

The Enterprise is the only Clackamas County newspaper that prints all of the news of this growing county.

The Clackamas County Fair at Canby will be bigger and better than ever this year.

## A HISTORY OF CLACKAMAS ROADS

DISTRICT NO. 6	
1910	968.62
1911	2,406.49
1912	18,901.02
1913	1,497.84
Total	\$16,683.11

As Show by Districts	
District No. 1	\$3,457.64
District No. 2	19,115.60
District No. 3	33,843.37
District No. 4	9,090.46
District No. 5	22,124.42
District No. 6	18,901.02
District No. 7	28,311.51
District No. 8	9,550.51
District No. 9	8,861.36
District No. 10	25,140.57

On out east from Boring a couple of miles you reach the boundaries of Road District No. 6, all roads of which are either mud or plank. To be specific this road district boasts of 14½ miles of plank roads, and the balance of its system—10 miles—"dirt."

This district includes the Sandy country, and the Kello country and embraces in all about 15 miles, some of which are as wide as the previous districts discussed, touching the Multnomah line in one place and running ½ miles below Sandy.

New roads which have been laid out in District No. 6 since the year 1907, improvements or repairs to the roads then in existence and the plank roads have been made since then, and have cost District No. 6 the total sum of \$18,901.02, over \$2000 of which has been raised by the inhabitants of the district as special levies.

DISTRICT NO. 7.	
1907	\$ 4,471.53
1908	3,316.61
1909	2,218.01
Total	\$10,006.15

Way off in the northeast corner of Clackamas county, lying between the Multnomah line and the Sandy river, running out east from Bull Run for a distance of about 25 miles, lies District Number 7. This district, embracing a large area of sparsely settled country, aside from the vicinity of Bull Run, claims 38 miles of roads, of which three and one-fourth miles are gravel, 1½ miles are plank, and 23½ miles are dirt.

DISTRICT NO. 8.	
1907	\$ 907.47
1908	1,616.50
1909	3,800.32
1910	3,448.59
1911	2,331.21
1912	1,946.41
1913	6,245.36
Total	\$19,735.86

There has been a comparatively small road expenditure in District Number Eight since the year 1907. This district lies immediately south of District No. Seven and is one of the poorest of the county, embracing about 45 square miles, a long narrow strip in the Cherokee country, running east for about 15 miles. With the exception of District Number Four number it has expended less money than any of the districts previously discussed.

DISTRICT NO. 9.	
1907	\$ 551.11
1908	817.71
1909	926.42
1910	1,897.94
1911	2,083.36
1912	791.14
1913	991.73
Total	\$8,059.40

As there are five districts in the county, a glance will show how the enormous expenditure of \$122,994.86 has been reached in the county. This is an appalling expenditure of the taxpayers' money, for that vast sum has been scattered about over the county on improvements or repairs which at the best, are of temporary nature, and must eventually be replaced. Still more startling almost a third of a million will be spent during 1914, and if used under the present plan, the largest part of this sum will be thrown about over the county pursuant to the fancies of the various supervisors, occasionally utilized for a mile or so of permanent roads which may or may not last—depending on the engineering ability of the supervisors—but for the most part repairing the aged and infirm highways which the county has already bought and paid for at good round figures.

A plat showing the subdivisions in the Sunshine Valley area near Haley station on the Estacada line was filed in the office of Recorder Dedman Friday.

D. C. Southworth is the agent of the concern. The tract of 443 acres is divided into 83 sections containing from five to 10 acres. The land is located in the other end of the county towards Boring.

## CLACKAMAS NOT LACKING AMBITION

### FIVE CANDIDATES FOR GOVERNOR MAKE A START WITH ONE TO HEAR FROM

### GRANT DIMICK SETS FAST PACE INTO THE RUNNING WITH HARVEY STARKWEATHER

There is nothing backward about Clackamas county when it comes to going after things political. The gubernatorial post nearly fell into the fire Monday when F. J. S. Toose, superintendent of the Oregon City schools, was accused—the term is used advisedly—of being a Bull Moose candidate for governor. That gentleman, however, while a greater admirer of T. Roosevelt and an interested student of public affairs, promptly disclaimed any intention of reaching out for the big job. However, there are many other Clackamas residents and ex-residents who are not so modest witnesses.

