

**Summons.**  
 In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Clackamas, Florence Lamour, Plaintiff, vs. Melvin Klise, A. B. Klise, Arthur Wilson, Raymond Wilson, James Wilson, I. Wilson, Joseph Wilson, Fay Moody, Joseph A. Wells, Ethel Wells, Roy Wells, Cecil Wells, Earl Wells, Dora Moody, Eleanor Moody, Nellie Fleming, A. L. Fleming, Alva Fleming, Edward Fleming and L. Wyant, Defendants.  
 To Melvin Klise, A. B. Klise, Arthur Wilson, Raymond Wilson, James Wilson, I. Wilson, Joseph Wilson, Fay Moody, Joseph A. Wells, Ethel Wells, Roy Wells, Cecil Wells, Earl Wells, Dora Moody, Eleanor Moody, Nellie Fleming, A. L. Fleming, Alva Fleming, Edward Fleming and L. Wyant, Defendants.  
 In the name of the State of Oregon: You are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled suit on or before Friday, the 29th day of November, 1907, said date being the expiration of six weeks from the first publication of this summons, and if you fail to so appear and answer, for want thereof the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief prayed for in plaintiff's complaint, to-wit:

For a decree of partition, and division and sale of the estate of Henry Klise, deceased, among the heirs of said Henry Klise, deceased, who are all named as parties to this suit. Said estate consists of 166 acres of land, more or less, in the W. D. Woodcock, D. L. C. No. 38, in T. 4 S., R. 2 E. W. M., in the County of Clackamas and State of Oregon, and more particularly described at page—in Book—of the Records of Conveyances for said Clackamas county, and being lands inherited by plaintiff and defendants from Henry Klise, deceased; for her costs and disbursements and attorneys' fees of \$150 to be paid out of the proceeds of the sale of said lands, and for the distribution of the remainder to the plaintiff and the defendants, owners thereof, as their interest therein may appear; also for the purpose of obtaining a decree of contribution from said heirs, requiring them to pay to the plaintiff their share of the costs of maintaining and caring for her in her lifetime, Ellen Klise, wife of said deceased Henry Klise, and decreeing said contribution to be a lien upon the property of said estate, and as to the defendants against whom service by publication of this summons is made, a decree against A. L. Fleming, Edward Fleming, and Alva Fleming in the sum of \$15.56 each, and against L. Wyant for the sum of \$62.23 for said contribution and for such other and further relief as to this Honorable Court shall seem equitable in the premises.

This summons is published by order of Honorable Grant B. Dimick, County Judge of the said County of Clackamas, because of the absence of Honorable Thomas A. McBride, Judge of the said Circuit Court, from the County of Clackamas, which order was made and entered on the 12th day of October, 1907.  
 First publication of this summons on Friday, the 18th day of October, 1907.  
 UREN & SCHEUBEL,  
 Attorneys for Plaintiff, Oregon City, Oregon 45-71

**SUMMONS.**  
 In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Clackamas, Mount Hood Railway and Power Company, a corporation, Plaintiff, vs.  
 H. W. Jones, W. M. Hudson and John Nolan, Defendants.  
 To H. W. Jones and John Nolan, defendants above-named.  
 In the name of the State of Oregon, you are hereby summoned and required to appear and make answer to the amended complaint of plaintiff, filed against you in the above-entitled suit, on or before the 23rd day of November, 1907, which date is subsequent to the expiration of six weeks after the 11th day of October, 1907, which is the date of the first publication of this summons, it being prescribed in the order for said publication that said summons be published once a week for six successive weeks, and if you fail so to appear plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief prayed for in its amended complaint, to-wit:

