

OREGON CITY ENTERPRISE

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UNDER THE BENEFICENT SWAY of President Wilson's "New Freedom," Louisiana Democrats have had their splendid sugar industry ruined...

THE PORTLAND SUNDAY JOURNAL, generally favorable to reform legislation, devotes a column to the proposed eight-hour law and says:

"The most sweeping and drastic measure ever presented to the people of Oregon will be on the ballot at the November election. It is what is known as the 'universal eight-hour day' amendment to the constitution.

"Its purpose is to write into the fundamental law of the state drastic provisions that would prohibit all persons employed at any kind of labor from working more than eight hours out of nine consecutive hours a day.

"It makes it a criminal offense on the part of the employer, punishable by a fine not to exceed \$1000 or imprisonment not to exceed one year, for each and every offense. The proposed amendment was filed by Mrs. Jean Bennett.

"If the amendment should be drafted into the Oregon constitution a farmer could not employ men to work on his farm for longer than eight hours per day.

"One drastic provision says that 'children or relatives of employers or their agents shall not be exempt under this law.' That means that a farmer who was running his farm with the help of his sons would be guilty of a criminal offense and subject to severe punishment for every day he might permit his sons to work more than eight hours on the farm.

"If the boys got out to assist with the morning milking and other chores at 6 or 7 o'clock in the morning, their day's work would have been begun and it must be finished within nine hours, allowing one hour for noon. Then the boys would have to lay off at 3 or 4 o'clock in the afternoon, just in the middle of the afternoon's work, and leave it to their father to finish out the day and then do the chores in the evening.

"The proposed amendment says that the hours of employment shall be limited to 48 hours a week, so after the sons of the farmer have been forced to lay off at 3 o'clock every afternoon, while their father finished the day's work and did the chores, their father would have to do all the chores, both morning and evening, on Sunday. To let his sons help him on Sunday would make him subject to be sent to prison for a year.

"The effect of the proposed amendment would be as disastrous to the work in the household, affecting the city dweller as well as the woman in the country. If the hired girl got up at 6 o'clock to get the family breakfast, under no circumstances, except in case of accident, breakdown, fire, flood or storm, could she be permitted to work later than 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and she must have had an hour off for noon before that time. A mother, who would be classed as an employer, could not allow her daughter to assist with the work if it took more than eight hours of her time a day.

"The measure is termed 'universal' and it omits no one in its application. It applies to every sort of labor, whether physical, professional, scientific, skilled or unskilled. If a physician is employing an assistant and should keep him at work more than eight hours, he would have to pay the penalty."

THREE MEN ESCAPED from the Clackamas county jail Monday morning by working their way through a two-foot brick wall with the aid of a gas pipe. Escape was easy for them and they took practically no risk of being caught.

Each grand jury for years has recommended to the county court that a new jail be built. Each sheriff has suffered the humiliation of a jail delivery, when in absolutely no way were they to blame any more than was Sheriff Mass for the incident Monday morning. It is taken for granted that Clackamas has one of the poorest jails in the county and all visitors who are taken down to the cells are surprised that a county as large and as prosperous as this should have a jail so old, so unsanitary and so old-fashioned.

The fact that a prisoner can pry his way out of the jail with a gas pipe is enough to condemn the jail, but that is not all. The prison is not sanitary. Part of the cells are so dark that it is necessary to use a light; and at times water covers the floor in small puddles.

IN THE DEATH OF MISS FLORENCE PRICE, Oregon City lost a woman who was a "leading citizen" in every sense of that much abused expression. She represented the traits which make a success in business or in the home and which are seldom combined to the full extent they were combined in her.

In her death, hundreds of persons lost a friend and hundreds will mourn her loss. Deeply human, always kind, she had that mystic power which made people like to meet her and which made every acquaintance a friend. The man on the streets, the worker in the shops or in the mills, knew her, and, knowing her, respected and liked her.

Miss Price knew the exhaustion which comes after long, hard work.

She knew the satisfaction of a day's work well done and of a kindness done quietly and quickly. She knew more of the real sorrows, of joys, the humanity of the man who works by the day than an army of members of up-lift societies.

