

OREGON CITY COURIER

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INSIDE ACCOUNT OF CHINA GIVEN

SON OF FIRST PRESIDENT OF
DRAGON REPUBLIC TELLS
STORY OF YUAN PLOT

BETRAYAL OF PEOPLE EASY

Wealth and Control of Military Force
Made Usurpation of Throne
Simple Matter for New Ruler

Showing how the republic of China was betrayed after its foundation, and how a juggling of the election made it easy for Yuan Shi Kai to get himself declared "emperor," Sun Fo at a recent meeting of the Home Rule Taxation league in San Francisco told the story of China's latest political upheaval. Sun Fo is the son of Sun Yat Sen, the first president of the Chinese republic, and is at present a senior at the University of California. His account of the rise of Yuan to the self-made throne is as follows, and is an interesting exposition of political intrigue and the misuse of power.

"During the Revolution of 1912, Yuan Shi Kai agreed to persuade the Manchou House to abdicate, and to unify the Republic. He was made the second Provisional President, and soon began to betray his trust by unconstitutional acts. The struggle between democracy and autocracy began about a year later, when Sung Crio Jen, ex-minister of Agriculture and Forestry, and leader of the majority party in Parliament, was assassinated in Shanghai. The crime was traced to Peking, and laid at the door of Chao Ping Chun, the premier of Yuan Shi Kai.

"Shortly after, Yuan defied parliament by signing the Five-Power loan of \$125,000,000 without its sanction. Thenceforth with ample funds, Yuan gained control of parliament, by bribing some of the members. A new party was formed by Yuan, known as the Chinputang, or Progressive Party, which opposed the Kuomintang, or Nationalist-majority-party. As a result, only one bill passed parliament in four months. This was just what Yuan had planned, so as to discredit parliament, and have an excuse to assume autocratic powers.

"After the Revolution in 1913, Yuan issued an illegal order expelling 310 Kuomintang members. On January 11, 1914, Yuan formally abolished parliament elected by the people; but not until he had forced his members to elect him as the regular president. On the same day that he abolished parliament, all of the provincial or state legislatures, district and municipal councils were ordered to be abolished. With a stroke of the pen, all of the elective bodies of the republic were destroyed. Since January 1914, the Chinese republic has been forced to submit to a dictatorship; Yuan being the dictator.

"Yuan was elected president October 5, 1913, for a term of five years, being eligible for a second term. After he abolished parliament, he promulgated an illegal constitution on May 1st, 1914. A council of state was then appointed by him, and empowered to act as the Legislature. He had the presidential election laws changed by that Council, extending his term of office ten years, with no limitation as to re-election.

"Yuan's permanency of office was further secured by providing that in the year of the presidential election, if the Council of State deems it a political necessity, that body, appointed by him, can prolong the President's term of office to another ten years, without the electoral college acting, thus enabling Yuan to be President for life; and that the retiring President shall nominate three candidates, out of which the electoral college shall choose one as his successor. Thus Yuan may nominate three of his sixteen sons, and one of them must succeed him.

"The agitation for a monarchy began last August. The apparent cause was a paper submitted to Yuan by Dr. Goodnow, advocating a return to the monarchy. Yuan's proteges formed a society to discuss the form of government. His officials gave it encouragement. Soon after, a second monarchist society was formed by Liang Shi-Yi, Yuan's most trusted lieutenant, to organize all monarchist sympathizers, and to send a combined petition to the Council of State asking for a monarchy, and also to Yuan, requesting him to ascend the throne.

"The Council of State sent these petitions to Yuan, and asked him for instructions. In a message to the Council, he declared that the opinion of the country should be obtained. On October 6th, Yuan issued a mandate calling for the election of a National Convention to be made up of 1,884 members, and to be charged with the duty of deciding the question at issue.

