

Oregon City Enterprise

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GOING Though the Northwest has AHEAD suffered plentifully from the foolish and extreme "conservation" policies of Mr. Pinchot, the Roosevelt appointee who put a blight upon development work that "sted for years by his "reserves" and his fear of the secure of water powers, few people can realize the absurdity of some of his tactics, and the drag that his regime was to the growth and prosperity of that part of the nation that lies west of the Mississippi river.

News items tell of the restoration to entry of what are known as the "short grass lands" of Hamilton county, Kansas, of which some ten thousand acres were included in a "forest reserve" by the brilliant Mr. Pinchot. Since he began to rule affairs, these rolling plains along the Arkansas river have been carefully bottled up and permitted to go to waste; and following his departure from executive office in the government, there was no dream that open prairie land, that had never seen a tree and that probably would not support one if it was planted, had been included in the "forested areas" that are officially marked in green on the government maps.

Investigation by the present secretary of the Interior, however, has shown that such was the case, and the order restoring to entry the 10,000 acres has promptly followed. Secretary Lane is a Western man, he knows a forest when he sees one, and because he has suffered, he knows the foolishness of many of the Pinchot "reserves." In this particular case he has taken a great step forward and has made possible the development of a vast acreage in a section of the country where every acre of agricultural land is needed, and where the restrictions of a "forest reserve" were about as sensible as would have been the fencing in of the territory as an exercise ground for elephants. In fact the giant pachyderms had they been given the chance, would probably have thrived far better therein than would any of the trees that Mr. Pinchot might have dreamed about.

The very name of the section—the "short grass country" would have conveyed to anyone less fanatical than Mr. Pinchot the utter absurdity of including it in "forest reserve." But Mr. Pinchot, in his zeal for the protection of future generations, saw possibilities of forests in many places. He reserved the West, which didn't need his attentions, the first thing in his official career, and after he had crippled the West he reluctantly turned his attention to the East, and established a few reserves in the White and Adirondack mountains. If he had paid his earliest attentions to the section along the Atlantic coast, he might have saved some of the forests that draped the hills there at one time, but not until the so-called mountains of these ranges had been "skinned" by hungry timbermen did he see fit to throw his protecting mantle about them.

Pinchot has now gone from out the government service, and a man who is using common sense, instead of faddism, in the transaction of business is holding office. Yet the Pinchot peril is not passed entirely. His best friend, the Colonel, is yet a menace, and is still hoping against hope that the people will return him to the presidential chair. And if the Colonel should ever be allowed his "third cup of coffee," Pinchot will be sure to be thrust back, to undo the work of his successors in office, and once again to begin his crippling of development.

The opening of the "short grass lands" should be regarded as a signboard on the road to the future, and should also be borne in mind as a

warning of the past. Every person in the West who has suffered, either directly or indirectly, through "Pinchotism," should remember that the Bull Moose ambition carries with it also more "Pinchotism," more crippling, more setbacks. The Pinchot peril is but but one of the tentacles of the Colonel's octopus, and while in itself it may be a menace to only a part of the country, the surest way to prevent its return is to scotch the creature close to the ears, and so make its tentacles useless. The squelching of the Colonel's ambition, and all efforts directed towards such action, will be safeguarding of the future, and an assurance that progress can be continued without stumbling over the barriers of "reserves" created by a faddist who cannot, even, be convinced that he may be wrong. The Northwest knows this, and should remember that it knows it.

A FITTING News dispatches contain ACTION the information that the German Catholic Central Verein, at Buffalo, New York, has adopted a resolution condemning "America" as the national anthem, and endorsing "The Star Spangled Banner." The resolution was introduced by a Mr. Prodoehl, who thus comments upon the action:

"The hymn 'America' is an imposition on the American public. Far from embodying the lofty sentiments that are expressed in the Declaration of Independence and in the genius of our Constitution, it is repugnant to American ideals. In the first place, it is sung to the tune of God, Save the King, the British National anthem, a country against which we fought two wars—one for independence and the other to maintain it. In the second place, America, the land of civic and religious liberty, is identified with the land of bigotry and intolerance, of blue laws, witch-burning and persecution. Such a song cannot be regarded as the American National anthem."