Grant B. Dimick, who nearly won the Republican nomination four years ago, and who has served a term as county judge of Clackamas, five terms as mayor of Oregon City and has now become a mere editor. Republican.

William S. U'Ren, lawyer, single taxer, father and mother of the initiative, referendum, recall and corrupt practice act. Independent.

George C. Brownell, prohibitionist, advocate of national suffrage for women, former state senator, acting governor of Oregon for a few minutes when he was president of the state senate. Republican.

E. M. Gill, legislator, author of the defunct permanent (?) registration bill, recently moved away from Clackamas to eastern Oregon. Progressive.

Robert A. Miller, attorney, ex-registrar of the United States Land Office, when it was located at Oregon City, and who followed it to Portland. Democrat.

Harvey G. Starkweather, who has not yet yielded to the voice of ambition, but who has his ear to the ground, granger, student of rural credits. Democrat.

And yet some ignorant people say Clackamas is a slow county.

## FIRST PETITION FOR PRIMARIES

### COUNTY RECORDER AND WOMAN WHO WANTS TO BE CLERK PLACE NAMES ON FILE

### NO OFFICES WILL GO BEGGING

### DEUTSCHE VEREIN HAS ITS MEETING

### BANK PRESIDENT ABSCONDS

## U'REN WILL RUN AS INDEPENDENT

### ANOTHER OREGON CITY MAN WOULD BE GOVERNOR OF OREGON

### OPPOSED TO THE LICENSED SALOON

William S. U'Ren, noted far and wide as the man who urged the people of Oregon to adopt the initiative and referendum and the recall, with a considerable degree of success, and who later failed to bring about the enactment of a single tax amendment has concluded to run for governor as an independent. He names the following statement:

To the voters of Oregon—I have decided to be an independent candidate for governor, though for many years I have been a Republican, and voted for the party candidates when they were even moderately progressive. But for the following reasons I shall not seek the party nomination:

- (1) The measures necessary to complete what is called the Oregon system are essentially people's measures rather than the property of any political party, many of them opposed to the Republican party. These measures provide for conduct of the government by officials who are directly responsible to all the people, instead of to a party organization for their first allegiance.

- (2) All the standpatners and reactionaries who made up the anti-Statehood No. one and assembly crowd, in 1910 and who, as they boasted in 1909 in the Oregonian, would "put the knife into each and all who declare for Statehood one" are as anxious now as ever to put that same knife into me. They are as bitterly opposed now as they were in 1910 to the actual use of the initiative and referendum, to the corrupt practices act, to the recall, and to all the people's power measures at which they still sneer as "U'renism" and the "U'renic" theory of government.

- (3) I would rather have those gentlemen fighting me from the front as open enemies because of the measure I stand for, than knifing me from my own ranks, as they have done for many years past with all Republican candidates who were known to be progressive.

Mr. U'Ren's platform in part is as follows: "If I am elected I will advocate immediate enactment by the legislature, and by the earliest possible vote of the people, if by their vote proves to be necessary, of the most practical plan that may be offered at that time for a state highway system of hard surface paved roads, with adequate lateral roads of the same kind."

"To pay for building these roads, I advocate a graduated inheritance tax on all that part of the estates of deceased persons appraised at more than \$50,000."

## CHILDREN LEARN REAL FARMING

### INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT BUSY ORGANIZING SCHOOLS UNDER STATE

### PRIZE WINNERS WILL GO TO SALEM FAIR

Three schools have been organized through the county in the interests of industrial education. M. C. Marris, industrial field agent, and Prof. J. E. Calavan spent the day running from place to place through the county and organizing the children of the various schools for the conduct and management of the work the supervision of the county and state educational authorities.

Willamette, Parkplace and Gladstone were placed in the column of schools that have joined in the industrial work and Molalla will be visited Tuesday by the officials. At each place, the children elect their own officers and get into the swim for the prizes that the state and private individuals have offered for the best samples of produce raised.

