

OREGON CITY ENTERPRISE

FORTY-THIRD YEAR—NO. 21

OREGON CITY, OREGON, FRIDAY, MAY 21, 1909.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

COUNCIL OUT AT ESTACADA

RECALL IS ALSO INVOKED ON MAYOR HEYLMAN BY REED FACTION.

JOHNSON IS RESTORED

City Officials Decline to Step Down and Out Whole Fight Will Probably Be Taken to Courts.

A. N. Johnson, who was ousted from his office of Recorder of the City of Estacada by the council of that town two weeks ago, was on Saturday restored to his office by Circuit Judge Campbell, who holds that the council is not clothed with power to remove the recorder, but that such action can be done only through the recall. Not only was restitution of the office made to Johnson, but the mayor and council will not be permitted to interfere with the discharge of his duties. Judge M. L. Pipes and Alex Sweek appeared for Johnson and State Senator Higgins and City Attorney Bartlett, of Estacada, represented Mayor Heylman and the councilmen. Johnson belongs to what is known as the Reed faction, and there has for several years been bitter strife between the adherents of Reed, who was formerly Mayor, and Heylman, who now holds the office of mayor. Though the mayor and councilmen are all anti-Reed, Johnson is not in harmony with the administration and its policies, and this has been the cause of disagreeable feeling.

Just what effect the decision will have on the recall election that was held at Estacada Saturday cannot be determined, but Mayor Heylman and City Attorney Bartlett, who were in Oregon City Saturday, stated that they were paying no attention to the recall election, as Recorder Johnson had been removed and that he had no power or authority to call such election. The decision of Judge Campbell makes Johnson's action perfectly legal.

"This recall election," said Mayor Heylman, "is all a farce. Councilmen Havens and Boswell have served in the council less than six months and cannot be recalled, and the only man subject to a recall election are Howe and Lovelace. I was not elected by the people and Councilman Dale resigned two months ago."

With the exception of A. N. Johnson, City Recorder, all the municipal officers of the town of Estacada were recalled in a special election which was held last Saturday.

Maladministration of municipal affairs was the general charge preferred against the deposed officials by petitioners for the recall election. The charges against the ex-officials was reduced to the following allegations, which were printed on the official ballot in the election:

First—They have conducted and managed the business affairs of the city in an unsatisfactory manner, diverting the different city funds and applying them unlawfully to the payment of certain debts not in the class for which said fund was created.

Second—They have repudiated the city's indebtedness by their refusal to provide for and pay the interest on such bonds.

Third—They have and still continue to expend the city's funds in a manner not approved of by your petitioners.

Fourth—By their acts and arbitrary manner they have involved the city in such a manner that your petitioners believe will involve the city in costly litigation.

The recall brings J. W. Reed, the first Mayor of Estacada, back into power, from which he was overthrown in the election three years ago, soon after his connection with the illegal voting at Sellwood, when it was alleged he obtained a majority at the Sellwood Hotel to vote the precinct wet. He was beaten by Dr. Haviland, but the power behind the opposition at that time was W. A. Heylman, who has been deposed from power by Mr. Reed.

In each instance the man credited with the highest vote was the successful choice of the Reed faction, while the low man was the official against whom the recall was invoked: Mayor, Reed 59; Heylman 9; Councilman, First ward, L. E. Beifels 59; B. O. Boswell 9; Second ward, A. E. Sparks 57; C. F. Howe, 2; Third ward, Charles Shuter 55; William Dale, 4; Fourth ward, Al Lindsey 58; A. Hazens 1; Fifth ward, W. D. Henthorn 57; J. F. Lovelace 2. In addition to Mayor Heylman, the deposed members of Estacada's city government are: Councilmen, B. S. Boswell, C. F. Howe, William Dale, A. Hazens and J. F. Lovelace.

Mayor Heylman and the members of his Council, who were recalled at a special election Saturday, Monday refused to abdicate their offices and turn the city government of that town over to Mayor-elect J. W. Reed and the newly-elected members of the Council. Complying with the provisions of the city charter, the Heylman Council met Monday night for the purpose of receiving and canvassing the vote cast in the recall election. City Recorder Johnson, who is a member of the Reed faction, failed to report and submit the election returns. After waiting a reasonable time for the tardy Recorder, the Council adjourned.