There is a general tendency these days to regard the song "America" as merely a patriotic air. In much the same manner as "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," and other similar songs are regarded. People who do this also usually rise, or remove their hats, when "The Star Spangled Banner" is played. In fact in the army and navy "America" is not recognized by formal salute, but "The Star Spangled Banner" is.

The chief objection that is made to discarding "America" as the national anthem comes largely from those people who think that with its retention comes also a retention of a certain national fealty to the church—and all churches. The same feeling that caused the replacing of "In God We Trust" upon some of our coins, is keeping congress from taking official action setting forth that "The Star Spangled Banner" shall hereafter be the national anthem. As long as congress, and all officials of government, in fact—hold one ear close to the ground to catch the whisperings of approval of what is known as "the church element" just so long will "America" remain undisturbed in its rank as national anthem.

It is therefore gratifying to see a Catholic organization adopt resolutions such as those mentioned herein. It shows that somewhere there is coming a broadness of view by which the real fitness of one song or another is to be recognized upon purely patriotic grounds. For a nation whose constitution provides for a complete separation of church and state, these United States are ruled about as thoroughly by churches as any land of the old world. Other churches, individually, have risen to salute "The Star Spangled Banner"; but church associations as a whole have been somewhat diffident about taking action. The Catholic Verein having shown the way, perhaps others will follow.

Patriotism should rule in this matter, and surely patriotism can never countenance the acceptance of a paraphrase of a British song as the national anthem of this nation. The action of the army and navy, in accepting "The Star Spangled Banner" as the national air has been unofficial. It might well be made official, without hurting the feelings of any people. Other nations have a national air that they salute and accept upon purely secular occasions, and a national hymn that they honor when the na-

ture of ceremonial calls for such action. The United States might well do this officially, even as its people now rise and uncover when "The Star Spangled Banner" is played; but do not rise or uncover when "America" is offered. Public sentiment will crystallize on the question just as soon as it is agitated; and the action of the Verein at Buffalo may be the start of such agitation and subsequent action.

GOOD SIGNS The interest that the FOR US ALL Hill railroad people are showing in Clackamas county is an omen of a bright future. Whenever the Hill people show a curiosity about a community, it is a pretty sure sign that they are thinking quite seriously of entering into its development. Clackamas county will welcome any efforts that the Hill people may make to aid in putting this section upon their map for the Hill system and prosperity usually go pretty well hand in hand.

The latest sign of Hill interest hereabouts is a request made of Secretary Freytag of the Commercial club, to send to the Hill headquarters exhibits of grains and other produce grown in Clackamas county. This district is not at present in strictly Hill territory but it is safe to assume that rival road. Therefore it is also safe to assume that following this interest now shown, there will come a Hill line into this county.

There have been rumors for a year or so past that a part of the Hill system was to be extended along the eastern side of the Willamette valley, and possibly up the Clackamas valley. In fact there has been a survey run up the latter valley, which is said to have connected with the Hill surveys in Eastern and Central Oregon. It is not at all impossible that the Hill engineers have mapped out a line to cut transversely across the state, and as there are good passes across the Cascades just east of the head of the Clackamas valley it is quite within the bounds of possibility that the Hill people plan to have the western end of the cross-state line cut down through the fertile heart of this county.

Such a line would tap a virgin and rich timber region and a fast-developing agricultural region. Such a line would find plenty of traffic right from the start, and would open up to settlement one of the finest parts of the state—a section rich in everything that will attract newcomers and homeseekers, and a section wherein things will grow with almost tropical luxuriance. Hence it is that real boosters of this county are pleased at the interest the Hill people have shown in this section, and are hoping that the near future will bring something more substantial than mere inguistiveness.

