

OREGON CITY COURIER

34th Year

OREGON CITY, OREGON, THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1916

Number 1

REFUNDING BONDS RISE IN COUNCIL

CITY SECURITIES SOAR TWO POINTS IN ALMOST AS MANY MINUTES

NET RESULT, THOUGH, NOTHING

Jitney Ordinance Ghost Dances into Session and Out Again.—New Cemetery Plat is Ordered

Oregon City's refunding bonds were quoted at 96 in the council chamber Wednesday night, and a few moments later rose to 97. Shortly after this they were quoted at 98, with 99 1/2 bid—but when the market closed they were quoted at 90 loads of dirt.

Which, in a nutshell, tells the story of a spectacular financial battle in which M. D. Latourette, F. B. Pratt and Christian Schuebel starred, with the council playing as chorus. The bond matter came up well towards the close of the meeting, when Recorder Loder announced that the time had come to open bids for the five percent, 20-year securities voted by the people some months ago.

The only bid appearing was submitted by M. D. Latourette, who offered to sell the bonds to a Denver buyer for par and accrued interest; but who asked four percent on the transaction as his fee for acting as the city's fiscal agent. A certified check for \$5,000 accompanied Mr. Latourette's proposal.

Councilman Roake did some figuring, and then asked if he understood things correctly. "Your proposition, Mr. Latourette, means that the city will get 96 for the bonds," he asked. Mr. Latourette said Mr. Roake had figured it out exactly.

F. B. Pratt, agent for Morris Brothers, who have bought many of the former issues of city bonds, then bobbed up. He said that if the council would give him a 20-day option on the bonds he believed he could get a buyer who would pay par and accrued interest, and that for such service his firm would charge the city a fee of but one-half of one percent. Mr. Latourette's commission, of four percent, he pointed out, would amount to between \$11,000 and \$12,000.

Mr. Latourette assured the council that he was acting solely in the city's interest, but added that every time the bonds were "hawked around" and not bought, the city would lose a point or two in valuation. A somewhat spirited discussion of bonds in general and the refunding bonds in particular then followed.

Finally Mr. Schuebel took a hand in the discussion. After reviewing the question as to whether the seven-mill levy provided for the bonds would be sufficient to care for the principal and interest within the 20 years life of the securities, and concluding that it would if nothing unexpected happened, Mr. Schuebel sprung a new solution of the middle.

"It seems to me that the sensible thing to do," he said, "would be to go back to the people again with an amendment to the bonding ordinance, and ask that power be given the council to levy seven mills or as much more as might be necessary to care for the interest and principal of the bonds. If the people should refuse to grant the council this, we would be no worse off than we are at present; and if they grant it, we only technical objection to the bonds would be removed.

"Also, if the people do not give the council this power, we can turn round to the warrant holders and exchange the bonds for their warrants; or if they don't want to take the bonds, we can let them keep on holding the warrants. I am certainly not in favor of paying \$13,000 simply to sell the bonds at this time, when we can go to the people and perhaps settle all difficulties for \$75 or \$85. Oregon City must meet its obligations anyway, so the bonds are worth at least par all the time—or else they aren't worth anything."

General discussion of all the proposals was then indulged in by the council in informal session. Finally Mr. Templeton was hit with a bright idea, and suggested that the matter be referred to the finance committee and that they report back by Friday night. Mr. Latourette wanted an immediate report on the matter, and said that if the council would act at once, he would raise his bid from 96 to 97. Cheered by this advance the council talked a little more, and Mr. Latourette announced that he would increase his bid another point and make it 98, subject to telegraphic confirmation of his client.

Councilman VanAuken wanted to wait till Friday night, so Mr. Pratt could get a bid from his client. Councilman Roake put this suggestion in the form of a motion.

