

Oregon City Enterprise

Published Every Friday

E. E. BRODIE, Editor and Publisher.

Entered at Oregon City, Or., Post office as second-class matter.

Subscription Rates:
One Year \$1.50
Six Months75
Trial Subscription, Two Months 25

Advertising Rates on application. The matter will receive our attention.

Subscribers will find the date of expiration stamped on their papers following their name. If last payment is not credited, kindly notify us, and the matter will receive our attention.

Advertising Rates on application.

OUR LEGISLATURE

Since the initiative and referendum passed and our people are rated as capable law makers the majority to rule, our Legislature is a sort of second handed affair or an organization under the rule of thumb methods. If after forty days and forty nights of reign, and a flood of laws are handed down for the public to obey, some of us think that we don't like the way the Legislature treated us we sit down and draw up a referendum petition, secure the necessary number of signatures and then pass it up to the voter to say "I don't like it either." We place a good "knocking" heading on our bill and the majority of the people vote "yes."

What is the use of the Legislature if we are to undo their work? If we cannot do away with one method of law making in its entirety, why tie its hands and feet and allow it to die in agony? The Legislature is a necessity, and the best men in the various communities should be encouraged to give their time and minds to the important work demanded of that body. But, as long as we hinder them in their work, it will be a difficult matter to get the best men into the game. Meantime, we continue to bring up and pass matters through two sources to the detriment of the state at large.

OREGON CITY BEAUTIFUL

A stranger in Oregon City on Saturday remarked that he never saw greater signs of prosperity anywhere than here. The stores were all full; the streets showed men, women and children in large numbers; new homes are going up in all directions; grand streets being laid out and graded; automobiles on every corner. He was amazed at the spirit shown, and asked, "How do you do it?" We could only answer that our large pay roll stands behind our motto "In unity there is strength."

Very few of us consider the great value of our industrial plants. Just a week ago Salem paid a bonus of \$5000 for a small factory just to get more pay roll. We don't need to pay bonuses, we have the best industrial pay rolls in the state and with a little encouragement it would probably be an easy matter to induce further investment here, all of which means "More pay roll." Shall we aid?

LOVERS OF LABOR

A man high up in political and legal life some two years ago sold a farm to a hard working man with a large family to support; the note given in part payment became due about a month ago; the man meantime had greatly improved the place, had cleared many acres and expected this season to get large returns, more than sufficient to make the payment due. On demand he asked for time; the man's wife begged for time but money mad men cannot give time; they must have money. The poor man lost his farm; he was driven off. The original owner had a perfect right to do as he did; he had the law on his side. The records of Clackamas County show the transaction. Does this show love for labor? Does this action show the original owner trying to aid the poor laborer to better himself? But such is the work of the money mad.

AUTOMOBILE CLUB

What will the automobile club do about the many good roads bills to be voted on at the next general election? There are so many propositions to be considered that it will take a Philadelphia lawyer to study out which will be the best legally, while

to satisfy the majority of the people with a law understood by only a few seems an impossibility. These difficulties will always come up with the present system of law making by the people. If we all were lawyers and had the time to study out the niggers in the various proposed bills all well and good, but we are not all lawyers and very few of us would take the time if we could study the propositions presented.

MONEY

In this life we learn among our first lessons that we can buy things with money. As we grow up, we find that some people will do most anything for money—steal, kill and even sell themselves. Very few succeed in their money mad work without detection. Their stories are told by the daily press. Some go to prison; others miss the searching of the grand jury. Their sins hurt them, but in their mad rush for money they willingly do anything to cover them up. They try to hide them behind the pillars of some church, but evil will out. Their life work is the talk of the neighborhood—finally the daily press views the situation and airs it.

THE MOLALLA RAILROAD

Day by day the good work goes on and it will only be a short while before our Molalla road is in operation. The contract covers the work to Silverton but can be cancelled at Molalla if desired. Now that work is begun in earnest it will be an easy task to get subscriptions to carry the road the rest of the distance, and when the people see the Canby-Molalla road fall by the way side there will be more boosters for the road which taps the best part of the Molalla valley.

