

WILL FIGHT SALOONS

PLAN ON FOOT TO APPOINT AN EXCISE BOARD FOR OREGON CITY.

DISTURBS SALOON MEN

Don't Like Idea of Paying Big Tax and then Have the Saloon Loaded with Many Restrictions.

A small body of citizen who have no love for the saloon have taken the matter in hand to as far as possible eliminate the saloon from Oregon City, and as part of the program they propose to have what saloons remain run as open as other lines of business. While the number of those in the movement at the inception is small it is planned to increase the number as necessary until all who will shall be asked to join in the effort to practically banish saloons.

The plan is to have council pass an ordinance establishing an excise board. This board will consist of the Mayor and four others appointed by him, members to hold office four years and terms of two to expire every other year. And as those interested figure it, the Mayor, being unfriendly to the saloon, he and his board will work in harmony to eliminate that institution.

In order that citizens of Oregon City may vote on the question December 2, it will be necessary to secure the signatures of 15 percent of the voters to a petition to that effect within 30 days. Those at work in the movement say they will accomplish it and then turn in and vote the project through at the proper time. The movement is gaining considerable momentum and the saloon men are becoming nervous in the premises.

According to reports many restrictions will be placed on the liquor business by the proposed excise law. The saloon man is required to obtain the signatures of 30 resident free holders in the ward where he proposes to conduct his business before his application for a license can be filed, and his petition must be accompanied by a payment of \$200 for the first quarter and a bond for \$500, protecting the city for the payment of all damages, fines, penalties or forfeitures against any statute or city ordinance that may be adjudged.

Any citizen may protest to the excise board against the granting of a license, and if his protest goes unheeded, he has the right to appeal to the municipal court. The law proposed for Oregon City is modeled on the state excise law in force in Nebraska. It is estimated that more than \$100,000 per annum is expended in the 16 saloons of this city, and at least one-half of that sum comes from the pockets of working men. Seventy-five per cent of the local saloons may be driven out of business if the law is enacted.

If the proposed law should be enacted the saloons will be run as open as a confectionery store, for it is

provided that all screens, blinds, paint and partitions which might obstruct a view from sidewalk into the interior of the shops must be abolished forthwith.

Free lunches will not be permitted, and there must be no singing, dancing, photographs or playing on musical instruments of any kind within the saloon. Pool and billiard tables, slot machines, dice games, roulette wheels and other gambling devices will not be allowed, and no checks or any token of credit shall be given or accepted.

The business must all be conducted in one large room, with no angles or concealed places, in order that any person may see from without or within just what is going on. The exact location of the bar, if there is one, must be stated in the application for a license, and the bar shall not be moved except by permission of the excise board. No seat, chair, bench or lounging place shall be placed in saloons for the use and convenience of the patrons. Women and minors shall not be allowed to enter a saloon for any purpose.

The penalty for any violation of the new laws is placed at not less than \$50 nor more than \$100 for each offense.

Saloon men look upon the movement with contempt. They aver that the merchants are not compelled to keep their windows open to view but fill them with all kinds of displays of wares and can use them as they please. They say that if temperance people do not want saloons why not abolish them and not try and kill them by sandbagging the owners after extracting the license fee.

One saloonist volunteered the information that it had been an easy matter to secure enough signers to the petition, but when it came to a vote it would be different. One and all were of the opinion that the proposed ordinance insisted on so much that it would of its own weight destroy its own effectiveness.

NEW SCHOOL BOOKS FOR ALL GRADES

LAW, REQUIRING COMPULSORY ATTENDANCE AT SCHOOL SAYS FINE AND PRISON

A new law passed by the last legislature makes it compulsory that all children between the ages of 9 and 14 attend school for the whole term provided for the district in which they live. Children between the years of 14 and 16 must attend unless regularly employed. The only exception where the child is physically able is in cases where children attend parochial or private schools.

The penalty is fine and imprisonment of the parent after notification by the truant officer. And the law makes it the duty of the teacher to notify the truant officer of any case where attendance is not regular, and any parent can report the teacher for failure to make such report.

The State Text Book Commission has chosen all new books for the ninth grade and all new books for all grades below the ninth except in the case of Thomas' Elementary History and Cyr's fourth and fifth readers. This means the cleaning out of all the old books and a nice fat wad for the school book trust.