"A Peking press correspondent reported that out of a population of 1,250,000 in that city, only a few more than 1,600 votes were cast at this election. This shows that only a few of Yuan's 100,000 officials in Peking voted for him. Assuming the proportion of votes cast throughout China to be the same, then out of a popula-

WHAT THEY ALL SAY

"It's Most Unusual Weather for Oregon," and It Is, Too

Clackamas county woke up Wednesday morning to find the thermometer flitting with the 20-degree mark, and with seven inches of snow on the level. Where the steady wind of the previous night had made drifts the snow was anywhere up to three feet deep. Up to noon it appeared that the snow had done its worst, but soon after the mill whistles blew Old Beorcas started shaking his blankets again and a perfectly good imitation of a prairie blizzard was being staged.

Oregon is advertised as the land where the roses bloom all the year, and Clackamas county boasts of its mild winters. So the only thing people can say, when the subject of the weather is under discussion is: "This is most unusual for this time of the year." And they are all saying that, too. And it is unusual, at that.

Frozen water pipes are making the plumbers happy and busy, cold toes are making old folks miserable and small boys less inclined to play in the snow, and banks of snow are making life miserable for drivers of teams, autos and trolley cars. The Portland-Oregon City interurban cars run about ten minutes late throughout the day Wednesday. In Portland street car service was distinctly demoralized, and the going of the jitneys was not any too pleasant. Delays in schedules, due to drifts, were also the fate of the Willamette Valley Southern trains; but on the whole the interurban companies, with their powerful motors, managed to keep up a reasonably good service.

The northbound morning train of the Carver line, from Bakers Bridge to Eastmoreland, managed to get through as far as Milwaukie; but on Washington street it struck a drift that put the schedule entirely out of business. Seven men with picks and shovels put in a couple of hours trying to find the rails, so that the train could proceed, but didn't have very much luck. Later in the day service on the Carver line was attempted anew, with partial success.

T. A. BURKE, D. D. A.

Gladstone Man Acquires New Title

Thru Appointment from Hedges

Tom Burke of Gladstone, known as an attorney, a publicist, a newspaperman and several other things, is now "D. D. A." That means Deputy District Attorney, the appointment having been made this week by Gilbert L. Hedges, the district attorney for the county.

Press of business in the district attorney's office, including the big and important tax case over the Weyerhaeuser timber holdings, make it necessary for Mr. Hedges to have assistance in handling county affairs. In addition to this the expected extra business due to the statewide prohibition law requires that a deputy be on hand to look after all cases arising from the new statute.

Mr. Burke has been associated with Harvey Cross for many years. This partnership will be dissolved, and the deputy district attorney will have offices in the court house. Mr. Burke is a graduate of the University of Oregon, and was admitted to the bar in 1914. He is a nephew of John Burke, United States Treasurer, and of Thomas C. Burke, of the Customs Department at Portland.

A high-power wire of the Portland Railway, Light & Power company dropped on the Damascus telephone wires Saturday night. The resulting short circuit burned out the Damascus telephone switchboard.

"Telephone with a punch"—at the Courier.

tion of 400,000,000 only 518,000 persons voted. In the first national election that chose the parliament in 1913 over 40,000,000 votes were counted. Yuan arbitrarily reduced the number of voters to 518,000, or about one-tenth of one per cent of the population.

"This minority election was held only in the provincial and district capital cities. Only persons designated by the local military and civil authorities as qualified were permitted to vote. Each province chose electors, who assembled in the provincial or state capitol, and elected delegates, who constituted the National Convention.

"Eron Hwa Sin Pao, a Chinese paper at Shanghai, reports that the election in Nanking was called on one day's notice, and that only twenty-six delegates out of about one hundred were present. The meeting was held at the military governor's residence, and surrounded by armed soldiers and police. The delegates came forward one at a time, and the election officers ordered them to write on their ballots, 'I favor a monarchy,' and 'I publicly elect Yuan Shi Kai as the Great Emperor of the Chung Hwa Empire.' In every province the election of the delegates and the voting were held in the same manner.

"The United States Government will soon be asked to officially recognize this usurper Yuan and his Empire. The United States was the first among the great powers to recognize the Chinese Republic. Will it approve of the acts of this usurper and traitor, after it has refused recognition to Huerta of Mexico? This is a question for the American People to decide."