Clackamas county can surely show to the Hill people some things that should make them think. They can show them an abundance of record crops, a superb climate, and a richness of undeveloped resources that can hardly be beaten anywhere in the Northwest. There is everything in this county that is to be found in other sections that the Hill interests have developed and opened up, and unless all signs of analogy fail, the Hills are interested in this section solely because they see here an opportunity to add to their own returns by developing a field that will pay big dividends to any railroad that assist in its advancement. Every loyal citizen of Clackamas county should do all that lies within his power to assist Mr. Freytag in sending to the Hills the best display possible. A "freak" display is not wanted. What will do the most good, and what will most quickly bring the Hill lines into this section, is an exhibit of average crops and fruits which will show, on its face the undisputed truth that Clackamas county, when developed, will be as diverse in its products as the powerful Imperial valley of California.

AS OTHERS The Oregonian, in its VIEWED editorial columns Tuesday morning, had some remarks to make about the action of Governor West in stopping the performance of a circus that was billed to play in Oregon City on the Sabbath. The leading paper of the metropolis takes a somewhat different view of the matter than do the majority of Oregon City citizens, but while its angle is different, it is similar in respect to its purpose. The Oregonian does not think the governor had any moral right to do what he did. Commenting upon his action, it says:

"A circus is advertised to show at Oregon City on a Sunday, and the district judge issues an injunction restraining the local authorities from any interference. Yet the governor of Oregon ignores and defeats the regular operation of civil law by his threat of martial law—the last recourse of the state to preserve itself in a grave crisis—and the circus does not perform.

"At Bandon, the community, acting in its own protection and from a profound sense of injury to its own respect and dignity, requests an undesirable citizen to leave with the plain intimation that measures will, if necessary, be taken to enforce its ultimatum.

"Yet the governor of Oregon denies to the sovereign people of a municipality the right to attain peace and end without the law; but at the same time he asserts his right to rise above the law when his feeling, or sense of propriety, or whatever it may be, is shocked at something or other about to be done somewhere or other in Oregon.

"If the people of Bandon have ignored the constituted authorities in doing what they were practically a unit in thinking ought to be done for the public peace, they have not transgressed more than the governor of Oregon in doing at Oregon City what he—not they—thought ought to be

done to preserve the tranquillity of a certain Sunday.

"Is government by executive whim to be preferred to government by the mob?" By finding in the governor's complaint in regard to the people of Bandon a criticism of the executive's own action at Oregon City, the Oregonian makes the gentleman from Salem avail himself in no uncertain way. When the governor announced his intentions of coming here to prevent the performance, this paper suggested that perhaps his motives were somewhat mixed. It now appears certain that they were; and it is quite possible that a love of the limelight of publicity may have entered into this mixture.

Perhaps in view of those things it is permissible to repeat remark made Monday by a local citizen, who in commenting upon the governor's action Sunday, and the failure of the proposed show to appear on Monday, said:

"The only wild West in Oregon City Monday was the governor."

HOW TIMES A year ago the country DO CHANGE was marvelling from one end to the other over the doings of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, a New York gentleman who was then actively seeking the nomination to the presidency of the United States for the third term. In fact a year ago today the distinguished personage was haranguing the Progressive party convention at Chicago, and proclaiming that there was being born a new movement, "of the people, for the people and by the people" that was going to endure forever, and right all the ills and wrongs to which the nation was heir.

That was a year ago. Today the Colonel is reported to be in search of the solitudes of the Arizona deserts and the depths of the Grand canyon. A year ago he was the cynosure of all eyes, though the glances cast at him were not of the same kind everywhere. Today probably nobody is looking at him but the members of his immediate party, and while some of the newspapers may be chronicling the doings of his party, they are not giving such news much space or prominence. For an everlasting boom that was going to sweep everything before it, the Bull Moose excitement has been about as much of a failure as its dearest enemies could wish.