We have the real things taken into camp and by winter everybody will be a Clackamas Southern booster. Those promoting this road deserve better than can be given them by this community.

JOYOUS JOY RIDING

A thought for consideration at the next meeting of the Automobile Club. There is an Orphanage at Oswego—100 or more girls who have never had an automobile ride. Why not, go with 40 machines and take them all for a "joy ride" for such it most certainly would be—then why not repeat the performance by taking the babies from the baby home at Parkview? What better work could be done?

THE ELKS ARE COMING

Rose Shows are now past history. Booster and Bargain Days are paying investments and now we look forward to the big time during the Elks' convention. If Oregon City gets 10,000 visitors during that week, what will we do with them? We are generally good providers—help the committee in its work.

ALDERMAN UPHOLDS GARY'S DECISION

State Superintendent of Schools Alderman has upheld the decision of County Superintendent Gary in the case of the dismissal by the directors of Thomas B. Lovelace, teacher of the Viola District. Mr. Gary held that the evidence was not sufficient to justify the dismissal of the teacher. It is thought that Lovelace will make an effort to collect his salary for the full term. The controversy started over a complaint that the janitor of the school did not keep the building clean. As a result the directors waited upon Lovelace, and a fatigued occurred between him and Thomas Cockerline, in which the teacher was severely beaten. He was dismissed several days later by the directors, and appealed to Superintendent Gary.

It is now well known that not more than one case of rheumatism in ten requires any internal treatment whatever. All that is needed is a free application of Chamberlain's Liniment and massaging the parts at each application. Try it and see how quickly it will relieve the pain and soreness. Sold by Huntley Bros. Co., Oregon City, Hubbard, Molalla and Canby.

SUIT FOR SALARY LOST BY BURNS

JUDGE EAKIN HOLDS THAT PLAINTIFF MUST PROVE HE IS CHIEF

SHAW'S STATUS IS NOT AFFECTED

Court Decides Former Police Head Does Not Owe City For Over-Payment Of Salary

Holding that in order to obtain his salary he must first establish his title to the office, Circuit Judge Eakin Wednesday decided in favor of the defendant in the case of Charles E. Burns, appointed Chief of Police by Mayor Dimick, against the city. The council by a vote of eight to one refused to approve the appointment of Burns, and has made a fight for the retention of E. L. Shaw. Burns acted as chief for four months, and Shaw is still acting, but neither has received any salary. Friends of Shaw say the decision is a victory for him while friends of Burns declare that nothing is settled except that he cannot obtain his salary until he proves through some other legal action than the suit for salary that he is the chief. Under the decision Burns must pay costs. The plaintiff was represented by Cross & Hammond and the defendant by J. E. Hedger.

Judge Eakin dismissed the counter claim of the city against Burns for \$795 said to have been over-payment of salary when Burns was chief several years ago. The opinion in part follows:

The charter of the city provides: "Sec. 45. The mayor has power and it is his duty to organize, govern and conduct the police force within the limits aforesaid and shall to that end:

1. Appoint a Chief of Police and a suitable force of regular policemen, such appointees to be confirmed by a majority of the Council."

While Section 57 of the charter provides:

"Sec. 57. The Chief of Police and his deputies shall be responsible to the city or any person assigned to the same as sheriffs and their deputies now are. Before entering upon the duties of his office, he shall file a bond in such sum as the Council may fix by ordinance, which bond shall be approved by the Mayor, and subscribe and take an oath that he will faithfully perform the duties of Chief of Police during his continuance in office. Every regular policeman shall etc."

Ordinance No. 132 provides as follows: "Sec. 1. The amount of the official bond to be required by the Chief of Police shall be and hereby is fixed at Two Thousand Dollars (\$2000.00.)"

It will be seen from these provisions of the charter and ordinances of the city, and from the evidence adduced at the trial, that the plaintiff was not, at the times alleged in the complaint, the regularly qualified Chief of Police of the defendant city; and if he was acting in the capacity of Chief at all, he was only acting as an officer de facto and not as one de jure.