COLOGNE DRINKS NOW SUGGESTED

FRAGRANT SCENTED BOOZE IS
LATEST VOGUE IN "WET"

CIRCLES, 'TIS SAID

PROHIBITION EDICT DODGED

Lots of "Kick" Obtainable, and Nice
Sweet Breath Acquired to Take
Home to Wife and Family

The first successful way in which the prohibition law may be dodged has been reported to the Courier this week. Whether the scheme is as successful as its discoverers claim it to be or not, the Courier does not feel called upon to say. In fact, in strict conformance with the prohibition law, which prohibits periodicals from advertising liquors, the Courier has no remarks of its own to make on the subject, no editorial opinion to express, and no conclusions to offer. It is merely printing the news as it is reported.

The "cologne highball" is said to be designed with the two-fold purpose of relieving the drought and of helping drugstores to spruce up trade. The prohibition law prohibits the sale of beverages that contain more than half of one percent alcohol, and it throws restrictions about the sale of ethyl alcohol, and prohibits the sale of pure alcohol. But on the subject of cologne it is silent. Cologne is not a beverage, it is a toilet necessity—it isn't even in the doubtful class of medicines. Moreover, anybody may step into a drugstore and buy cologne without arousing suspicion.

All that is needed for the cologne highball, it is reported, is a pocket containing a paper bag in which is a half pound or thereabouts of brown sugar. The modus operandi is simple, according to reports. When the cologne highball drinker feels a thirst coming on, he steps into a drugstore, buys a ten-cent bottle of cologne of his favorite fragrance—violet, rose, hyacinth, eucalyptus, or whatever it may be—and goes out. Once on the street he removes the stopper, drops in a pinch of brown sugar, shakes the bottle well, and has his "smile," all ready to be served in an individual bottle. So runs the report. The exact proportion of brown sugar to cologne has not been confided to the Courier, and the Courier wouldn't print it if it was—it is well to be careful.

Cologne contains from 85 to 98 percent alcohol, depending on the cologne. There is therefore no lack of "kick" to the cologne highball, according to those who have tried it. Moreover, cologne smells nice, and perfumes the breath. Even a married man may use cologne on his handkerchief and not arouse the suspicions of his good wife, provided he keeps a bottle of the same fragrance at home. It is only strange perfumes which lead wives to become distrustful of their husbands. The cologne highball, it is pointed out, simply adds charm to the personal attractions of the man who is addicted to them. They perfume the breath to such a degree that even catarrh is not to be noticed, it is claimed by the users thereof.

Just why brown sugar should form an ingredient of the cologne highball has not been confided to the Courier. It may be that brown sugar makes cologne more palatable, by removing the sting of the fiery stuff. Anybody who doubts that cologne has a sting is invited to squirt some in their eyes, and note well the sensations that follow. Cologne in the mouth might have the same general effect; and maybe the brown sugar does away with this. There must be some reason for the sugar, or else it would not be advocated.

Understand, the Courier does not recommend cologne highballs. It has no personal knowledge of them—it merely hears that they have been invented—or evolved. The Courier does not advocate their use, not even for people afflicted with catarrh and who like to ride on the interurban cars when the windows and ventilators are sealed to keep out Oregon's winter climate. But all that has been reported regarding cologne highballs sounds reasonable, and the Courier, being a medium of general intelligence, prints the news for what it is worth.

Just to what extent cologne highballs are being adopted as a remedy for the extreme aridity will probably be determined in the course of time when drugstores check up on their sales of cologne. But one thing is to be noticed right now, however—and that is that nearly every drugstore is making a special display of cologne, of all sorts. The druggists say they are trying to unload heavy stocks which they filled up on for Christmas. Maybe they are—and maybe they are having success.

The facts remain that cologne is not a beverage or a medicine, that the dry laws say nothing about cologne, and that cologne contains more alcohol—more good alcohol, pure and undefiled—than any other commodity generally handled by drugstores.

TRAIN IS WRECKED

Most Spectacular Film Ever Made to
Be Shown in Oregon City

"The Juggernaut," in which a perfectly good train is set hurtling off a high trestle into a river, will thrill Saturday audiences at the Grand theatre this week. The train wreck is shown in one of the most startling films ever made; and following the wreck is seen a picture of the passengers struggling in the swift water of the stream.