Mayor-elect Reed and the Councilmen-elect intended to take the oath of office and qualify early Monday morning but did not do so.

PLANS FOR ROSE SHOW

CLACKAMAS COUNTY ROSE SOCIETY ARRANGING FOR ITS ANNUAL FESTIVAL.

PREMIUMS NUMBER 32

Exhibition Will Take Place About the Middle of June—Classification List and Rules to Be Issued This Week.

Members of the Clackamas County Rose Society are making elaborate plans for the coming annual Rose Show, which will be held about the middle of June. The classifications and rules will be issued in a few days and will be sent broadcast to growers of roses in this county. The classification is divided into eight sections, tea, hybrid tea, hybrid perpetuals, climbers, (ramblers excepted), mixed varieties, new roses, large roses and wild flowers. Thirty premiums will be offered, besides some special prizes.

The Rose Society has arranged a set of rules for the exhibition and strict conformity with these rules will be insisted upon.

MANY NEW LAWS ARE ON STATUTE BOOK

LEGISLATIVE ENACTMENTS WILL BE EFFECTIVE TOMORROW IN THIS STATE.

The session laws of the State Legislature were distributed this week. The volume contains five constitutional amendments, viz., giving the Legislature the authority to fix the location of the seat of government; changing the time of election from June to November; adding a new section providing for the recall; providing for proportional representation; taking the power of finding indictment away from district attorneys.

Among the laws of general importance may be mentioned the new insurance code, the water law and the tax code.

Nearly 150 appropriation bills were passed, representing a total of over \$2,328,000, and many of these measures are of importance. An appropriation of \$25,000 is made for the revision of the code. A comprehensive game code was enacted. Several bills affecting the salmon industry were passed. The corrupt practices act passed by the Legislature, after having been initiated. Some important school laws were passed, including one providing for the enactment of the special session not to become effective until June 17, with the exception of the asylum appropriation bill and the bill creating the board of higher curricula. The other bills passed by the special session include an act requiring the doors of public buildings to open outward; to appropriate money for Eastern Oregon Agricultural Experiment Station; for the protection of ducks; to prohibit night hunting of deer; to prohibit hunting with flashlights; for the protection of elk.

ROAD BUSINESS ON FIRST DAY OF TERM

COUNTY COURT WILL DEVOTE ONLY FIRST WEDNESDAYS TO ROAD MATTERS.

The county court Monday gave to 12 people rebates on assessments, the total amount being \$277.15. Of this amount \$136.47 represented taxes on valuation raised by the assessor without notice to the owners, and \$140.78 was rebated on account of double assessments and valuations reduced by Board of Equalization and not corrected on the rolls.

The county court has made an order to the effect that all matters in relation to roads will hereafter be considered on the first Wednesday of each month, this being the first day of term. The court has used up considerable time of each term in the consideration of road matters, and proposes to limit reports and petitions about roads to one day in the term.

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Members of the Clackamas County Rose Society who pay their dues before the opening of the rose show to the treasurer, Mr. Frank T. Barlow, at Barlow's grocery, will be entitled to free admission during the show. For that reason the members are losing no time in paying up.

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PUBLICITY MAN CHOSEN.



S. P. DAVIS, who has been elected publicity promoter by the Commercial Club of Oregon City.

S. P. Davis, of this city, has been elected publicity promoter and secretary of the publicity department of the Commercial Club of Oregon, and will assume his new duties at once.

The first real booster for Clackamas County, under an organized movement, was formerly a minister of the Baptist Church. His last pastorate was in Philadelphia, which he resigned owing to falling health, and then Mr. Davis and wife selected Oregon City as their residence, preferring this place to any other in the world.

Mr. Davis was educated in Chicago and Rochester, N. Y., graduating at the latter place in 1884. During his ministry he traveled extensively in Europe, and up to the time of his retirement he lived in New York, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Colorado, California and Oregon, preferring the latter state over all of the rest. Mr. Davis has had considerable experience in newspaper work and was at one time vice-president of one of the leading business colleges of Philadelphia. He is a photographer of out-door views and his work during the past three or four years has attracted much attention.