First, a judgment appropriating for a right-of-way for its railroad the following described real property owned by the defendant, H. W. Jones, in the County of Clackamas, State of Oregon, to-wit:  
 A strip of land one (100) hundred feet in width, being fifty (50) feet on each side of and parallel with the following described center line, as the same is surveyed, staked out and located by Mount Hood Railway and Power Company, over and across the lands of the defendant H. W. Jones, in Clackamas county, State of Oregon, and particularly described as follows:  
 Commencing at a point known as survey station No. 107 plus 92.98 of the railway survey of the Mount Hood Railway and Power Company, said point being located in the North line of the East half of the Southwest quarter of Section twenty-five (25), in Township one (1) south of Range four (4) east of the Willamette Meridian, east 235.04 feet of the Northwest corner of the East half of the Southwest quarter of said Section twenty-five (25); thence south 39° 39' east, 816.02 feet to survey station No. 111 plus 19 in said surveyed center line; thence following the center line of a tapered curve to the right, said tapered curve changing at the rate of two degrees each 20 feet, 60 feet to survey station No. 111 plus 70 in said surveyed center line; thence following the center line of a six degree curve to the right 119.44 feet to survey station No. 112 plus 89.44 in said surveyed center line; thence following the center line of a tapered curve to the right, said tapered curve changing at the rate of two degrees each 30 feet, 60 feet to survey station No. 113 plus 49.44 in said surveyed center line; thence south, 28° 44' east, 117.56 feet to survey station No. 114 plus 67 in said surveyed center line; thence following the center line of a tapered curve to the left, said tapered curve changing at the rate of two degrees each 30 feet, 90 feet to survey station No. 115 plus 57 in said surveyed center line; thence following the center line of an eight-degree curve to the left 335 feet to survey station No. 118 plus 92 in said surveyed center line; thence following the center line of a tapered curve to the left, said tapered curve changing at the rate of two degrees each 30 feet, 90 feet to survey station No. 119 plus 82 in said surveyed center line; thence south, 62° 44' east, 347.77 feet to survey station No. 123 plus 29.77 in said surveyed center line; said survey station No. 123 plus 29.77 being in the East line of the East half of the Southwest quarter of said Section twenty-five (25), south 1024.56 feet of the Northeast corner of the East half of the Southwest quarter of said Section twenty-five (25);  
 2nd, assessing the damages that

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plaintiff shall be required to pay you and each of you for said appropriation of said land; and  
 3rd, that plaintiff recover its costs and disbursements herein.  
 This summons is published pursuant to the order of the Honorable Thomas A. McBride, Judge of the above-entitled court, made and entered the 8th day of October, 1907.  
 PLATT & PLATT,  
 405-5-7-8 Commercial Block, Portland, Oregon, Attorneys for Plaintiff.  
 Date of first publication, October 11, 1907.  
 Date of last publication November 22, 1907. 44-71

**SUMMONS.**  
 In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Clackamas, Celia Etta Garven, Plaintiff, vs. W. H. Garven, Defendant.  
 To W. H. Garven, Defendant:  
 In the name of the State of Oregon you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled cause within six (6) weeks from the date of the first publication of this summons upon you, to-wit: within six (6) weeks from the 11th day of October, 1907; and if you fail so to answer, for want thereof, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint, to-wit:  
 For a judgment against you in the sum of \$309.00, together with the further sum of \$50.00 attorney's fees, and for her costs and disbursements herein, and for an order directing the sale of all your right, title and interest in and to the following described real property situated in the County of Clackamas, State of Oregon, to-wit: The Northeast ¼ of the Northwest ¼, and the South ½ of the Northwest ¼, Sec. 27, Township 7 south, Range 4 east, W. M., containing 120 acres of land; more or less, to satisfy said judgment, which said property was attached in the above entitled suit on the 26th day of September, 1907.  
 This summons is served upon you by publication thereof in the Oregon City Enterprise, a weekly newspaper, by order of the Hon. Grant B. Dimick, County Judge for Clackamas County, State of Oregon, which order is made and dated on the 7th day of October, 1907, and prescribed that this summons be published once a week for six successive weeks.  
 The date of the first publication of this summons is the 11th day of October, 1907, and the date of the last publication of this summons is November 22nd, 1907.  
 CAKE & CAKE,  
 44-71 Attorney for Plaintiff.