It is a peculiar thing about the American people that they will go "mad" with less reason than any other nation—and it is equally peculiar that they will become sane again with remarkable speed. Even the most stalwart foes of the Progressive party a year ago are alarmed at its apparent growth, power and attraction to the multitudes; but today the Progressive party is not receiving any attention at all, save from its own leaders, who are seeking some way they can hook it on to the tail of some other party, and so save it from utter oblivion. Its leaders have looked in vain to the women in states where universal suffrage has been granted, hoping that the women would give the Bull Moose support. But the "new citizens," no matter where they may have been, have not shown any desire to fall over themselves to bolster up the Colonel's ambitions, and as a result the last hope of the Colonel's lieutenants has gone.

It has taken just about a year for the Colonel's carefully planted and tenderly nurtured plant to spring up, burst into glorious blossom and then fade down and die. The span of 365 days is a record, in shortness, for the life and death of a political party. In fact it is probably merely a further proof that the party had no reason at all for being, save the Colonel's ambitions. Other parties that have sprung up have lasted at least four years, but all other parties have had the impetus of a goodly number of people behind them, and have not been a personally-conducted, one-man affair. Mr. Roosevelt should reflect, today, upon the short space of time it has taken the American people to forget him and his ambitions.

POOLITICS Willamette has now held AS AN ART two elections in an endeavor to enlarge its territory and has failed each time. The second failure is charged to the voting in the election of men whose residence was upon river steamers that tied up at Willamette's docks occasionally. Probably a man who lives for the greater part of the time upon a river steamer has the right to call one terminal or the other of his run his home, and probably he has a right to vote there. But the things that have been done at Willamette seem to show an altogether surprisingly brilliant grasp of political possibilities.

In fact the Willamette elections with their voting of steamboat men and with the moving into the territory effected of people opposed to the election who "establish residence" in tents seem a good deal like a past masonry, on the part of somebody, in the gentle art of "colonization." It used to be done in a coarser way, merely by herding voters into hotels and lodging houses. That method has of late met defeat wherever tried; but as Willamette is not going to protest the result of this last election, it seems that the newer and more genteel method is to be accepted. Herein lies a hint for politicians of the future.

Herein, to be more exact, may lie the saving of many a forlorn hope and apparently lost cause. Perhaps the scheme might even be extended so as to make possible the satisfaction of the personal ambition of one Theodore Roosevelt, who a year ago today was nominated for president upon the Bull Moose ticket. What has worked at Willamette could be worked in larger

elections, though whether or not it could be worked in a national election is a matter that may be of doubt. But it is an interesting development of the art of politics, and news of it will probably be received with joy by politicians throughout the country, who are often hard pressed to find means whereby people can be made to "vote right" so that the leaders shall be satisfied.

Oregon has long been famed as the abode of weird and wonderful politics. Oregon has also been noted as a republican state. Yet she has a superabundance of democratic officers. Maybe if good republicans could be moved in to the state, or brought in often enough on steamers and railroad trains, so that they could establish residence, the Beaver State could get rid of her democratic senators—and so square herself with the rest of the nation, which looks amazed at her habit of sending democrats to represent her in congress, when everyone knows Oregon is "stalwart republican." Willamette has opened a great field—she ought to patent it.

MORE LIGHT This week's issue of ADMITTED The Courier sheds some more light upon the recall movement and that paper's warm and earnest support of it. The day of election is drawing near, and the editor of The Courier knows that the fulfillment of the spiritual attack upon the county officials will soon be apparent to all, so he hastens to "make hay while the sun shines." Probably he had advance information of the adoption of resolutions condemning Robert Schuebel by one of the important locals of the Equity society, and probably therein he saw the handwriting on the wall.

"There is no better time than now to play your part in helping The Courier," says the ingenious editor. "You are either with The Courier or against it. If you are with it, the least we can expect of you is that you secure at least one new subscription for us."