But this is an action against the city for the salary of Chief of Police, in which capacity, plaintiff alleges he was duly qualified and acting, which facts are denied by the defendant, but whether or not he is the qualified Chief of Police of this city cannot be determined in this action, to do so would be to adjudicate the right of E. L. Shaw, the incumbent, shall etc."

Consequently, no judgment which this Court could make in this case could determine the right to the office as between the plaintiff and E. L. Shaw, the actual incumbent of the office.

This question was fully discussed and decided in the case of Selby vs. City of Portland, reported in the 14 Or., at page 242.

It is therefore clear that the title to the office cannot be determined in his action. And it seems to me, as clearly, to follow, that the plaintiff cannot maintain an action for the salary of the office until title thereto has first been determined.

If plaintiff is occupying the office merely de facto he is not entitled to the salary, even though there be a vacancy in the office. His incumbency would be wrongful, and he cannot maintain advantage to himself by his own wrong, consequently his right to maintain an action for the salary pertaining to the office must depend upon his first establishing his right to the office.

"There are 107 counties in Texas which never held a Republican convention," shouted Devine. "They are mostly peopled by prairie dogs and Democrats. But Colonel Lyon sends out to his friends a list of what he wants one and he gets it done."

Hadley then called on C. C. Middleton of Texas, who, he said, was a Taft instructed delegate, to argue the Texas case for the Roosevelt men.

Middleton began by saying that he expected to cast his vote in the interest of President Taft, but that he wanted to deny Devine's charges and his "damnable assaults on the character of the Republican party in Texas and on Colonel Lyon."

"I am for President Taft," shouted Middleton, "but this thing of cousin out Cecil Lyon is unfair. He has built up an organization in Texas in which the gates of hell will not prevail."

John Mackey of Detroit spoke against the Hadley amendment and immediately attacked the fairness of the Roosevelt forces.

The mention of President Taft's name was marked by a brief cheering demonstration during which the Taft men climbed on their chairs.

Charles P. Taft, the president's brother, led the cheering from his seat with the Ohio delegation and appeared to be enjoying himself immensely.

Maurice L. Gavin of Kentucky attacked the Roosevelt contents from the blue grass state, characterizing them as "unfair and without merit or foundation."

Former Congressman Watson of Indiana closed the debate for the Taft forces. He was warmly cheered as he came forward but a Pennsylvania delegate, laughing and piping "He's the man that made Indiana Democratic."

"What I want you delegates to remember in voting on this question," he said, "is that this convention has no right to judge of the merits of these contests. The National committee sat for ten days. It spent much time hearing the evidence. Then by better than a two to one vote, it made up the temporary roll."

"I don't believe in mob law. You can say 'Representation' but it is not Republicanism. I am authorized by my friend, Governor Hadley, to say that he himself is willing, with certain modifications, to send these contests where they belong—to the committee on credentials."

ROOSEVELT MEN BOLT CREDENTIAL COMMITTEE

(Continued from page 1)

doorkeeper to admit no one. The Roosevelt forces again called for everyone to come in. Mr. Thayer called for policemen, who pushed their way through and kept the crowd from getting in.

The Roosevelt men poured out of the room, declaring they were acting under orders of Colonel Roosevelt.

"Everybody go to the Florentine room at the Congress," shouted one man.

They rushed out, followed by the crowd and outside of the Coliseum they were overtaken by Secretary William Hayward.

"Why did you act that way?" he demanded of Heney. "Why didn't you wait until some rules had been passed?"

"We are acting under the direct orders of Colonel Roosevelt," retorted Heney.

"We are obeying a better general than you," shouted George L. Record, of New Jersey. "He told us to leave that room, and we did it."

Hugh T. Halbert said the break came as the result of the refusal of the majority in the committee to open up all evidence in the cases, Mr. Halbert presented resolutions asking that the temporary roll of the convention be considered only as prima facie evidence of the right of delegates to sit; and that all evidence, testimony and the like be gone into.

COLISEUM, Chicago, Ill. June 19.—Cries of "Hadley for President" brought forth a demonstration that kept the Republican national convention in an uproar for more than 40 minutes.