WOODMEN INITIATE NINE.

Willamette Falls Camp, No. 148, Woodmen of the World, held an enthusiastic meeting Friday night and initiated a class of nine candidates. The floor work was put on by the team of the Willamette Falls Camp and there was a large attendance at the meeting.

\$10,000.00 IS SUBSCRIBED

OREGON CITY BUSINESS MEN ASSIST MOLALLA VALLEY RAILROAD PROJECT.

\$30,000.00 IS REQUIRED

Subscriptions Will Not Become Due Until Line is in Operation 10 Miles Out, When Half is Collectible.

Ten thousand dollars was subscribed last Friday night toward the construction of an electric railway through the Molalla Valley from Oregon City to Silverton. This was done at an enthusiastic meeting of Oregon City business men in the Commercial Club rooms. There were about 50 people present and Judge Ryan, president of the club, introduced F. M. Swift, who is promoting the proposition. Mr. Swift explained the matter in detail, answering many questions that were flung at him at his own request.

The following subscriptions were received:

George A. Harding	\$2000
Thomas F. Ryan	2500
G. B. Dimick	1500
Huntley Bros.	1000
B. F. Linn	500
Frank White	500
John W. Loder	500
L. Adams	500
Dr. A. L. Beattie	250
E. P. Elliott	250
O. D. Eby	250
C. H. Dye	250
S. M. Ramsby	100
J. L. Waldron	100
J. W. Moffett, J. E. Hedges, J. W. Loder, M. D. Lafourcade and John Adams	were appointed a committee to draw a form of contract for the project. This was done at the instance of Mr. Moffett and others, with the idea that an agreement will be drawn that will be satisfactory to Mr. Swift and the business men as well.

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REFERENDUM ON TAX LAWS

LIMITATION OF CONSTITUTION SHALL NOT HOLD WHEN PEOPLE APPROVE.

U'REN ATTENDS GRANGE

He Says Legislature Has Failed to Understand the Bills it Passed and Voters Must Feel Responsibility.

Probably the most important piece of Grange Legislation enacted at the session of the State Grange, which ended at McMinnville Saturday, was the report of the committee on assessment and taxation. The following resolution was adopted:

"Whereas, by reason of legislative carelessness and incompetence, the tax laws of the State of Oregon for the past five years have been made under the Emergency Clause, and no tax laws have yet been made by any Legislature that are just and satisfactory to the taxpayers, therefore be it

HONOR GRAVES OF THE SOLDIER DEAD

G. A. R. and W. R. C. PERFECTING PLANS FOR DECORATION DAY OBSERVANCE.

The joint committee of Meade Post, G. A. R., and the Women's Relief Corps, on Memorial Day services, met at 9:30 A. M. at the Eastman Post Office, where Rev. E. Clarence Oakley, the pastor, will preach the Memorial Day sermon. As Memorial Day falls on Sunday this year the services will be held on Monday, May 31.

An invitation has been tendered to company G, Third Regiment, O. N. G., to act as escort to the post and corps Sunday and Monday. The pupils of the schools of Oregon City and vicinity are invited to participate in the parade.

The State Grange makes the following statement in relation to its position on assessment and taxation:

"The state constitution should be amended so as to permit all property to be classified and taxed at different rates, retaining a uniform rate in each class. A more rigid enforcement of tax laws is necessary. All privileges should be obliged to contribute their just share of the burden. The last Legislature is commended for its creation of a State Tax Commission, the Grange believing a permanent body to be the most effective means of finding intangible property and classifying same and making fair adjustments of values. The Grange believes such a commission should be elected on a non-partisan ticket, and believes a fine of from \$100 to \$500 should be imposed for refusal to assess property within the assessor, or imprisonment of from six months to one year. The Washington state plan of collecting delinquent taxes is recommended for adoption."

The Grange would also make all bonds and securities, and all worthless unless they bear the official seal of the assessor.