Sure. Now that the fight is about over, and as the time is approaching when The Courier will have no excuse for being, hop in and get somebody to subscribe for it. Why did the paper take up the fight, if not to ride on top of the ripples that it was making, and gain all the subscriptions it could from the misguided few who were led astray by the misrepresentations of the recallers, and who thought the paper was fighting for a principle? And now that the ripples are subsiding, and the future outlook is getting slim, and pickings seem to be becoming scarce and scanty; why, bunk somebody into subscribing to the thing, so that the editor will have enough to live on until some other fuss is started.

Common decency for the "cause" might have led The Courier to invite people to "help the recall by subscribing to The Courier." Other papers have done that. But courtesy has no place in The Courier. It knows the cause is just about lost, and like the rats that desert a sinking ship it hastens to get out from under—and with as much of the loot as possible.

CIRCUS DODGES GOVERNOR HERE

(Continued from page 1)

thing. I have some men here in town, and if there is an attempt to give a performance, I will stop it. But I tell you what let's do. You show me put this thing off until Monday and I'll come and see your circus. I'll boost for it, and I'll arrange that to-night in every church in Oregon City the pastors will urge their people to go to the show Monday. I'll do my part for the show. I like shows like this—I guess I have broken more horses on Sunday than any of the performers with this show have done. But I don't think this show ought to be given here Sunday. You show Monday, and we'll all 'log' for the show. You will, won't you, Schuebel? Representative Schuebel looked dubious. "I'll send my family," he finally said.

"That's not enough," laughed the governor, "you've got to do more." "Well, I'll get the Presbyterian church and the go. I can persuade them to," said Mr. Schuebel. And so the conference ended.

When Governor West and the five penitentiary guards alighted from the train, there was a big crowd at the depot. As the prison wardens passed, many people commented.

"That's a nice slap at the local militia company," said many people, "probably the governor doesn't think the Oregon City boys could be trusted to stop the circus."

Many other comments of a similar nature were made. And at intervals throughout the morning the church bells rang out triumphant peals.

POULTRY FILMS POPULAR

The moving picture films showing methods and results of scientific handling of poultry on the farm, made and exhibited by Professor Dryden of the Oregon Agricultural college have achieved a popularity that has led to a wide demand. Professor Dryden has just sent these films to the Missouri station, where they will be made a part of the permanent equipment.

Another reel of the same film was sent to Winthrop, and next month still another will be provided for a month's run in Iowa. The film is about four hundred feet in length and has been exhibited in its present form for only a few months.

H. E. KLOCK ARRESTED

Constable Jack Frost on Monday arrested Harper E. Klock, of Boring, upon a warrant charging non-support. The complaint was sworn to by Mrs. Klock, who declares that her husband spends altogether too much time and money in the county seat. When apprehended Klock was enjoying life in Oregon City.

COUNCIL ACCOMPLISHES GREAT MASS OF WORK

With Mayor J. J. Shaw presiding with his coat off and his sleeves rolled up, and with Chief of Police Shaw kept busy filling the water pitcher as the councilmen could keep cool drinking the limpid ice water supplied by the city, Wednesday night's regular council meeting was a whirlwind of energy and accomplishment. Plans to clean up the slats had been made sometime before the meeting, and in a very large measure this was done even though the proceeding were opened with the reading of a two-page report of "unfinished business" before the council and in the hands of regular and special committees.

Councilman Hall who has been absent for the past four months, was present, and helped in the rush of business.

Applications of a property owner to have the interest on an assessment charged placed in 1906 remitted because he had received no notice of the assessment was denied, on the ground that if this was done in one case it would have to be done in all. Application for the placing of a fire hydrant in the middle of the suspension bridge was referred to the recorder and county court for a conference.

The Bank of Oregon City requested permission to erect a glass canopy over its Main street entrance and a steel awning over the Sixth street entrance. This was referred to the street committee.