**SUMMONS.**  
 In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Clackamas, Minnie Hull, Plaintiff, vs. William H. Hull, Defendant.  
 To William H. Hull, defendant:  
 In the name of the State of Oregon, you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled suit, within six weeks from the date of the first publication of this summons, which expires on the 30th day of November, 1907, and if you fail to appear and answer, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief prayed for in the complaint filed in said suit, to-wit: A decree dissolving the bonds of matrimony existing between the plaintiff and defendant, that she be allowed to resume her former name of Mrs. Minnie Davis, and for such other and further release as to the Court may seem just and equitable.  
 This summons is published by order of Hon. Thomas McBride, Judge of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Clackamas, dated October 15, 1907.  
 The date of the first publication is October 18, 1907, and of the last publication November 29, 1907.  
 W. H. POWELL,  
 45-71 Attorney for Plaintiff.

**SUMMONS.**  
 In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Clackamas, Julia Bolden, Plaintiff, vs. William Bolden, Defendant.  
 To William Bolden, defendant above named:  
 In the name of the State of Oregon, you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled suit on or before Monday, the 2nd day of December, 1907, that being the date fixed by the court for such appearance or answer in and by the order of court for the publication of this summons, and if you fail to so appear and answer, for want thereof, plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief prayed for in her complaint, to-wit: For a decree dissolving the bonds of matrimony existing between plaintiff and defendant herein and giving plaintiff an absolute divorce from defendant.  
 This summons is published by order of the Hon. G. B. Dimick, Judge of the County Court, duly made on the 11th day of October, 1907, and said order directs publication of this summons in the Enterprise not less than once a week for six successive weeks, and that you shall so appear and answer on or before the 2nd day of December, 1907. The date of the first publication of this summons is the 25th day of October, 1907, and of the last publication, the 29th day of November, 1907. 45-61  
 W. T. BURNEY,  
 Attorney for Plaintiff.

**SUMMONS.**  
 In the Circuit Court for Clackamas County, Oregon, Plaintiff, Mary M. Dickinson, vs. John Dickinson, Defendant.  
 To John Dickinson, the defendant above named:  
 In the name of the State of Oregon, you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled Court and cause on or before the 8th day of November, 1907, that being the date fixed by the Court for such appearance or answer in and by the order of the Court for the publication of this summons, and if you fail to so appear and answer, plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief prayed for in her complaint, to-wit: For a decree forever divorcing plaintiff from defendant, and for the custody of their minor child, Gracie.  
 This summons is published by order of the Hon. Grant B. Dimick, Judge of the County Court of said county.  
 The date of the first publication of this summons is October 11, 1907.  
 JOHN F. WATTS,  
 44-71 Attorney for Plaintiff.

**HOLES IN CHARTER.**  
 (Continued from Page 1.)  
 courts. But you know as well as we that his appeal would be as expensive as the improvement and he has the further chance of losing even his appeal. For the courts are certain to take all the facts into consideration, and the fact of the improvement half made will weigh strongly with any judge.  
 And the present condition of the city's finances, the mismanagement of the past, appeals strongly to the people as to what may occur in the future unless there are safeguards to the hands of the people themselves—they know now that they cannot afford to leave all to their officials, and without suspecting them of anything dishonorable.  
 No Notice of Improvement Necessary.  
 Suppose the case of a property holder who goes East on a visit and for some reason he is unable to return home at once. The City Fathers don't know his address and need not care. In fact, they may wait until some one whom they term a "kicker" does go out of the State and then "improve" his property while he is away. And what is the result? Why he is given the privilege of paying—that's something.  
 The citizen in question goes East and the City Fathers don't know his address and don't want to know it. It is decided to improve in his section of the city. Notice is posted on the city's billboard—wherever that may be, the law don't stipulate whether it shall be where the public can see it or not. No other notice is printed and he has a circular mailed to him at Oregon City when the City Fathers know he is not here and is not likely to receive the notice in question. And his property is "improved." If the notice had been printed in one of the city newspapers this citizen's friends would have seen it and some one here written him the facts. But it is posted on this bulletin board and he has not notice. And to say that no Council will ever thus steal a march on some one whom they wish to "do" is to attempt to prove that man has changed very recently.  
 The question of benefits to lands and other properties is in a great measure problematical. It is rare that the man who owns the property and the contractor who is doing the work—and making good money—can see alike. For that reason the law provides that an appraising board of disinterested persons shall review and assess. This provision would be all right if it was certain that this board should always prove to be composed of disinterested persons who would never make a mistake in judgment. But you know that these boards are often packed as against the property holder, and when not set up against his interests it is often composed of men who are not competent for the work in hand. Still the property holder must be at the beck and call without any absolute necessity of his ever receiving a notice of the contemplated improvement, and without even knowledge that it has been done, learning a year or so after when coming home from a journey abroad he finds another man with a home on his lands, Council having sold them to pay for some improvement which the new owner is enjoying.  
 In other words, a man may be "improved" clear out and off his own property and he knows nothing about it; and according to the new Charter it may be done without even the publication of the intentions of Council in a newspaper. The man with vacant lots may as well deed them to the public before he starts on a journey if it is to last more than a few weeks.  
 But read the culminating clause in the Charter as to the notice that must be served:  
 Section 130. No record need be kept of the mailing of any notice in this chapter prescribed, and the failure to mail or a mistake in the mailing of, or a mistake in any such notice, shall not be fatal when notice is