Cheers greeted the Missouri governor when he was led to the front of the stage during argument on his motion to purge the roll of contested delegates. Someone cried "Hadley for president!" and hundreds of voices took it up. Then the different delegations began marching around the hall.

A woman in one of the galleries unfurled a large lithograph of Theodore Roosevelt. Immediately the clamor increased. She was escorted to the front of the convention hall and lifted to the press box. The din became terrific. Finally the police requested her to return to her seat in the gallery. She obeyed, still carrying remnants of the picture.

After the short recess Judge Robert E. Morris declared that the charges against the delegates of the Arizona state committee in calling the regular state convention which elected the Taft delegates.

"Everything was regular and in accord with the exact procedure of the party," he declared. "The Roosevelt men started to invalidate the state convention by filing fictitious contests to keep the representation below the legal figure. We took steps to prevent this, and when these sharp tricks failed they began to shout fraud."

"I deny that the central committee was controlled by federal office holders. There were three officials among them. And the charge circulated here is absolutely false and without foundation."

"They say there was fraud," yelled Morris. "I throw the charge into their teeth. All that was used by Taft men was parliamentary tactics. The fact of the matter was that the Republicans whether they were Democrats."

Thomas H. Devine, of Colorado, who is chairman of the committee on credentials, shouted that the Taft people control, spoke against the Hadley amendment. He expressed surprise over the Hadley amendment, saying the governor had endorsed the committee when it had ruled in his favor in the Missouri cases. Devine said Hadley "only stood by agreement when it was to his interest to do so, and the assertion was biased, hooded and leered by the Roosevelt delegates."

Devine, who is a member of the national committee characterized the action of the Roosevelt forces in stirring up the contests in the history of the "most damnable in the history of the Republican party."

"The evidence before the committee," Devine said "showed that an emissary from the north, whether loaded or unloaded I don't know went down into the south from 30 to 60 days after the regular delegates had been honestly elected, and stirred up certain contests and engineered rump conventions."

Every statement by Devine was received with cheers from the Taft men and with wild jeers and hisses from the Roosevelt forces.

"Let me tell you something," shouted Devine. "Out of the 107 contests from the south filed before the committee 101 of the names placed on the temporary roll were pure there by the unanimous vote of the national committee, the Roosevelt men voting with the Taft men."

"There are 107 counties in Texas which never held a Republican convention," shouted Devine. "They are mostly peopled by prairie dogs and Democrats. But Colonel Lyon sends out to his friends a list of what he wants one and he gets it done."

Hadley then called on C. C. Middleton of Texas, who, he said, was a Taft instructed delegate, to argue the Texas case for the Roosevelt men.

Middleton began by saying that he expected to cast his vote in the interest of President Taft, but that he wanted to deny Devine's charges and his "damnable assaults on the character of the Republican party in Texas and on Colonel Lyon."

"I am for President Taft," shouted Middleton, "but this thing of cousin out Cecil Lyon is unfair. He has built up an organization in Texas in which the gates of hell will not prevail."

John Mackey of Detroit spoke against the Hadley amendment and immediately attacked the fairness of the Roosevelt forces.

The mention of President Taft's name was marked by a brief cheering demonstration during which the Taft men climbed on their chairs.

Charles P. Taft, the president's brother, led the cheering from his seat with the Ohio delegation and appeared to be enjoying himself immensely.

Maurice L. Gavin of Kentucky attacked the Roosevelt contents from the blue grass state, characterizing them as "unfair and without merit or foundation."

Former Congressman Watson of Indiana closed the debate for the Taft forces. He was warmly cheered as he came forward but a Pennsylvania delegate, laughing and piping "He's the man that made Indiana Democratic."

"What I want you delegates to remember in voting on this question," he said, "is that this convention has no right to judge of the merits of these contests. The National committee sat for ten days. It spent much time hearing the evidence. Then by better than a two to one vote, it made up the temporary roll."

"I don't believe in mob law. You can say 'Representation' but it is not Republicanism. I am authorized by my friend, Governor Hadley, to say that he himself is willing, with certain modifications, to send these contests where they belong—to the committee on credentials."