First action, out of routine, came when a petition for remonstrance was received from property owners on 7th street asking the council to see to it that when the improvement of the street was carried through to the west line of High street, the thoroughfare be made 60 feet wide all the way to the top of the bluff. City Engineer Noble presented a plan, showing that if this part of the street were but 40 feet wide, it would give practically a 60-foot street, owing to the sharp curve in the roadway at this point. After considerable discussion, however, Councilman Horton moved that the street be carried through at a 60-foot width, and this was adopted.

It developed later in the evening that this action in regard to seventh street had upset the plans for the balance of the improvement of the main hill thoroughfare, and the recorder was ordered to draw up a new resolution for the improvement embracing this feature, which will eliminate the "jog" in the end of the street. This will make necessary a repetition of much of the Seventh street preliminary work, but the council saw no other way out of it. This further delay on the Seventh street matter was the only failure of the "go ahead" policy outlined for the evening.

Application from the Portland Railway, Light & Power company to buy two cross-arms and the public elevator tower at Seventh street, to carry its own and the city fire alarm wires, was referred to the elevator committee.

A petition from property owners in the district to have abated what was termed the nuisance of the barn used by Williams Brothers Transfer company, at High and Sixth streets, was referred to the health and police committee. The petitioners stated that the barn contained horses and mules that stamped all night, that it was an unsanitary condition, gave offensive odors, and was a breeding place for flies.

The city engineer was ordered to prepare two grades for the south end of Madison street, where owing to the topography, houses on one side of the street are 30 feet about the other. A concrete retaining wall will separate the grades.

A dog-house, and a woodshed that projected 16 inches into an alley in a downtown block, were ordered removed by the council, and the alley thrown open to the public. In this matter City Recorder Stipp and City Attorney Stone presented conflicting legal opinions, but the council here on Mr. Stipp's opinion, and ordered the alley opened.

Assessments for improvement of Thirteenth street, and for Main street from Moss to the Abernethy bridge were approved on report of special committees.

Ordinances providing for the reducing the width of the alley in block 125, or the city entering into a contract to improve Division street, and for the improvement of Main street with hard surface paving from Moss street to the Abernethy bridge were passed to second reading. Monthly reports of officers and the monthly appropriation to pay bills were also rushed through. In the latter matter there was a lively tilt over the payment of money for work on Mountain View fire house. Councilman Albright charging that the special committee having this matter in hand had exceeded its authority, but the bill was voted paid, with 80 cents additional to pay for flag balyards.

Henry Brand was elected sexton at the cemetery by a vote of five to three, W. H. Clark being his opponent.

The mayor was instructed to appoint a committee of five, composed of councilmen and citizens, on charter revision.

Towards the close of the meeting Councilman Toozs gave notice that he would introduce at the next session an ordinance providing for the creation of the office of plumbing inspector, and providing rules and regulations for plumbing within the city.

Mr. Toozs, as chairman of the special committee having in hand the purchase of the Jones rock-crusher, also submitted a report, the burden of which was that the city could probably save \$1,500 per year by the purchase, and recommending the buying of the plant provided that it could be shown that in the purchase the city would obtain superior rights to the rock ledge, which contains some 500,000 yards of excellent street material. At present the water commissioners are said to claim that they have the first right to the property for reservoir purposes. The report submitted by Mr. Toozs went into many things besides the rock-crusher, and contained as well a plan for street maintenance and cleaning.

department, according to the report of Chief Shaw, submitted to the council at its regular meeting Wednesday evening. During the month, there were 12 persons arrested, eight of whom paid fines aggregating \$85. One prisoner was declared not guilty, and two were released upon promise to leave town. The mayor and city recorder broke even in the matter of fines.

Throughout the month 23 babies were gathered in, and were served a total of 32 meals. The meals cost the department \$6.40, leaving a comfortable balance from the fines to be applied to department expenses.

In the month, also, the city jail was overhauled and cleaned up, new wiring fixtures were installed, and the building generally freshened up, so that in the future it will be a pleasure to be a guest of the municipality.