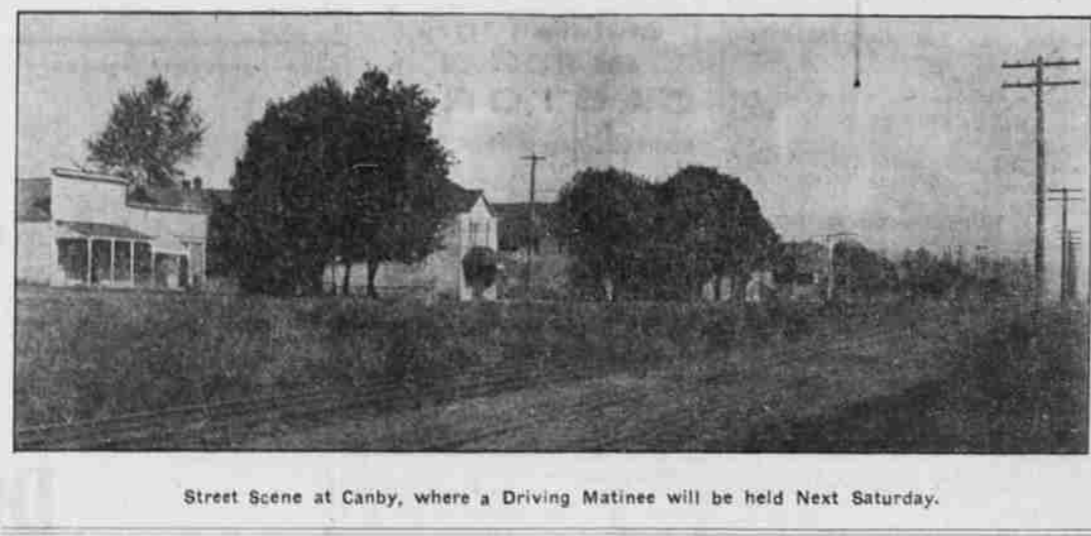
The following resolutions were adopted in opposition to a constitutional convention:

"Whereas, House Bill No. 186, introduced by Mr. Buchanan, to provide for a constitutional convention to revise the Constitution of the State of Oregon, was passed by the Legislative Assembly at its recent session, and

"Whereas, it is the reported intention of the machine politicians and corporate interests responsible for the introduction and passage of this bill to have the constitutional convention promulgated and adopt the constitution it draws without submitting it to a vote of the people for approval or rejection, and thereby repeal the initiative and referendum, the recall and the people's selection of United States Senators, by the State No. 1 method, as well as other measures by which the people of Oregon directly control their public officers and government, and

"Whereas, a new constitution is followed always by many years of uncertainty and costly litigation to determine the meaning of its various provisions, and this bill will cost the taxpayers of Oregon for the two special elections and the convention itself at least \$200,000, if they are permitted to vote upon the constitution at all, and because it is very clear that no good for the people can possibly be obtained through such a convention that cannot be much more safely and cheaply obtained by amendment; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the Oregon State



Street Scene at Canby, where a Driving Matinee will be held Next Saturday.

A Cord of Wood is a Variable Quantity

WHEN IS A CORD NOT A CORD? To the farmer harvesting his small wood lot and to the man laying in logs for the large fireplace of his country or seaside home; to the paper manufacturer buying pulpwood and to the proprietor of the ordinary city wood-yard, to all of these men this question has an important dollar and cents meaning.

Queer to say, and contrary to the belief of most people, there are many times when a cord is less than a cord, and many conditions when it is more. School arithmetic says that a cord of wood is 128 cubic feet, or the contents of a pile eight feet long, four feet high and four feet wide. Wood is marketed on this basis. A pile whose length, breadth and height multiplied together gives this number of cubic feet fills this requirement, no matter whether the sticks are long or short, straight or crooked, round or split, unless there is an understanding to the contrary. Nevertheless, a cord, though it comes up to legal measurements, is an uncertain quantity, even when the seller is honest and the buyer is satisfied.