"You want to move first to reject my bid," said Mr. Latourette. Mr. Roake said he didn't want to do anything of the kind; that while the council had called for bids Wednesday, there was nothing in the

A LITTLE TALK ABOUT CIRCULATION, AND WHY THE COURIER LEADS THEM

The Courier has a larger circulation than all the other papers in Clackamas county put together. The Courier wouldn't say this if it wasn't so. And if it wasn't so the other papers would prove that it wasn't. People read the Courier from the front page to the back. They read the advertisements, because they know that Courier ads are truthful, and that bargains described in Courier ads are real bargains. And people aren't "stopping" the Courier, either. Every week a dozen or so of good folk come in and plunk down their little dollar, so they can read the Courier for a year. They like it. You can come in any time and give us a dollar for the Courier for one year, and we'll guarantee to give you several dollars' worth of good reading in return—newsy reading, of the sort that will interest and help you.

LOCAL CITIZENS DO KINDLY DEED

QUICK RESPONSE GIVEN WHEN COURIER ASKS FOR AID IN BURYING HAYCK

FUNERAL SERVICE IS SIMPLE

Men and Women Glad to Assist in Effort to Give Elderly Farmer Suitable Cemetery Grave

"How much, then, is a man of more value than a sheep?" These words, from the twelfth verse of the twelfth chapter of Matthew, enunciated by the Rev. W. T. Milliken at the close of his funeral sermon over the remains of the late James Hayck last Thursday afternoon, fittingly summed up the spirit that was back of the effort to give the poor remains of the burned farm laborer a fitting burial, even if it was two months after his death. It was the realization that James Hayck had once been a man that made local folk volunteer so much in his behalf; and that made men and women forget the station in life that had been occupied by James Hayck when he was alive.

Dr. Milliken opened his funeral sermon with the story of the shepherd who left the ninety and nine sheep to go in search of the one that was lost, and with this as a text, as it were, brought out the fact that the remains lying still in the white casket on one side of the chapel had once been a man, filled with the breath of God, and living with a man's hopes and ambitions.

"This man, in respect to whose memory we are now gathered here," said Dr. Milliken, "was once a little baby. Somewhere, we know not where, he was held in his mother's arms; somewhere a good woman looked upon his face knowing that he was her son, and dreamed dreams of that son's future. Sometime, we know not when, this baby grew to man's estate, and went out into the world to carve his own life. He had his ambitions, his hopes, as every young man must have. He had his ideals, his plans, and he tried to follow them, as every man must do. We know naught of his life; we know but little of his close save that it was tragic. But we know he was a man, that he was a creature of God's; and because of that we know that he should have decent burial, and a word of prayer over his grave."

Last week, when the Courier told of the odd circumstances that had surrounded the death of James Hayck, and of the virtual abandonment of his bones in the ruin of his cabin between Beaver Creek and Highland, there was an instant recognition of the fact that something radically wrong had occurred. As women folk of the neighboring district had felt about it, so did the big-hearted men and women of Oregon City feel; and when the Courier started the plan for a real funeral for James Hayck, the response was spontaneous and highly gratifying.

The Rev. W. T. Milliken volunteered to conduct funeral services. The Myers and Brady undertaking establishment volunteered the use of their chapel, County Judge Anderson, on behalf of the county court, and in spite of the fact that the matter of James Hayck had once been officially settled, said the county court would stand the cost of giving his remains a fitting receptacle and burial. John W. Loder volunteered the use of his automobile to transport the casket from the undertaker's chapel to Mountain View cemetery. Ladies of the Baptist church expressed an interest in the case, and as a result there were beautiful flowers on the casket when the funeral exercises were held.

And then came the surprises. Mr. Myers and Mr. Brady, of the undertaking firm, not satisfied with the county court's willingness to provide a plain box for the remains of the dead stranger, talked matters over between themselves. They wanted to do something, too—and so James Hayck came to have a neat white casket, with a silver plate on top bearing the words "At Peace," and with four silver lilies upon the sides. Then leading men and women of Oregon City heard of the affair, and they wanted to do something, to show that they believed a man was worth more than a sheep. A small purse was subscribed; turned over to the Courier, and the sum thus realized was used in paying for details of the funeral that would otherwise have been lacking.