REASONS WHY REVISED CHARTER SHOULD BE ADOPTED

In proposing a new charter for Oregon City the committee had in mind and have attempted to present something which would simplify the city government and reduce the number of officers and at the same time preserve the representation from the different localities of the city.

A council of nine members has demonstrated that it is difficult to get so many together when prompt action is required in any matter, besides the diversity of opinion, as to detail and sometimes as to non-essentials, renders it almost impossible to get them to agree on matters of vital necessity to the city, and the best interests of the city suffer in the meantime.

Since the last general election, the people of Oregon City have witnessed a contest between the Mayor and Council which has been undignified, unbusiness like and such as to attract the attention unfavorably of people all over the state of Oregon, and to put Oregon City in a very unenviable position. Without attempting to pass upon the merits of the controversy between the Mayor and the City Council, we wish to call attention of the people of Oregon City to these matters only for the purpose of emphasizing some of the proposed changes in the city charter, as such conditions could not exist under it.

In view of the foregoing facts the committee, in section 5 of the proposed charter, made and provided for the election of five councilmen instead of nine. In order that each section of the city would be insured representation in the city council, the new charter provides that one councilman should be elected from each ward, and that two councilmen should be elected at large; that the councilmen from the wards should be elected for three years, and the councilman at large should be elected for two years, and so arranged the election that after the general election in 1912, two councilmen only would be elected each year. The recall is still retained so that any, or all, of the councilmen may be recalled at the pleasure of the voters, subject only to the provisions of the State constitution. Under these provisions, unless recalled, there will always be three councilmen in office who have served, at least, one year.

The proposed charter does away with electing a Mayor. The councilmen, each year after taking their seats, will elect a chairman from one of their members, who will be mayor for one year. This provision insures entire harmony between the majority of the council and the presiding of-

diana closed the debate for the Taft forces. He was warmly cheered as he came forward but a Pennsylvania delegate, laughing and piping "He's the man that made Indiana Democratic."

"What I want you delegates to remember in voting on this question," he said, "is that this convention has no right to judge of the merits of these contests. The National committee sat for ten days. It spent much time hearing the evidence. Then by better than a two to one vote, it made up the temporary roll."

"I don't believe in mob law. You can say 'Representation' but it is not Republicanism. I am authorized by my friend, Governor Hadley, to say that he himself is willing, with certain modifications, to send these contests where they belong—to the committee on credentials."

A wild yell went up from the Roosevelt men at this announcement. "Let him speak for himself!" shouted 100 voices and the crowd turned and brought Hadley forward.

The Missouri governor stood smiling while the delegates cheered. It was the first real, spontaneous enthusiasm of the convention. More than half the delegates were on their chairs. Hats were waving and handkerchiefs were waving while Hadley and Watson, representing the two great factions in the party, stood smiling side by side.

For five minutes the demonstration raged and frocced and being augmented every second. Already the Taft men from New York were talking among themselves.

"Look like they might try to stampede the convention for Hadley," whispered the veteran Chauncey M. Depew to William Berry, who stood alongside of him. As this word was passed, James W. Wardsworth, cheered to his feet and the members jumped to their chairs yelling, cheering and adding to the din. Part of Indiana joined in the demonstration, headed by Jim Heneway.

At this time Kentucky, Texas, New York, Mississippi, Illinois and Louisiana and Ohio were the only states whose standards remained in place, although some of the others had only moved to the aisles.

New York and Indiana were on their chairs and there was a wide smile on the faces of the leaders. They openly asserted that they believed that the stable door was open and that the "dark horse" was being saddled. The remainder of the California, Kansas and Maryland delegations were chanting in unison "We want Teddy; we want Teddy." The Hadley shouters were getting the better of it and the California delegates started a rival demonstration. William Barnes, Jr., leader of the Taft forces, was asked what he thought of the demonstration. He said:

"I am waiting to see what they are going to do with these contests. I am not discussing any compromise proposition. I am just waiting for the return of these delegates and order to be restored. I don't believe that many of these men who are cheering know what they are cheering about."

"Hadley for president; Hadley for president!" It started the cheering all over again and the convention was again beyond control when Sergeant at Arms Stone led Coleman off the stage. Heneway of Indiana, insisted that the Taft men were intact despite the demonstration.