Corn, potatoes, domestic science, dairying and hog raising are included in the departments for which competitive prizes are offered. The state offers a trip to the exposition at San Francisco with all expenses paid as its first prize while two boys from each county are to be given their expenses to the state fair for one week. These representatives will be given special instruction in various departments of the school work while they are in Salem and will have the opportunity to see the products that other counties of the state have raised. One thousand dollars in smaller prizes are also offered by the state for the best exhibits.

## BOOK AGENT IS LOCKED IN JAIL

### OFFICERS GET MAN WHOM THEY SAY PRETENDED TO BE REPRESENTING MAGAZINES

### TRAP IS SET FOR HIM BY DEPUTY

### Scheme to Get Him to Sell Books to Woman Works at Oak Grove and Man Held to Await Hearing

Guy D. McMurphy walked into the trap set for him by Deputy Sheriff Worthington of Oak Grove, sold a magazine that he did not represent to Mrs. Worthington, was arrested, and is now in the custody of Sheriff E. T. Mass in the county jail, according to the statements of the officers.

Sheriff Mass says the man has collected more than \$100 from the people of the city and county representing that he is an agent for various magazines and that he has sold subscriptions and taken money for them. The officer contends that he does not represent any of the magazines that he is selling and that the companies are being defrauded out of their share of the sales.

After the sheriff had received word that he was operating through the county, the deputies at various points were notified. Deputy Worthington worked out the plot at Oak Grove and the man is said to have fallen into the trap. He was promptly arrested and has been turned over to the sheriff to await in the county jail the results of the investigations of the grand jury.

### SUIT ON NOTE

N. E. Moffitt brought suit against I. Johnson and wife on a note for \$1340 at eight per cent from May 1, 1912. The plaintiff asks foreclosure on the note and the sale of property given as security.

## NO PERMANENT WORK THIS YEAR

### MELDRUM SAYS LAW HOLDS HIM RESPONSIBLE FOR ROADS BUT ADOPTS POLICY

### EACH JOB MUST COST AT LEAST \$1000

Plans for permanent road improvement—next year—will be drawn up by D. T. Meldrum, county surveyor under the provisions of the state law. Mr. Meldrum interprets the state road law in the same way that the county court has construed it and believes that only jobs that will entail an expenditure of \$1000 in any particular locality must be let by contract and come under the supervision of the county official.

On all other jobs, he says, the supervisor will be in charge of the work and will not have the directing hand of the surveyor to guide the repair or improvement.

He believes the law makes him the county roadmaster, that he is required to take charge of the highways irrespective of the county court's decisions, that he must construe the law as he sees it and carry out the provisions of the statute as they are applied to him. But he does not believe that the work in all of the county districts must be let by contract if the road fund but only when that amount would have to be spent on the work in some special locality. He thinks, for instance, that if a bridge costs \$500, the supervisor would have charge of the work and that he would not be required to take a general management of its construction. If, on the other hand, that bridge cost \$1000 or more, he would have to draw the plans and specifications for the work and would have to go to the ground to see that the work was properly done.

Applies to Jobs Only. The mere fact that the district has \$1000 in its treasury for road purposes has little to do with the issues, he says. The requirements, as he understands them, are that the work must cost \$1000 and that he must supervise the work if the cost is to reach that figure.

This is the same stand to all intents and purposes, that the county court has taken in its construction of the law. The attorneys of the city, the attorney general of the state, the district attorney, and the members of the good roads committee of the commercial club have all agreed that the law referred to those districts that had \$1000 in the treasury and that no repair work could be done unless it were let by contract and done under the direction of the county surveyor who was made by the statute the county roadmaster. C. Schuebel, however, thought differently and the county court took the opinion of Mr. Schuebel to guide it in the solving of the road problems for the year.

Mr. Meldrum does not think it possible for the county to do much in the way of permanent work this year. He expects, however, to draw up the plans and specifications for the work of next year and to have them ready by the time that the highways are in a condition that work will bring in returns on the money that is expended upon them.