NEW MASONIC TEMPLE; CORNER-STONE LAYING

VERY IMPRESSIVE CEREMONIES IN WHICH LOCAL AND VISITING MASONS JOIN

GRAND MASTER PEARCE

Adjusts the Stone, Inserts the Sealed Casket, Spreads on the Mortar and Places the Stone in its Position.

Promptly at 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon the procession of local Masons accompanied by the visiting Masons in attendance on the laying of the corner-stone of the new Masonic Temple on Main street, began the line of march from their present quarters at Sixth street to the new building in the course of construction near Seventh street. The procession was headed by the Milwaukee band, the marching Masons having at their head Grand Master Lot L. Pearce and Judge T. E. Ryan.

There was a large turnout of local and visiting Masons and the line of march showed the order off at its best. The Grand Lodge was convened at 1 o'clock in the Masonic Hall, and besides the Grand Master there were present Deputy Grand Master Edward Riddell, Grand Warden Norris Cox, Grand Tyler Tomisini, G. M. Hyland, J. M. Hodson, George L. Gray, J. B. David, Captain George A. Pease, who has the distinction of being the oldest living man who was made a member of Multnomah Lodge, Captain John T. Apperson, the oldest living member of Multnomah Lodge and many other men who are prominent in Oregon Masonry.

Grand Master Pearce set the corner stone with his own hands. He gauged the stone with a square, plumb and level and handled the trowel with the dexterity of a skilled Mason. He poured corn, oil and wine over the stone and returned the tools to Architect Robbins, in token of the fitting of the stone.

Past Master J. E. Hedges gave a brief history of the charter of Multnomah Lodge, which is the oldest Masonic fraternity west of the Missouri river. The charter was given to Joseph Kellogg in 1846, and in company with his father, Orin Kellogg and other sturdy pioneers, the precious document was started on its long journey across the plains to the West. It is said the party met with many discouragements, among others quarrelsome Indians, but after a long journey they arrived in Oregon and Multnomah Lodge, No. 48, was organized under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Missouri. Later the Oregon Grand Lodge was instituted and then Multnomah Lodge was numbered the first of the Masonic lodges in this state.

Captain J. T. Apperson made an address full of interesting reminiscences of the early days of Multnomah Lodge, and this concluded the ceremonies. The new Temple of Multnomah Lodge, No. 1, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, will, when completed, be one of the finest buildings in the city.

The laying of the corner-stone drew a large crowd of interested spectators who watched with interest each and every detail of the ceremony.

The new temple will be of brick construction, three and one-half stories in height, and no expense will be spared to make a substantial building. The lower floor and basement will be occupied by John Adams and the second floor will be given over to offices. The third and fourth floors will be utilized by Multnomah Lodge, A. F. & A. M., Clackamas Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and Pioneer Chapter, Order of Eastern Star.

ESTACADA BRIDGE SITE UNSETTLED

So far the bridge commission, composed of Judge Dimick, Commissioner John Lewellen and Thomas B. Killen, has been unable to agree on the site for the new bridge at Estacada. As is naturally the case the people living near the old bridge-site object to its removal further down the stream. And naturally those living further down the stream would be

pleased to see the new bridge erected alongside or nearby their own property, in the hopes that business conditions in their part of the town may be improved.

With these conditions staring them in the face the men comprising the bridge commission were at sea and as a possible way out, the city engineer, Wilfred A. White, has been instructed to make an examination of what he finds and report to the commission when that body will take the matter up and try and make equitable decision as to where the new structure shall be erected.

Interest in the choice of location is running high in Estacada and both factions are trying to show cause for acceptance of the location favored by each.

Along the line of the public discussion of the proposition Friday's Oregonian has this to say:

"It is authoritatively stated that the Clackamas bridge at Estacada will not be rebuilt this year, but that the present structure will be repaired to the extent of making it serviceable for another year. This is the end of the agitation that has developed during the last two months, ever since the County Court announced that a new bridge would be constructed."

When interviewed in the matter, Judge Dimick said that no such decision had been reached by the board. He indicated that a heated controversy might lead to such a step being taken, but so far no such action had been taken, and so far as the board was concerned no such movement is on foot. The future action of the board depends to some extent on what steps are taken by the contestants.