In making this film a real accident nearly occurred, as some of the movie actors thrown into the river after the wreck were really unable to swim, and had to be actually rescued from drowning. Thus an added touch of unexpected realism is given to the action of the drama.

"The Juggernaut" has been secured by Manager Schram for one day only, and the Courier can honestly say that it has every reason to believe that it will be worth seeing.

18 SUPERVISORS UPON NEW LIST

BALANCE OF THE 57 ROAD MEN
HOLD OVER FOR ANOTHER
TERM, SAYS COURT

COMMISSIONERS GIVE LIST

Most Notable Change is in Oak Grove
District, where C. W. Risley Replaces Famous Ed Olds

After struggling with the appointments of road supervisors the better part of a week, Judge Anderson and Commissioners Mattoon and Knight Wednesday completed the appointments, and the approval of the supervisors who were elected by the road districts, and made public the list. Owing to changes in the road districts there are 57 supervisors named, 18 of them being new appointments, and the balance having been supervisors before.

The eighteen districts in which new supervisors have been named are Nos. 5, 6, 8, 12, 25, 26, 31, 32, 42, 43, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49 and 56. All the other districts are in charge of men who have had control of the roadwork for the past year. District 20 was formerly district 58, and is in charge of Supervisor John C. Miller, of Barton.

The most notable change in the list of supervisors is in district 47, where upon recommendation of the taxpayers C. W. Risley replaces Ed Olds. Other changes in the list of supervisors will be readily noted from a review of the names.

The appointees for the coming year, as named and approved by the county court, are as follows:

District	Name	Address
No. 1—S. L. Mullan		Milwaukie
No. 2—T. A. Roots		Clackamas
No. 3—H. Selbert		Boring, No. 1
No. 4—J. A. Kitching		Estacada
No. 5—John Meyer		Boring No. 1
No. 6—R. E. Jarl		Boring No. 2
No. 7—Dave Douglas		Sandy
No. 8—C. W. Kern		Brightwood
No. 9—Fred Lins		George
No. 10—Charles Duncan		Estacada
No. 11—E. L. Pope		Parkplace
No. 12—E. Gerber		Oregon City, No. 2
No. 13—J. Fullum		Oregon City, No. 2
No. 14—H. Hendel		Oregon City, No. 2
No. 15—L. Mattoon		Oregon City
No. 16—H. Engle		Oregon City, No. 1
No. 17—G. Koehler		Canby
No. 18—F. Kamrath		Oregon City, No. 1
No. 19—R. Schuebel		Canby, No. 1
No. 20—John C. Miller		Barton
No. 21—W. S. Gorbett		Colton
No. 22—H. J. Rastall		Molalla
No. 23—R. W. Zimmerman		Aurora, R. D.
No. 24—L. P. Spigle		Aurora, R. P. D.
No. 25—C. H. Lorenz		Aurora, No. 1
No. 26—W. O. Vaughan		Molalla
No. 27—J. D. Larkins		Marquam
No. 28—Leslie Shunk		Molalla, R. F. D.
No. 29—G. H. Gray		Aurora, No. 2
No. 30—Ed. Walker		Oswego
No. 31—G. G. Peters		Sherwood, No. 1
No. 32—Harry Jost		Sherwood, No. 2
No. 33—F. Millard		Estacada, R. F. D.
No. 34—W. Kaiser		Oregon City, No. 7
No. 35—Arthur Bunback		Boring
No. 36—J. McKinzie		Woodburn, No. 2
No. 37—C. W. Kruse		Oswego
No. 38—R. Richardson		Molalla, No. 1
No. 39—H. Fischer		Oregon City, No. 3
No. 40—D. L. Erdman		Boring
No. 41—H. L. Udell		Eagle Creek, R. D.
No. 42—A. C. Taylor		Hubbard, No. 2
No. 43—Fred Blaisdell		Eagle Creek
No. 44—A. S. Newton		Oregon City, R. 1
No. 45—P. Elliott		Colton, No. 1
No. 46—E. Nachand		Oregon City, No. 2
No. 47—C. W. Risley		Milwaukie, No. 1
No. 48—Carl Alt		Boring, No. 2
No. 49—W. B. Lemon		Estacada
No. 50—F. M. Townsend		Clackamas, No. 1
No. 51—A. L. Heacock		Boring
No. 52—W. H. Kanne		Lents, No. 2
No. 53—Ernest Conrad		Molalla, No. 1
No. 54—W. W. Long		Hubbard, No. 2
No. 55—G. Hively		Estacada, R. F. D.
No. 56—A. J. Cota		Springwater, No. 1
No. 57—A. F. Eymann		Aurora, No. 2