## BIG LAWYERS AT WORK ON PAPERS

### BONDING HOUSE ATTORNEYS PREPARE STEPS TO BE TAKEN BY COUNCIL

### CUT OUT CHANCES OF MISTAKES

### League and Fathers Believe all Opportunities for Error Are Eliminated by Having the Steps Well Outlined

## PROHIBITION IS IN HIS PLATFORM

### GEORGE C. BROWNELL WOULD KILL MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF LIQUOR

### BECOMES CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR

George C. Brownell, for 12 years a state senator from Clackamas county, and a prominent attorney and one of the best known politicians in the state, on Saturday announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination for governor upon a platform that fairly bristles with denunciation of the liquor traffic. He favors both a state and a national law prohibiting the sale and manufacture of liquor except for scientific, medicinal and mechanical purposes.



Who Saturday announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination for Governor.

He is an avowed champion of national suffrage for women and winds up his declaration with the statement that if any other of the Republican candidates for governor will come out boldly and stand on the same platform that he proposes, that he will then withdraw.

Mr. Brownell's entry into the race makes three candidates for governor from Clackamas county, with the possibility of a fourth, it having been reported that H. G. Starkweather, of Oak Grove, would be a candidate for the Democratic nomination. The others are Grant B. Dimick and W. S. U'Ren, although the latter may conclude to run as an independent candidate.

Mr. Brownell's declaration follows: "I have waited with the hope that some of the numerous gentlemen who are candidates for governor in the Republican primaries and otherwise, in announcing their candidacy, would make some declaration as to how they stood upon the National Problem of the sale and manufacture of intoxicating liquor within this state. I have also hoped that there would have been some expression as to how these gentlemen stood on the question of an amendment to the Constitution of the state of Oregon abolishing the sale and manufacture of all intoxicating liquor within this state, except for scientific, medicinal and mechanical purposes. None of these gentlemen have seen fit to make any declaration or commit themselves in any way upon this great issue, which I think and believe to be the most important for the welfare of the people generally and to the maintenance of our Christian civilization that now exists."

Reluctantly, after due consideration, I have concluded to become a candidate for Governor upon this issue as the principal one of my candidacy. I take this position, that the intelligent opinion of all fair minded men and women is unquestionably that the liquor traffic, as now in use and force, is a menace to civilization, and is the result largely, of crime, poverty, degeneracy and moral decay, to such an extent as to become a startling danger to the human race. I have no personal fight against the man who is running a saloon. I really feel more like condemning and censuring society for permitting this great evil and power to exist and to obtain the firm hold that it has in this state and in this country. If I had my own way, I should feel as if society itself, ought to be punished to the extent of compensating men who have engaged in this business, sanctioned by the law, in a reasonable way to recover their investment that they have made, on the same theory that Abraham Lincoln favored the buying of the slaves and colonizing them, in order to settle the slave problem. Of course, I think and know, that the people of this state would not favor compensating men who have invested their money in the saloon business, neither am I advocating it as a part of my platform nor program in this fight. I am simply suggesting it to the conscience and fair minds of the people of this state, for them to give such consideration as they see fit, recognizing as I do, that whenever society feels that it is in danger, it has a right to abolish and to destroy anything that endangers itself. In other words, I stand on this proposition, as Lincoln stood upon the proposition of slavery. He was willing to save the Union with slavery, or he was willing to save the Union without slavery; his object and purpose was to save the Union, my object and purpose is to try to arouse the public opinion and the conscience of the people of

(Continued on page 4.)

## RAILWAY INSTITUTES CONDEMNATION SUIT

It has been instituted in the circuit court of Clackamas county by the Granite Valley Southern Railway company against H. Kylio and wife and others for the condemnation of property of 60 feet in width through a strip of the defendants and through as the north half of the north-quarter of section 14, township 5 S., range 1 east.

## NEW ACREAGE TRACT IS NOW PLATTED

A plat showing the subdivisions in the Sunshine Valley area near Haley station on the Estacada line was filed in the office of Recorder Dedman Friday.