A lumberman may have a tract of pulp wood which he sells to a paper mill at \$5 a cord, for as many cords as he will make. It is in the contract that he shall cut and stack it. He cuts it in 12-foot lengths, and when the job is completed, it measures 200 cords, and he receives \$1000 for it. Would he have made or lost by cutting 4-foot lengths instead of 12-foot lengths? He would have lost in the first place from the additional labor required to cut 4-foot wood, but his principal loss would have resulted from a greatly diminished number of cubic feet, due to the fact that short sticks lie closer together than large. Measurements and experimental tests have been made to ascertain exactly how much wood is in cords of different lengths, sizes, shapes and species.

Had the 200 cords of 12-foot wood been cut in 4-foot lengths, there would have been only 176 cords, and the owner would have received for it \$880 instead of \$1000. It was, therefore, clearly to his advantage to cut 12-foot lengths, but it would have been to the buyer's advantage to have it cut in 4-foot lengths. He would have received the same actual quantity of wood for \$120 less.

It also makes considerable difference to the seller whether wood is chopped or sawed. If chopped, the chips are lost. Where the logs are large this loss amounts to no small total. In a cord of 4-foot wood, with sticks 6 inches in diameter, the chop loss is from six to eight per cent; and of course, the shorter the sticks are cut the greater the loss. If the wood is sawed, the sawdust loss is scarcely the half of one per cent.

The difference due to spaces between the sticks of course depends very much on the shape and size of the sticks. Straight, smooth sticks lie close together, and a cord contains more wood and less air. For given lengths, stocks of softwood are usually straighter and smoother and when stacked lie closer together. But whatever the kind, cords of long sticks are pretty certain to contain more empty space than cords made of short pieces. Likewise, cords of split wood contain less than cords of round sticks. The finer the wood is split, the more it makes. Hence wood dealers are often willing to sell kindlings, all sawed and split, for the same price per cord as unsplit wood. They get back the cost of labor in the increased bulk.

A cord (128 cubic feet) of 4-foot hardwood usually contains about 80 cubic feet of solid wood; a cord of 3-foot wood averages 82½ cubic feet; of 2-foot wood, 84 feet, and if 1-foot wood 85 feet. The conifers, softwoods, contain 90 to 96 cubic feet. Thus the purchaser received on an average about two-thirds of a cord of real wood and one-third of a cord of spaces.

In some countries wood is bought by weight, and the buyer comes more nearly getting what he bargains for; but even then he may miss it if he receives green wood when he wants dry. According to timber testing engineers of the United States Forest Service, wood may lose half or more of its green weight in seasoning. Cedar for lead pencils is bought by weight in this country. The pieces are so small and of such irregular shape that they cannot conveniently be stacked and measured as cordwood.

The bulk of nearly all woods decreases as seasoning goes on. A hundred cords green will make 93 to 93 cords when dry. This is a factor of no small importance to dealers who handle large quantities.

Woodlot owners and farmers who have small forest tracts from which they expect to sell cordwood, are no less interested than contractors who buy and sell large quantities. It will stand them in hand to know how much difference it makes whether wood is cut long or short, chopped or sawed, whether the stocks are round or split, whether large or small, and whether the measurements are to be made while the wood is green or after it is seasoned.

HUGE KNIFE WOUNDS JNO. REAM SERIOUSLY

WILLAMETTE MILL EMPLOYEE MEETS WITH ACCIDENT AT SPLITTER PLANT.

John Ream, an employee of the Willamette Pulp & Paper Company, received injuries Saturday afternoon that came near costing him his life. Ream, who is 19 years of age, was working on the wood splitter in the wood mill, about half a mile up the river from the company's main plant. Ream was helping to haul a log over to the splitter, when the forehead of one of the workmen accidentally hit the lever and the heavy, steel blade, weighing about five hundred pounds, struck Ream in the back between the shoulders, inflicting a deep gash. He was brought to this city immediately for surgical attendance and has good chances for recovery, though it is a wonder he was not killed outright. It was feared that his spine was injured. Two ribs were broken and one lung is probably damaged. The blade of the splitter knife is two feet long and is wedge shaped, ranging in width from one to one and one-half feet. The knife runs on a six inch shaft.

One family raising produce in Clackamas County is worth 30 job hunters in Oregon City; boost the county; come to the booster meeting.

(Continued on Page 4.)