Members of the Canemah Progressive league are planning a social meeting for Tuesday of next week.

COUNCIL BATTLE LOSES IT'S FIRE

JUST TO KEEP HANDS IN TRIM
SCHUEBEL AND LODER EX-
CHANGE COMPLIMENTS

TEMPLETON SHOTS IN AIR

"Economy" Campaign of Mayor also is
Victim of New Policy of Not
Doing Anything Special

The expected drive of the Allies Wednesday night didn't materialize, but there was a slight conflict on a newly developed front.

No, gentle reader, this isn't a story about the European war, it is merely an account of the "business meeting" of Oregon City's council Wednesday evening, while the ear-blizzard howled outside.

The "Allies," Templeton, Cox, Andrews, Metzner and Albright, were slated for another drive at His Honor, Mayor E. C. Hackett. Templeton started the drive, all right, but a sharp reply from Mayor Hackett quenched his ambition for gore, and the big expected act of the evening fell flat.

Along towards the close of the evening Templeton got his chance to get into action, after there had been a little brush between the new "solid" and the Hackett supporters. Quoth Mr. Templeton:

"Mr. Mayor, I am moved to say a few words more. I want to understand that I want harmony, that I want to see this council make progress for the good of the city; but there are so many rumors going about—some of which may be true, I do not know—some very ugly rumors, that I think something ought to be said while the subject is still hot in the minds of the people. It has been stated that Mr. Burke was promised the appointment of street commissioner before this election—I say it is stated, I do not know whether it is true or not. It was stated that Mr. French had been promised or offered some kind of a job—I say it has been stated, I do not know whether it is true or not. It has been stated that other men have been offered jobs and rewards; and these rumors are getting pretty thick, and pretty warm. Now I want to read your honor a part of the Oregon Code—"

And so saying, Mr. Templeton read that section of the Corrupt Practices Act that refers to the promising of jobs and rewards for election work, and the making of pre-election pledges by candidates. Having read this, Mr. Templeton glared at Mr. Hackett and sat down.

"You don't mean to get up and say that I promised anybody anything, do you," snapped Mr. Hackett, glaring back at Mr. Templeton.

"You heard what I said, Mr. Mayor," replied Templeton.

"You don't dare say that I promised anybody anything," continued Mr. Hackett, leaning forward belligerently in his chair.

"You heard what I said; other than that I don't know anything about it," said Mr. Templeton.

And that was all that there was to that.

The unexpected fight of the evening started immediately after the minutes of the preceding meeting had been read. Councilman Roake, as chairman of the committee on the codification of the city ordinances, submitted a report recommending that the work be done by Livy Sipp, with the assistance of Christian Schuebel, and that bids be sought from the Oregon City print-shops for the work. Mr. Templeton remarked that he thought the bids ought to be confined exclusively to Oregon City printers, even if it cost the city \$100 more than if Portland shops were asked to submit bids. Mr. Roake explained that it was the intention of the committee to have printed about 250 books, containing the charter, its amendments, a copy of the Barcroft act, and the city ordinances, and thought that with these the book would be somewhat larger than the present ordinance book.

Mr. Schuebel got the floor and said that if he might be allowed to suggest, only the police ordinances and the franchises be included in the book.

"If you're going to codify the ordinances," remarked Recorder Loder, "and not only a part of them."