Mrs. W. A. Davis, wife of a Chicago lumberman, who was seated in the center of the right hand gallery, started the greatest uproar of the demonstration by unrolling a huge lithograph of the colonel. As the beautiful woman, stunningly gowned, entered into the spirit of the moment, and holding the picture at arms length, threw kisses to the crowd, the delegates and spectators alike went wild.

Mrs. Davis held the picture in her hand for a few moments, and when the bear mounted standard of California was passed up to her in the galleries she kissed it and alternately kissed the Roosevelt picture.

By this time much of the original enthusiasm for Hadley had been converted into a demonstration for the

revised charter. There is some confusion in the minds of people while reading the present charter relating to assessments of street and sewer improvement. In the new charter this is simplified so that it is easily understood, but does not change the result, as to any improvement of this kind.

At the present time there are a great many sewer lines and lines for street improvement especially upon property owned by non-residents which have not been paid or bonded. Some of these have stood eight or ten years. The failure of these people to pay their assessments has worked a hardship upon all the other inhabitants of Oregon City. The improvements help their property as much as it does the property of people who live within the city and who pay their assessments, and yet they practically defy the city authorities to collect their assessments, refuse to sell when offered a reasonable price and hold back the title to their property until the property sold under the present charter is doubtful and the city itself is unable to attend public sales and take title at all. Under the proposed charter (Sections 127-128-129-130-131-132) a method is provided for foreclosing in a manner that will insure a good title to the property at the end of the foreclosure proceeding. Besides it gives the authorities of the city a better chance to see that the city is better cleaned of rubbish, nuisances more easily abated and the health and cleanliness of the city better preserved.

The present general bond indebtedness of the city is \$50,000. This is the limit allowed in our present charter. A number of improvements have been proposed, among others a public elevator up the bluff, a public dock somewhere on the river and public grounds for city uses. In order to get these at once or within a reasonable time it will be necessary to allow an increased bond issue. It is provided in the proposed charter to raise the limit so that the necessary issue of bonds may be had.

The foregoing constitutes all the changes proposed and while they are not extremely radical they are such as the committee believes will advance the interests of Oregon City, provide a more systematic and efficient city government, cause more careful expenditure of the city's money and give better results. They are sure that it will prevent the disagreements, and general unsatisfactory conditions which exist at the present time between the mayor, council and other officers of the city.

In addition to the foregoing there are only two changes which merit any

woman, whose enthusiastic spirit had been contagious enough to inoculate the thousands that packed the Coliseum.

So eager were delegates and other enthusiasts to greet the woman that it was necessary for the police to form a guard about her, and when in an effort to quiet things the police asked her to withdraw temporarily, the action was met by a chorus of hisses and boos.

It was 41 minutes after the demonstration began before Hadley was able to make himself heard.

The Portland Stars, managed by R. R. Libby, and the West Side Midgets of Gladstone engaged in an exciting baseball game at Chautauqua Park Sunday afternoon. The game was fast and snappy to the last inning and not until the last man was out did the Portland men admit the defeat. The score was 3 to 1 in favor of Gladstone. The umpires were Schooley and Dann.

The features of the game were the heaving hitting of the Midgets and the twirling of Donnellie, of Portland. Portland owes its defeat to the non-support of its pitcher. The batteries for Libby's Stars were Donnellie and Rhulano, and for the Midgets were Matrau and Victor Gault.

The Midgets are preparing for the game the Fourth of July, when Gladstone will have a home-coming, and the Midgets will meet the East Side Giants, of Gladstone.

The Molalla Stars met their first defeat Saturday at the hands of the Canby base ball team. Batteries, Stars, Steiner and Adams; Canby, Miles and Whipple. Score Molalla Stars 2; Canby 6.

Sunday at McFadden's Park the Stars defeated the Clarkes team for the second time this season. Batteries Stars, Vick and Adams; Clarkes, Dobson, Baker and Haas. Score Molalla Stars 10; Clarkes 4.

Sunday on the Molalla Greys' grounds, the Greys played a fast game with Timms Crest team of Portland. Score, Molalla Greys 1, Timms Crest 4.