"GREENHORN" AFTER REID'S SCALP-LOCK

ENTERPRISE READER RESENTS THE CRITICISM OF FRUIT COMMISSIONER.

Editor Enterprise: Allow me please to say a few words in defense of some of those "poor, shiftless" farmers of Clackamas County whom J. H. Reid, fruit commissioner, has seen fit to hold up to ridicule through the columns of the Oregonian. Such remarks from a man in his position is a shame, and reflects more on himself than on those he tries to ridicule. How does he know the Clackamas county farmers are all "poor and shiftless"? Did he visit all the agricultural districts? Does he think everyone must raise fruit in order to create more revenue for an office like his? Where he expects to profit by such outbreaks of petty ridicule of the many industrious farmers here is beyond my comprehension. If he wishes to succeed and is sincere in his work of trying to educate the people to raise more and better fruits can he not see it would be wiser to use a little tact and common sense to teach those in error—not by force, but show them in a different way than he has adopted the error of their methods. All lands in Clackamas county are not adapted to fruit-raising and it is an industry that can be overdone as was demonstrated a few years ago, when prunes were a fad. There are many farmers today who can testify to this fact.

To succeed on a farm there must be something that will bring in returns every year, or better still, every month of the year, and what will come nearer doing that than dairying? Mr. Reid, I think the farmers are "awakening" to their interests and if you had taken trouble to make inquiries you could have ascertained facts that might have surprised you.

He says he only saw one "real farm." I can tell him where he can find dozens of them better by far than the one he mentioned. If Brother Reid had looked across the Clackamas when he was there, he would have seen the Clear Creek Creamery, the payroll of which last month amounted to \$4500. Now, Mr. Reid, people can't make butter out of "legs, horns and tails." Do a little figuring and see if it don't take some cream and quite a few cows to produce that amount of butter in a month. It is not always the cow with the long pedigree that is the most profitable to her owner. The most of the

creamery patrons have their cows milk tested.

There is more money in dairying than in ordinary farming for it is money every month, besides having the fertilizer he so much needs and saving the expense of the commercial article. If Mr. Reid will just comb the codlin moths out of his head and spray the San Jose scale from his eyes maybe he will be able to see a few good cows on his next trip; also see some hogs that are not the old pioneer sword-nouted razor-backs. Perhaps his "out-burst" was due to an over indulgence of unripe fruit. Anyhow he owes the good citizens of this county an apology. Come again and penetrate the wilds of this fertile but unappreciated county a little further next time but please do not mistake a band of goats for dairy cows when reporting you trip.

CLACKAMAS CO. GREENHORN

The Commercial Telegraphers' Union, composed of all the telegraph operators on strike in Portland, and their friends, to the number of over 500, gave a grand ball and benefit in Murlark hall Thursday night. The evening was both a social and a financial success. Over 800 tickets were sold.

SMUGGLING SILKS WITH TRAINED DOGS

One of the most clever methods of smuggling silk and opium into the United States from British Columbia yet known has been discovered by customs officers at Blaine, Wash. Trained dogs were used to carry on the business.

The first inkling that dogs were used for smuggling came a few days ago when Officer Lane, of the Bellingham station, shot a dog which he saw running through the thick timber near Blaine. The canine was loaded down with a leather saddle in which was found three pounds of opium and a package of silk.

The officers took a coon dog to the boundary line where the first canine was seen. For three days they waited before another dog came along with a pack saddle on its back. This time there were three dogs loaded down with the drug. The men let them pass, and then with the aid of the coon dog, they traced them to an old shack near Blaine.

The leather saddles were fashioned after those used by the hospital dogs in the Austrian Army.

BAPTIST CHURCH WILL BE IMPROVED

The membership of the Baptist church has decided to improve the property and are planning to make the improvements extensive. To perfect the changes wished for it will require \$2500, and so far about half that sum has been raised. Sunday morning at the church service an effort will be made to raise the sum needed additional to what has been pledged.

Among the improvements contemplated is moving the church building to the street line. This will be done if no other changes are made. Then the Sunday school room needs a complete overhauling, new windows are desired, a new baptistry, new electric lights and new interior decorations.