posted or published as herein required.  
 If the man or men bent on mischief can't drive it through that section we would like to see an example of one they would prefer to it. And if this Charter passes where stands the man with the small home, and without funds to carry on a fight in the courts?  
**Attack on Newspapers Uncalled For.**  
 The attack on the newspapers was entirely uncalled for. No where can the Council find an admission of law-breaking on the part of the newspaper men of Oregon City, yet in an effort to pass their own production four men come to the front and say in substance that the Councilmen have broken the law, knowing what the law was, and that you ought to relieve them of the necessity of further sines. And certain of these men if closely questioned will tell you that no one has a moral right to do wrong that good may come. Yet they will stand up, in an effort to carry through their plans and say the Council has been compelled to disobey law. Let them specify the instance in which they were compelled to override law for the public good and leave the public to judge as to whether the necessity existed or if it was done for private gain, or if not done now as much as possible is being made of the condition in an effort to make votes at this time.  
 What think you, would be done to the city's finances in case there was no paper here to tell the public of what was going on? What influence has so much to do in keeping public servants in line as the wholesome fear of the newspaper? Now don't misunderstand us, we have no personal reference to the present city Council or present city officers. We have no incriminating data at hand and are not hunting for any; but the present condition of the city's finances proves conclusively that such a question is one pertinent to the hour.  
 We do think, however, that present officials have become discouraged and in some cases they may not have been as firm in their convictions as they might, but that could not have saved the city from the acts of predecessors.  
 There are two reasons, then, why the proposed plans for public improvements should be made public through the newspapers and not on some obscure bulletin board. 1. For the good of the public and the protection of the man with the small home. 2. That the newspaper may be given support warranting it in staying in the field and safeguarding the interests of the citizen as against the man with the ax to grind.  
 And when the rate sought to be charged by the local newspapers is but 35 per cent of the rate established by law in many other States, as specified as necessary in case of contemplated improvements, we see no good and sufficient reason for the attack as planned by the City Fathers and their co-agitators.  
**Are Our Councilmen Criminals?**  
 In connection with the publication of the proposed new Charter it is planned to print arguments for and against its passage. An argument for its passage is published over the signatures of E. G. Caulfield, J. U. Campbell, W. S. U'ren and Franklin T. Griffith. One paragraph in this "Argument for" reads:  
 Under our present charter there is no legal way by which the city can build a bridge on a street except by assessing two-thirds of the cost to the property adjoining thereto. Every one familiar with past experience of the city knows that the Council has been compelled to ignore the charter and build bridges out of general fund.  
 If they have "ignored the Charter" in the past what's to hinder them doing it in the future. If they have "ignored" the old Charter what's to hinder them ignoring the new one? And isn't it quite a confession to make in connection with a move for something that is supposed to be better? Further, is it any wonder the city is behind for three years in its payments of expenses if its officials have been going contrary to specific laws?  
 It seems to be a good time for the people of Oregon City to be certain as to the next step to take; when the leaders in a move for good government confess the setting aside of law isn't it time to stop and consider what kind of a law one can make that won't be pushed aside?  
 It has been given out as an excuse for irregularity by several Councilmen, so we are told, that they recognized at the city government could not be carried on according to law, and that repeated makeshifts must be made from month to month until something could be done to secure a new footing. Back in Ohio there was a similar condition in the history of one of its cities. And one Councilman, who had a regard for his conscience, often rose in Council and said: "I vote for this measure as a 'calamity makeshift', and not because I believe in it." Have any of our present Councilmen called attention of the public to the deplorable condition of