The Molalla Greys meet the Stars for the championship of the Molalla country, on the Greys' diamond at Molalla, next Sunday.

The Molalla Stars met their first defeat Saturday at the hands of the Canby base ball team. Batteries, Stars, Steiner and Adams; Canby, Miles and Whipple. Score Molalla Stars 2; Canby 6.

Sunday at McFadden's Park the Stars defeated the Clarkes team for the second time this season. Batteries Stars, Vick and Adams; Clarkes, Dobson, Baker and Haas. Score Molalla Stars 10; Clarkes 4.

Sunday on the Molalla Greys' grounds, the Greys played a fast game with Timms Crest team of Portland. Score, Molalla Greys 1, Timms Crest 4.

The Molalla Greys meet the Stars for the championship of the Molalla country, on the Greys' diamond at Molalla, next Sunday.

The Molalla Stars met their first defeat Saturday at the hands of the Canby base ball team. Batteries, Stars, Steiner and Adams; Canby, Miles and Whipple. Score Molalla Stars 2; Canby 6.

Sunday at McFadden's Park the Stars defeated the Clarkes team for the second time this season. Batteries Stars, Vick and Adams; Clarkes, Dobson, Baker and Haas. Score Molalla Stars 10; Clarkes 4.

Sunday on the Molalla Greys' grounds, the Greys played a fast game with Timms Crest team of Portland. Score, Molalla Greys 1, Timms Crest 4.

The Molalla Greys meet the Stars for the championship of the Molalla country, on the Greys' diamond at Molalla, next Sunday.

The Molalla Stars met their first defeat Saturday at the hands of the Canby base ball team. Batteries, Stars, Steiner and Adams; Canby, Miles and Whipple. Score Molalla Stars 2; Canby 6.

Sunday at McFadden's Park the Stars defeated the Clarkes team for the second time this season. Batteries Stars, Vick and Adams; Clarkes, Dobson, Baker and Haas. Score Molalla Stars 10; Clarkes 4.

Sunday on the Molalla Greys' grounds, the Greys played a fast game with Timms Crest team of Portland. Score, Molalla Greys 1, Timms Crest 4.

The Molalla Greys meet the Stars for the championship of the Molalla country, on the Greys' diamond at Molalla, next Sunday.

The Molalla Stars met their first defeat Saturday at the hands of the Canby base ball team. Batteries, Stars, Steiner and Adams; Canby, Miles and Whipple. Score Molalla Stars 2; Canby 6.

Sunday at McFadden's Park the Stars defeated the Clarkes team for the second time this season. Batteries Stars, Vick and Adams; Clarkes, Dobson, Baker and Haas. Score Molalla Stars 10; Clarkes 4.

Sunday on the Molalla Greys' grounds, the Greys played a fast game with Timms Crest team of Portland. Score, Molalla Greys 1, Timms Crest 4.

CLACKAMAS LOSES CLOSE GAME TO LOGAN

An exciting game of ball was played on the Logan diamond Sunday when Logan beat Clackamas by the score of 7 to 6. Everything was going Logan's way at first but finally Clackamas located the ball and the score was tied in the ninth inning 6 to 6. In the tenth and eleventh no scores were made but in the twelfth inning Logan brought in the winning run. Douglass pitched for the first ten frames for Logan when he was relieved by "Lefty" Gerber. Clackamas boasted of only being beaten once before this year. The weather was fine for playing and the attendance was large. Logan plays Springfield at Springfield Sunday.

MOLALLA STARS HAVE FIRST DEFEAT OF YEAR

The Molalla Stars met their first defeat Saturday at the hands of the Canby base ball team. Batteries, Stars, Steiner and Adams; Canby, Miles and Whipple. Score Molalla Stars 2; Canby 6.

Sunday at McFadden's Park the Stars defeated the Clarkes team for the second time this season. Batteries Stars, Vick and Adams; Clarkes, Dobson, Baker and Haas. Score Molalla Stars 10; Clarkes 4.

Sunday on the Molalla Greys' grounds, the Greys played a fast game with Tim