All these things will be possible if the congregation subscribes the \$2500 asked for, and as the plan of subscription embraces giving the subscribers time, it is believed the congregation will pledge that amount.

CONVICTS ESCAPE FROM PENITENTIARY

Four convicts escaped from the rock quarry guardhouse Sunday night and no trace of them has been found, though the prison bloodhounds have been trying to follow the trail all day. The men evidently devised some means of muffling their feet or destroying the scent, for the dogs would follow the trail a short distance and then lose it.

The men were employed crushing rock for road-building near the State Reform School and slept at night in a cottage near by. They escaped by digging through the walls. The men are: John Myers, age 33 serving two years for burglary in Umatilla County; Fred Green, aged 23, serving two years for larceny in Douglas County; E. L. Woodward, age 19, serving four years for horse-stealing in Sherman County; James Davis, aged 18, serving two years for forgery in Lane County.

EXTREME FLOODS

WILL BE NECESSARY TO GET BEYOND CONTROL AT THE LOWER BASIN

OVER FIVE FEET ADDED

To Height of High-Water Walls by the New Improvements—Concrete Walls to be Extended Later.

The permanent improvements at the Lower Basin are practically completed. Fifty thousand dollars has been expended by the Portland Railway, Light & Power Company in the construction of improvements at the falls of the Willamette that will last for all time. Work was started last May on a new concrete wall, forming the headworks for the basin, and this is now practically complete. The wall is 400 feet in length and from 18 to 22 feet in height, and is so constructed that it can be extended six feet higher when future improvements demand. Twelve gates have been placed in the wall and eight are now in use—two for the Portland Flouring Mill company, two for the Oregon City Manufacturing company, one for the city water system and the remainder for the Crown-Columbia Pulp & Paper company's pulp station.

This last company is now developing an additional 1000 horsepower for grinding pulp, completing an option taken in 1904, when a lease was made for the first 1000 horsepower. The company has also taken options this year for 3000 additional horsepower of high waterpower, and will put in more wheels, grinders, additional wet machine capacity and screens and more buildings.

The concrete wall crosses under the street and connects on the other side with the rock wall of the Southern Pacific company, and the wall has post holes for carrying splash-board posts on which splash-boards may be raised three feet high in case of extreme flood, thereby holding back the flood waters and not permitting the rushing waters to sweep down the main street of the city, as they did in 1890. The concrete wall itself has been built two and a half feet higher than the old basin wall which it replaced, and with three more feet of splash-boards on top of the wall the protection is made five and a half feet higher than formerly. This will be a great benefit to the city and the adjacent property in case of extreme flood, as in 1890, when the water reached the highest point.

Other work that has been done this summer is the wall of timber bent-work on the west side of the basin. This wall, 480 feet long and from 16 to 24 feet high, has been entirely renewed, but is only temporary, as it is calculated to commence the construction of a new electric station along the east side of the falls, just outside of the timber bent-work. This wall will then be removed, the concrete and steel construction of the station forming a wall, otherwise the wall this year would have been built of concrete. The station will be erected in sections of about 10,000 horsepower each, from three to four units, as required. The whole station, when complete, will have 14 units of 3000 horsepower each, developing from 42,000 to 56,000 horsepower.

It is probable that next year will see the completion of the concrete dam around the brink of the falls, running from the center to the eastern extremity. General repairs are now being made to the canal and locks on the west side of the river.

FIRE NEAR AURORA.

Fred Yergen's hophouse was totally destroyed by fire Friday night during the severe thunder storm. Lighting struck the hophouse, burning the building to the ground, together with its contents, consisting of all of Mr. Yergen's farm machinery and all of his last year's crop. Mr. Yergen lives three miles southwest of Aurora. Twenty-five cords of wood, which was piled close to the building, also caught fire and was consumed. Yergen had some insurance on the property, but not sufficient to cover his losses.

WANTED

Farms to be listed with us.

WHY?

BECAUSE

We advertise extensively. That gives us a market.

BECAUSE

We have many inquiries. That gives us customers.

BECAUSE

We go after business. That helps us to sell your farm.

BECAUSE

We are wide awake. That brings quick returns for you.

COOPER & CO.