"Why, that would be ridiculous," said Mr. Schuebel, "a lot of these ordinances are dead. There are street ordinances, for instance, and contract ordinances. Why, if you put all of the ordinances in the book you'll have a volume so big"—and Mr. Schuebel held his hands about two feet apart.

Mr. Loder opined that there were a lot of ordinances that ought to go in to the book that Mr. Schuebel seemed to think were dead, and wound up his remarks by saying that "no two men ought to be the judge of what this council wants when it orders the ordinances codified."

Chairman Roake of the committee said that he had taken Mr. Schuebel's advice in making his report. Mr. Schuebel reiterated that all that were

needed were police ordinances and the franchises. "If you put 'em all in it, it is a foolish waste of money, and nothing will be gained," he said.

Then he smiled at Mr. Loder and gave a lecture on codifying ordinances and laws in general, telling what Portland and other cities had done, and launching into a review of state codes before he was through. Councilman Metzner tried to get the matter referred back to the committee, but Mr. Hackett stopped the brewing war by appointing Messrs. Loder, Stipp and Schuebel a committee on the matter, and ordering that the material for the book be submitted to the council for final approval before it was printed, and that the codification be of "ordinances in effect."

Chief of Police Blanchard then put a tankard of pure mountain water on the council table, and while the council drank, Chairman Andersen of the South Fork Water commission submitted a final report. The report asked that an auditor be appointed to check up all figures in the commission's account, and contained the glad-some information that a balance of \$25,000 had been turned over to the water board in cash, and that further cash to the extent of \$1,559.88 had been turned over to the operating committee of West Linn and Oregon City to care for the pipeline. The actual cost of the pipeline was given as \$322,115.12. West Linn has issued bonds to the extent of \$116,500 to cover its share of the line.

On motion of Templeton the report was accepted and a vote of thanks given to the commissioners. Later in the evening an ordinance authorizing the sale of a third interest in the pipe line, the water rights ad the right-of-way to West Linn was read first time, and will come up for final passage February 2.

The claim of Mr. James for damages to his property from the bursting of the Twelfth street sewer was ordered settled for \$99.90, Councilman Roake saying he would add ten cents to that from his own pocket to make up the \$100 agreed upon as a proper settlement. Mr. James at first asked for \$250.

A bill of \$181.88, said to be a balance due on the rental of a gasoline road roller for use on Division street was presented from the city council of Milwaukie, with the statement: "this account is long overdue and we would appreciate a prompt settlement." It was referred to Street Commissioner Babcock for investigation.

The bill from the fire chief for extra flushing of hydrants was allowed on motion of Metzner. Mr. Metzner also remarked that the time had come round again for Oregon City to purchase 500 feet of fire hose, and the fire and water committee was instructed to advertise for bids.

Bids for cleaning the city's paved streets were opened. Robert Sarton submitted three propositions for flushing the streets, at \$90., \$100 and \$115 a month, depending on the amount of work done. C. C. Lake and W. M. Knoop submitted a bid of \$200 a month for sweeping the streets, cleaning catch-basins, removing garbage and caring for the dog-pound, and offered to buy a sweeper if the city would take it off their hands at the time their contract expired. Councilman Cox appeared to be behind the Lake and Knoop deal, for when Councilman Van Auken started to read a statement showing that this work last year cost the city an aggregate of \$271 a month, Cox had to decipher the statement for Van Auken. The matter of the bids was referred to the street committee.

The Portland Railway, Light & Power company asked the council for a refund on a book of unused liquor-shipping affidavits, but didn't get it. The interurban corporation went haul any more booze since the state has gone dry, and wanted fifty cents back for the certificates not used up.

The committee on the legality of the city water board asked for more time to investigate its problems, and got until February 2.

Mayor Hackett then sprang his "economy campaign," for which his "business meeting" of the council had been called. Mr. Hackett had an idea that he could pare down the budget a trifle. He read the items of the budget one at a time, and the council let him read them. But that was all they stood for. An effort of the mayor to cut the city health officer's salary was killed pronto, though the city executive did make the council go on record as standing for the \$15 a month boost given him.