At the funeral Mrs. L. H. Olmsted sang "We Shall Meet Beyond the River." As the final chords of the prophetic words died away, there were deep eyes in the chapel, and there was deep and serious thought everywhere. Those who made the real funeral of James Hayck possible, either by attending or by helpfully contributing money or effort, were as follows: The Rev. W. T. Milliken, Mrs. W. T. Milliken, Mrs. L. H. Olmsted, the Myers & Brady company, E. N. Hicks, J. D. Olson, Charles T. Sievers,

CONGRATULATIONS IN ORDER. Courier Celebrates Natal Day—34 Years of Useful Service.

Thirty-four years ago this afternoon—March 23, 1882, to be exact—this newspaper was founded in Oregon City. At that time it was not called the Courier, in fact 1882 was so long ago, that very few of the old timers hereabout will remember what name the Courier went under in those days. That isn't material anyhow.

Suffice to say, the early newspaper began to grow from that date, and during the ups and downs of its journalistic career has maintained a healthy growth, even if its name has been changed once or twice during the interim. The start was modest. Some 75 copies made up the whole circulation of the first issue.

The Courier can hardly refrain from shaking hands with itself. Its influence has extended as the years have rolled along, and now it carries not only a wide prestige, but also the largest bona fide circulation of any county weekly in the state of Oregon.

The Courier is first, last, and all the time, a paper of the people. It will continue to grow, under the present management as it has during its former administrations. And in making this statement, we are not unmindful nor unappreciative of the loyal support which has been tendered by the people of Clackamas county, and without which the Courier on its 34th birthday, would have been no more important than when the first issue was struck from the old Washington hand-press in the early spring of 1882.

G COMPANY INSPECTED

Federal Officers Put Militiamen Through Their Paces

Forty-two enlisted members of G Company, Oregon City's militia organization, faced federal inspection bravely Wednesday night in Army hall, and acquitted themselves with much credit. The men went through the manual of arms in good style, and managed the more intricate maneuvers of skirmish line advance and retreat well enough to join the United States forces in Mexico. A small gathering of spectators watched the evolutions, and decided that the local company knew its business of soldiering.

The report of the federal inspection will be made to the War Department, and on this report will be determined the question as to whether or not the company will be disbanded. Those who saw the company in action, however, believe that the men acquitted themselves well, and that no order abolishing the local company will be issued.

NEW POST OFFICE?

Secretary of Treasury Thinks \$55,000 Enough for County Seat

According to advice received from the national capital, Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo has reported on the Oregon City post office bill that he believes \$55,000 would be a sufficient outlay for a federal building here, with an additional allowance of \$10,000 for a site. Secretary McAdoo thinks a one-story building would be ample for local requirements.

The report is on the Hawley measure, introduced some time ago, proposing a much larger appropriation for a federal building in the county seat. Local boosters for a new post office are much encouraged to hear that the matter has finally reached Secretary McAdoo's hands. There is no appropriation in sight for the building from the present session of congress.

DEDICATORY EXERCISES

At Highschool Auditorium Monday Evening, March 27, at 8 O'clock

The following is the complete program of the dedicatory exercises to be held in the new highschool building Monday evening:

Music, High School Orchestra, Prof. Gustav Flechter, director; invocation, Rev. W. T. Milliken; music, High School Orchestra; address, J. A. Churchill, State Supt. Public Instruction; address, Mrs. Eva Emery Dye; vocal solo, Osa Lawrence Woodfin, Miss Holmes, accompanist; address, Dr. Kenneth Latourette; address, Hon. J. E. Hedges, chairman Board of Directors; music, High School Orchestra; inspection of building and equipment.

Every taxpayer, patron and friend is urged to be present.

Local Delegates Named

President O. D. Eby, of the Oregon City Commercial club, has appointed H. Leighton Kelly, H. E. Williams and Chas. Parker delegates from Clackamas county to the "preparatory" convention to be held in Spokane on March 27 and 28.

