol with the county clerk. Penalties for druggists are: First offense, forfeit of bond; second, suspension of license for six months; third, revocation of license. Physicians are under the same penalties as druggists.

NEW SALES PLAN PROVES SUCCESS

COUNTY SEAT STORE AIMS TO
GIVE SERVICE REGARDLESS
OF PROFIT OR COST

PORTLAND'S PRICES ARE MET

Development of "Buy It at Home"
Idea Brings General Increase in
All Departments of Business

When Lou Adams subscribed to the "Buy It at Home" campaign recently instituted by Oregon City merchants, he did more than just promise his business colleagues that he would tell his friends to do all the shopping possible in Oregon City. He determined to so conduct the affairs of his store that shoppers would find it greatly to their advantage to do their trading in their home town. And with characteristic modesty he didn't take a trumpet and announce his plans broadcast—he left it for people to find out for themselves. And so it has really been somewhat difficult for the Courier to discover just what he has been doing.

In fact this story might not have been written had it not been that a clerk in the shoe department in the store, succumbed to the wiles of a Courier reporter and told some of the secrets of the store management. Mr. Adams himself was as communicative as the sphinx. The recent purchase by this store of a line of shoes proved to be the clue that led to the discovery of the new plan.

It appears that shoe manufacturers of Brooklyn, New York, put out a fancy grade of shoes. Recently one of their salesmen was in Portland closing coast orders, and this shoe clerk went down to see if there was anything suitable for his store. He saw some shoes that a large Portland department store had ordered, and which the Portland store will retail for seven dollars a pair. They are ladies' shoes, and are designed for fancy dress wear. He asked the price of them, wholesale, and after hearing it exclaimed:

"Why, we can sell those same shoes in Oregon City for five dollars a pair and make a profit on them. Put me down for some." And he gave his order. Thus it will be possible for Oregon City shoppers to get shoes in their home town for five dollars, while if they go to Portland they will pay seven dollars for the same thing. This difference in price is due to two things—the Portland store has a reputation to sustain as a headquarters of high-grade (and presumably high-priced) shoes, and has a heavy overhead expense to meet; while the Oregon City store has less overhead expense, and have a reputation solely for SERVICEABLE goods to maintain.

"The small town stores have an advantage in other ways over the big city store. Not only are the expenses less, but outside of certain standard lines that are constantly called for, they can carry smaller stocks, and so turn over their profits more quickly. The big store has to carry an immense line of goods of all sorts, while the smaller stores can get along with less, but still give its customers all the advantage of the big store."

"How is that," asked the reporter. "Well," replied the merchant, "take ladies' tailor-made suits, for instance. The big Portland store not only carries a heavy line of custom-made suits, but is forced to maintain an expensive tailoring department. Here we carry enough custom made goods to meet the average demand. But if a lady wants a suit that we do not carry in stock, all she has to do is to pick out her cloth in the bolt, and our experts take her measurements. Three days later we deliver to her the suit tailor-made to her measure—and three days is as quick, if not quicker, than any Portland tailor can turn out a costume. By buying the goods from us and giving us the order the customer does her shopping here, deals with her home town people, pays no more than Portland prices, and gets quick and personal service."

"The same thing, it develops, can be done in men's wear. The local dealers all represent some reliable clothing manufacturer of men's wear. They carry a well-assorted stock, but naturally they cannot be expected to carry every grade of garment that the big Chicago clothing houses manufacture. These stores, however, have a complete line of samples of all the factory fabrics, and a style book; and

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from \$100 to \$500 and forfeiture of office.

"District attorneys who fail, neglect or refuse to faithfully perform any duty imposed on them by this law are liable to fine not less than \$100 nor more than \$500, or imprisonment in the county jail from 10 to 90 days and forfeiture of office.

"The governor may appoint prosecuting officers where district attorneys don't or cannot act.

"County courts must pay all expenses incurred by or under directions of the district attorney in gathering evidence, prosecuting violators, etc."