the city's finances by qualifying their votes?  
 It was not simply the duty of the Councilmen who were chosen to legislate for the city that each member do the best he could for the city; he had a higher duty and that was to let his constituents know just how the city's finances stood and not take into his confidence simply his personal friends. The people are to be trusted; it is the people's business that Council is chosen to look after, not that of the Councilman and a few friends.  
**New Charter Brands Former Councilmen.**  
 It is an axiomatic truth that a statutory law changes no moral condition. In other words, if it is wrong to commit an act it is wrong whether such an act has been legislated against or not. Statutory enactment is necessary according to our code of laws before conviction can be had, but it in no wise changes the moral condition. Read the following:  
 "Any Councilman voting to incur any liability or to create any debt in excess of the amount limited and authorized by law, shall be deemed guilty of malfeasance in office, and for such malfeasance such member of the Council may be removed from office."  
 To anticipate the revenues of the city after the adoption of the proposed Charter shall be malfeasance on the part of the Councilman so voting; that's what the new Charter says, and what the present Council decides. What's your judgment as to past Councils, and even to the present Council? No one is punishable for past errors, for there was no enactment making the offense punishable, but how about the moral proposition?  
 We might add that in these things we have but mild condemnation for the present Council, and for any other where predecessors had made it seemingly necessary to "do something" to get on. But the present Council has seen fit to hold up the newspapers of Oregon City to contempt, and has served notice on the public that it was necessary to curb them for "they might make an unholy combination" against a "weak and defenseless" Council, so they put a clause in the Charter calculated to tell the world the story of the "wicked newspaper man." But how does it look to Enterprise readers now? By their own admission they have done wrong repeatedly.  
 The plan to retire the warrants floating around bearing interest at 6 per cent is a wise move. But while the public is concerned in the retirement of these warrants it wants to know, also, how they came to be floating around without a string tied to them. The plan for issuing the bonds in small denominations and giving the public an opportunity to secure them and thus save the interest is good; but people want to know, too, why they must be issued at all.  
 The people want a clean confession before they grant absolution; they want to see the men who got them into the difficulty; and they want to see if the men at the helm now are capable of piloting them safely to harbor before they give them a new commission.  
 There is but little time between now and election day, but if the men at the helm now wish to explain the details of past failures, laying the blame where it belongs, and show the public that they have a firm grasp on the needs of the present-day situation, the public are ready to listen to them. But it is certain that the people cannot be expected to continue to follow blind leaders much further, and now is an opportune time for the public's officials to convince the people at large that the scales have really fallen from their eyes.

**NOTICE OF SCHOOL INDEMNITY SELECTION.**  
 United State Land Office, Portland, Oregon, October 15, 1907.  
 Notice is hereby given that the State of Oregon, on October 2, 1907, applied for the N¼ of SW¼, SW¼ of SW¼, N¼ or SE¼, and SE¼ of SE¼ of Section 9, T. 8 S., R. 4 E., and filed in this office a list of School Indemnity Selections in which it selected said land; and that said list is open to the public for inspection.  
 Any and all persons, claiming adversely the above described land of any legal subdivision thereof, or claiming the same under the mining laws, or desiring to show said land to be more valuable for mineral than for agricultural purposes, or to object to said selection for any legal reason, should file their claims or their affidavits of protest or contest in this office on or before the 30th day of November, 1907.  
 ALGERNON S. DRESSER,  
 Register.  
 GEO. W. BIBBE,  
 Receiver.  
 I hereby designate the Oregon City Enterprise as the newspaper in which the above notice is to be published.  
 ALGERNON S. DRESSER,  
 45-51 Register.

**LIVY STIPP**  
 ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.  
 Justice of the Peace.  
 Office in Jagger Building, Oregon City