When it got down to the matter of cutting police salaries, Mr. Roake said that he thought since the state had gone dry the chief was having a snap. The council didn't agree with him, and the chief's salary stayed where the last council put it. Tentative efforts to cut the advance from the salaries of the night patrolmen also met sudden death at the hands of the council.

And to make future salary-cutting difficult for the year, the council passed a set of resolutions approving the wages paid all city employees.

Somewhat dampened firework were then set off by Mayor Hackett, who endeavored to explain the rumpus that occurred last week about the elevator employees, an account of which is printed elsewhere in this issue. Mr. Hackett said Mr. Van Auken had conceived the happy idea of firing Bailey and Shockey from the elevator and substituting McDonald and Confer, and that as the street committee had charge of the elevator he had told

ELECTION LAWS ARE "FORGOTTEN"

CORRUPT PRACTICES ACT NOT
POPULAR IN COUNTY SEAT,
ACCORDING TO PEOPLE

MAYOR FILES NO STATEMENT

Rumor that Grand Jury Will be Asked
To Probe Promises Alleged Were
Made by Aspirants

The Oregon "Corrupt Practices Act," a law designed to purify politics, was happily forgotten by candidates in the last county seat municipal election, if reports in general circulation are to be credited. In fact they were "forgotten" to such a general extent that there is a well-laid plan on foot to have the Clackamas county grand jury probe into the matter.

Certain violations of the law are admitted. Certain other alleged violations are not admitted, but are said to be of such general knowledge that there will be plenty of evidence for the grand jury to discover if the matter is brought to the attention of the inquisitors.

Among the various things that the corrupt practices act provides is that all candidates must file a statement of their election expenses within 15 days following the date of the election at which they were aspirants for office, and that if they had no campaign expenses, they file a sworn statement to that effect.

Mayor Hackett filed no statement. He admits it. He says he "forgot" it. He also says that he spent no money in the effort to be elected mayor of Oregon City.

W. A. Long, who was a candidate for mayor against Mr. Hackett, did not file any statement of election expenses with the city recorder. None of the councilmanic candidates filed such statements. Neither did they file any with the county clerk.

Thus it appears that every man who was a candidate for office at the last election in Oregon City violated the corrupt practices act. And there is a nice fat fine provided for such violations, if anybody wants to prosecute.

The election laws also provide that no person shall promise any other person a job in return for work done in a candidate's behalf. If it can be proved that any candidate gained election to office through the effort of another WHO WAS PROMISED A MATERIAL REWARD FOR HIS WORK, the candidate is not only subject to a hearty fine and imprisonment, but such candidate is debarred from holding the office so fraudulently won.

It is this latter part of the election laws, which it is said, may be called to the attention of the grand jury. It is declared, and there are reasons to believe it correct, that at least one of the successful candidates at the recent city election promised jobs to certain of his supporters if he was elected. It is also declared, with equal truth to the first declaration, that one of the candidates wrote a letter to an officer of a certain fraternal society in the county seat, saying that the fraternal organization could name a member of the police force if as an organization it would support a certain candidate.

AND THE REQUEST WAS MADE THAT THE LETTER BE RETURNED WITH THE ANSWER.

If this is true—and several local businessmen say they saw the letter in question—it would appear that at least one elected candidate is holding office in violation of the provisions of the corrupt practices act, and that he could be debarred from further holding office if the matter was insisted upon. This will be brought to the attention of the grand jury if opponents of this man have their way.

It seems peculiar that the candidate sending the letter in question asked for its return. He must have been afraid of that letter. And it is unfortunate that the businessman who is said to have received the letter didn't keep it. A good citizen would have kept the letter and have turned it over to the district attorney. Maybe this matter will all be aired before the next grand jury, and if it is, Oregon City bids fair to provide a sensation for the edification of the rest of the county that will be well worth beholding.

Jones Pleads Guilty

After appealing his case from the justice court, in which he was fined \$25 for assault, Price Jones, of Cottrell, pleaded guilty in circuit court Wednesday to the same charge that was preferred against him in the lower court. Judge Campbell accepted his plea and fined him \$50—just twice the sum he was assessed in the justice court—and gave him 90 days in which to pay it. Jones was accused of having assaulted