E. T. Mass, O. W. Eastham, Charles Schram, John N. Sievers, George C. Brownell, W. A. Dimick, H. E. Cross, W. L. Mulvey, Grant B. Dimick, George Bannan, William J. Wilson, S. O. Dillman, Dr. L. A. Morris, Dr. H. S. Mount, O. D. Eby, W. A. Long, L. Adams, John W. Loder and members of the Courier staff.

OREGON LUMBER NOT SUFFICIENT

STATE-GROWING SO FAST IT HAS TO GET ITS SUPPLIES FROM WASHINGTON

FEDERAL FIGURES CREDITABLE

Interesting Comparison between Two Big States Shows Oregon Utilizes Vast Amount Timber

The Forest Service has just issued the results of a preliminary statistical study to show the relation between the annual production of timber products and the consumption of such material within the states of Oregon and Washington.

This study has brought out the fact that Washington consumes in her timber industries over six billion board feet, or 82 per cent of her log production, and 87 1/2 per cent of the wood cut from her forests annually; while Oregon uses in her timber industries nearly three billion board feet or 27 1/2 per cent in excess of her log production, and 16 per cent in excess of the wood cut from her forests each year. Owing to natural geographic conditions, she draws heavily on Washington for raw material for her mills and thereby conserves her own resources.

Washington consumes 17 1/2 per cent of her lumber production, or nearly eight hundred million feet. Of this, more than half is used for building purposes, about 7 per cent by the railroads, over one-third by the wood using industries, and a small percentage (.6 per cent) in mine work. Oregon consumes nearly 20 per cent of her lumber production, or over four hundred million board feet. Of this amount, more than half is used by the building trade, approximately 12 per cent by the railroads, 30 per cent by the wood using industries, and a small fraction (.2 per cent) in mine work.

When it comes to a per capita use of wood, the residents of Washington actually consume in the form of timber products within the state 225 cubic feet per capita annually, as compared with 100 cubic feet per capita for the entire United States, while Oregon uses 217 cubic feet per capita. Eighty-two per cent of Oregon's consumption are for fuel purposes.

BOY BANDIT CAUGHT

Milwaukee Officers Capture Lad Who Broke Parole Two Years Ago

Sunday Marshall Riley, of Milwaukee, assisted by Deputy Sheriff Mulken, captured Elmer Babeock, alias Frank Nolan, 17 years old, who escaped from the state reform school two years ago. They brought the lad to the county seat and turned him over to Juvenile Officer Frost, who Sunday night returned the boy to the Salem institution to finish his term. Babeock was sent to the reform school from Woodburn.

The youth was discovered by Mullen, sleeping in his barn. He was armed with a small revolver, a leather sash, and a pocket flash-light. He had with him \$6.16, and told the officers, after he had been arrested, that he got the money from a man in Tacoma who gave him work. He said he carried his gun and sash to protect him in case he got into trouble on the road. The officers believe the boy has been traveling with yeggs since his escape from the reform school.

RAIN CAUSES SLIDE

Road to Barton Blocked by Several Hundred Yards of Earth

The hard rains of the equinoctial storms of this week started a serious earth slide on the Bakers Bridge-Barton road, where it passes through the steepest part of the Clackamas gorge, and over 200 tons of dirt and rock slipped down the hillside and fell across the highway. Traffic was entirely blocked on the main road, and teams and automobiles had to detour over the narrow road on the opposite side of the river.

Road men will tackle the job of clearing the slide at once, but it will probably be well towards the middle of next week before the main part of the slide is removed. It is estimated that 250 cubic yards of earth will have to be moved in order to clear the highway.