CONTRACT FIRM MAY LOSE WORK

SPECIFICATIONS IGNORED BY CLARE COUNCILMEN, WHO HINT REVOCATION

CITY ENGINEER PLEADS HELPLESS

Oregon Engineering & Construction Company is Grieved for Methods, and Forfeits May be Asked

The Oregon Engineering & Construction company came in for considerable attention at Wednesday night's council meeting, and use of the last thing the council did was to adopt a motion made by Mr. Holman that contracts which the company was at present enjoying be revoked and taken from it if the concerns did not do the work according to specifications provided by the city.

This matter was brought up by the statement by one of the councilmen that complaint had been made to him that rock placed on Sixteenth street was considerably larger than that which the specifications for the work called. City Engineer Noble admitted that such was the case, but added that though he had called the attention of the contractors to it, it appeared that nothing could be done. In the Sixteenth street case, Mr. Noble said, it was perhaps all right to use large rock as it would make a firmer foundation for the street.

Other councilmen then said, that they had observed that the Oregon Engineering & Construction company did not always roll the various sizes of rock that were put down. Mr. Noble, asked about this, admitted that quite frequently streets were not rolled as they should be. Then he smiled, shrugged his shoulders, and asked what he could do. It was this question on his part that moved a number of the councilmen to speech, and which finally resulted in the unanimous adoption of Mr. Holman's motion.

Earlier in the evening, when a bill for \$550.50 was presented by the company for a part payment on certain work, it was pointed out that on J. Q. Adams, Jackson and Sixteenth street work of the contracting company had not been done according to specifications, and there was a disposition on the part of some of the councilmen not to allow the bill. A legal opinion was read, however, stating that when the supervising engineer of a city permitted specifications to be violated, and made no complaint, the city could be forced to pay for the work done.

At another time in the evening complaint was made by some of the councilmen that the Oregon Engineering & Construction company did not always wet down the streets before rolling down surfacing.

It is believed by the councilmen that threat of revocation of contracts will be sufficient to improve work done by the contracting company. Severe criticism was also made of the manner in which the concern was delaying certain work, and there was talk of revoking those contracts, or demanding the forfeit of payment, as provided in the contract for work not completed with specified time.

WORK ON ELEVATOR IS NOW UNDER WAY

Excavation work for the municipal elevator that will carry people up the face of the bluff at Seventh street has been commenced, the present effort being devoted to clearing out the Southern Pacific property line. After the street has been cut back into the railroad embankment to the right-of-way border, the sinking of a pit for the concrete foundation of the tower will be started.

In order to support the tower the foundations will be carried well down, probably to the buried talus of the river bluff unless a rock foundation is struck first. Just how deep it will be necessary to sink the foundations has not yet been determined. The foundations, aside from supporting the weight of the tower, will also enclose the hydraulic cylinder in which the elevator plunger will operate.

From the top of the tower, when it is completed, a bridge will be sent to the top of the bluff, thus affording a means of ingress and egress to the upper landing of the lift. In order to support the eastern end of this bridge secondary foundations will also be laid at the top of the bluff when the city has acquired property rights thereon.

SWEDISH SERVICE

Swedish service will be held in the Methodist church next Sunday, August 10, at 3 p. m. The Rev. Otto W. Welling, of Portland, will preach. Good songs and music will be rendered. All Scandinavians are most cordially invited to attend.

WHAT WILL THE HARVEST BE?

Have you ever stopped to think of what the harvest of your life's work will be? Are you storing away part of your money crop for the winters of old age and misfortune?

An investigation will convince you that our bank would be an ideal place for keeping your funds safely. It's a good plan for every farmer to have a strong banking connection. The management of this bank is in the care of careful, conservative, experienced men, who well merit the confidence of our many customers and friends. We solicit your account. Drop in to see us, next time you're in town. Make the call friendly—you don't have to do business every time you come in to say "hello."

The Bank of Oregon City OLDEST BANK IN CLACKAMAS COUNTY