Mrs. Lewthwaite Hurt

The old proverb "more haste, less speed" was unfortunately illustrated in Gladstone this week, when Mrs. Gertrude Lewthwaite, a member of the office force of the Crown-Willamette Paper company ran for a car while on her way to work. Mrs. Lewthwaite slipped on the wet sidewalk and fell, breaking her left leg below the knee. She was taken to her home and given surgical aid, and is now resting as comfortably as could be expected.

NOW IS THE TIME FOR YOU TO REGISTER; ELSE YOUR BALLOT IS LOST

Registration closes April 18. There is less than a month left. If you don't register by April 18, you cannot vote this year, either at the primaries or at the general election. The only people who will be permitted to register after April 18 are those who may be admitted to citizenship after that date, or those who become of age after that date. You don't want to lose your vote this year—there are too many important offices to be filled, and too many important measures on which you should express an opinion. The only SAFE thing to do is to REGISTER TODAY. DO IT NOW!

REV. T. B. FORD HERE

Prominent Methodist Speaks at Laymen's Conference in County Seat

The Rev. T. B. Ford, former pastor of the First Methodist church in Oregon City, and now superintendent of the Willamette valley district, visited Oregon City Monday evening and was the honor guest at a banquet given by those interested in the laymen's missionary movement. After the banquet, which was given in the social hall of the Congregational church, the meeting took up a discussion of ways and means to increase the local church membership.

J. W. Bowland was toastmaster. Short, snappy talks of the conference in question were made by W. E. Hasler, W. H. VanWay, George E. Randall, C. A. Williams, C. I. Stafford, R. B. Cox, J. F. Jack and Dr. T. B. Ford. Selections were rendered by the quartet of Messrs. Stafford, Goodwin, Calkins and Hawkins.

Among those present were: the Revs. Curtin, of Molalla; Coleman, of Clackamas; L. F. Smith, of Portland, and John Woodfin of Salem, and F. J. Toose, O. W. Eastham, E. C. Dye and J. M. Wilkinson, the last for forty years a deacon of the Oregon City Congregational church.

NO TRUTH TO IT

Roy Eaton Not Killed, as Reported Late Last Week

Roy Eaton, who reads meters for the Portland Railway, Light & Power company, and who has the added distinction of being the youngest man in Clackamas county to travel on the trolley on a pass of his own, is not dead—nor even half dead. He came into the Courier office himself and said so.

Mr. Eaton's desire to have the Courier know he is still alive was the result of a report spread about the county seat last Saturday to the effect that he had been hurled from a car at Milwaukee and killed. Telephone calls to the morgues and hospitals failed to show any trace of Mr. Eaton; though officials of the P. R. L. & P. Co. admitted that it was possible that he had been murdered by employees of the Gas company.

It later developed that Mr. Eaton, at the time of his reported fatal accident, was out inspecting power lines, and some was telephoned to Oregon City the highly imaginary account of his death.

MRS. NORRIS, PLAYRIGHT

Production from Pen of Local Woman is Presented by Children

Mrs. J. W. Norris, the wife of City Physician Norris, made her debut to county seat folk last week as the author of a play, and her drama was presented before the Woman's Club by a number of children. The title of the playlet, "Modernizing Grandpa," was most appropriate, and the way she saw it and listened to its clever lines applauded the author heartily.

The play was presented at the "Baby Night" entertainment given by the Woman's Club. Other featured of the evening were songs by Mrs. W. C. Green, Mrs. C. P. Romig, Miss Mattie Johnson and Mrs. F. B. Schoenborn; and a debate between Mrs. F. J. Toose and Mrs. J. R. Landsborough on "Resolved, that the modern way of bringing up children is better than the old."

HELP FOR BIRDS

Humane Society Leaders Will Prosecute Boys Who Kill Robins

Recent complaints that many small boys have been hunting and killing robins and other song birds, and that the youngsters have been seriously interfering with nest making, have been received by Miss Anita McCauley of the Clackamas County Humane Society; and members of the organization have been asked to be on the watch for such actions.

Boys caught annoying or attacking song birds in the future will be apprehended and prosecuted by the society. There is a fine of from five to ten dollars provided for such acts of wantonness; and as the Humane Society folk are in earnest, quite a number of county seat lads are in greater jeopardy than they are realizing.

You can get the Courier for one year for \$1.00—if you pay in advance.

CHARITY DRAINS COUNTY'S FUNDS

GREATEST SINGLE EXPENSE IN 1915 WAS FOR CARE AND PROVISION FOR POOR

CIRCUIT COURT ALSO COSTLY

Experting of County Books Brings Out Many Facts That Will Prove of Interest to All Taxpayers

In 1915 it cost Clackamas county \$11,524.66 to care for the indigent poor. This does not include \$9,673.83 that was paid out in "mothers' pensions," nor does it include \$435 which the county paid to help support indigent soldiers. The whole \$11,524.66 went out in little amounts for county relief of men, women and families who could not care for themselves. Commenting on these figures, J. O. Staats, deputy assessor, who has just completed experting the county books, says in his report:

"The greatest single item of expense is the care of the unfortunates of the county, who are unable to care for themselves. This seems to be growing more rapidly than any other county expense, and it would seem a wise move to make some provision by which all those supported by the county could be grouped together and cared for with greater economy. The amount spent in two years under the present method would purchase a farm and provide buildings where they could be housed and save the rent now being paid, and the necessary provisions could be purchased in quantities at a much lower figure than is now paid from month to month.

"The farm, under reasonable careful management, would contribute largely in defraying the expense.

"An itemized statement showing the exact cost of house rent, water, provisions, etc., that the county is forced to pay for under present conditions, if placed before the taxpayers, would convince them—or at least a large majority of them—that a county farm is necessary for the best interests of the taxpayers themselves."

As Mr. Staats so well points out, the great drain that charity has brought upon the county funds is caused mainly by the manner in which county relief is given. It is not the fault of the county court that it has to be given in this way—it is because the county has no poor farm or county home of any kind where the indigent could be concentrated and cared for in an economical way. Relief has to be given to each case individually, and the fact that the poor are widely scattered throughout the county, and that they cannot at present be given any county employment that would aid them in caring for themselves, makes the drain all the heavier.

Under the expense items of the county, the circuit court comes next after the large item for the care of the indigent poor. Last year the circuit court cost the county \$10,214.37. This amount, however, was not an absolute drain, as fines imposed helped offset some of the outlay. In addition to this, many of the court costs were concerned with keeping order in the county, with the punishment of crime, and with bettering conditions generally.

According to the report submitted to the county court by Mr. Staats, the sheriff's office, exclusive of tax collection charges, cost the county \$4,219.48 in 1915. The tax collector's bureau cost \$3,230.89. These figures differ quite materially from a set of figures given out by the sheriff's office early in the year and printed in the Oregon City Enterprise on January 7, when it was claimed that the sheriff's office had been run during 1915 at a total cost of \$4,534.38; which sum was declared to INCLUDE the cost of the tax-collecting work for three-quarters of the year.

As the tax collecting work for the year cost \$3,230.89, it is reasonable to assume that for three-quarters of that time (when the work was charged to the sheriff's office) it amounted to three-quarters of that sum, or approximately \$2,423.16. Adding this sum to the actual expense of the sheriff's office and the work done therein during 1915—which is quite a different figure from the \$4,534.38 claimed by the sheriff earlier in the year; some \$2,108.26 difference, in fact.

Mr. Staats' report shows a number of things that will interest taxpayers. From October 1, 1914 to January 1, 1916, there was collected in taxes \$753,461.19, and back taxes from the rolls of 1907 to 1914 inclusive were yet uncollected to the extent of \$119,570.60.

During 1915 the recorder's office took in as fees a total of \$6,303.06. It cost \$3,965.60 to run the office, so under Recorder Dedman the office took in as fees a total of \$6,303.06. It cost \$4,965.60 to run the office, so under Recorder Dedman the office paid its own expenses and then left a handsome balance for the county.

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