An incident of the fall of 1913 well illustrates the character of this woman. The local firemen were making a personal house-to-house canvass down Main street to secure funds to send a team to a tournament down the valley. In the course of the day the committee called on Florence Price and she left her stove to wait on the men. The spokesman explained their errand and she offered \$20. The firemen knew the struggle and the work and the sacrifice of that sum and would take only half of the sum.

It was such a willingness to sacrifice as this which will forever brand Florence Price as a "leading citizen" of Oregon City—as much so as the lawyers and the ministers and the town officials.

THOUSANDS OF WAR CLAIMS mounting up in the millions may make a heavy drain upon the treasury, if the amendment of which Oscar Underwood, Democratic house leader, is the author, is forced through. Mr. Underwood's amendment is the first instance in fifty years where the barrier of loyalty to the government, which has always been the basis of all war claims, is absolutely shattered.

So far as the Democratic leader's amendment is concerned, the flood gates are thrown open for the filing of hundreds of thousands of confederate war claims. If the Democratic leader's policy is approved, it may mean the payment of millions of dollars to the south. And it looks as though it might be, since Democrats, south and north, followed Mr. Underwood in his break over the loyalty bars like sheep.

Republican Leader Mann fought valiantly against the establishment of this unusual precedent in the house, but he was swept away by the Democratic current.

The particular claim was that of Antonio Q. Lovell and heirs-at-law of Confederate General Quitman for federal occupation of lands owned by that general, in the crop year of 1865. The United States court of claims rejected the claim because the owners of the land failed to establish their loyalty to the government. The standing committee on war claims likewise rejected it, but the Democratic leader put it through.

Concern has been expressed by those who see the possible drain on the treasury that this precedent may create, lest, immediately after the coming elections, thousands of other such claims may be considered and allowed, regardless of the loyalty or disloyalty of claimants during the war. Minority Leader Mann called attention to this danger, but he was ignored by the Democratic majority.

IN DISCUSSING RAILROADS there is always one important item always overlooked by those attacking corporations for their shortcomings—that they are the greatest employers of labor and the greatest buyers of supplies and products in the state.

Oregon never has bumper prosperity times but in these periods when there is general railroad expansion. When three railroads were building and electrifying in western Oregon that region fairly hummed with prosperity and the country developed.

The raiding of public utilities and the taxation of corporation properties over and above all other properties is about as senseless as tying a heavy drag to a farmer's wagon with which he hauls his crops to market or hauls fertilizer onto his farm. All that would be accomplished would be higher priced products and lowered production.

Allowing capital to come into the state freely for railroad expansion not taxing it to death, and allowing it to earn profitable returns are sine qua non of industrial development, and without these policies the people are crippled in their struggle for prosperous business conditions.

The bureau of railway economics is authority for these facts about the railroads as employers and buyers of material:

During the fiscal years 1908 to 1913, inclusive, the steam railways of the United States of class 1, invested in their road and equipment, each to the amount of \$4,010,303. Railways of class 1, so designated by the Interstate Commerce commission, are those with average operating revenue of over \$1,000,000 annually. They include about ninety percent of the mileage, receive more than 96 percent of the revenues and handle more than 98 percent of the traffic.

This cash investment of the operating railways of class 1 of the eastern district during the six years was greater than the amount of capital securities issued by them during this period, and was 19.9 percent of the aggregate of their capital securities outstanding June 30, 1913. Of the railways of the same class of the southern district it was 21.1 percent, and of the western district it was 23.2 percent of the aggregate of their capital securities outstanding June 30, 1913. This is, the cash actually expended by these railways during the last six years upon their properties used in transportation amounts to more than one-fifth of their total capitalization at the close of the last fiscal year. This is at the rate of \$668,397,551 per year.

FORUM OF THE PEOPLE

The German Side.

WILLAMETTE, Ore., Aug. 10, 1914. (To the Editor of the Enterprise)—In your paper of last Friday you bring a picture of the Emperor William and ask, "What will he do?" This question is childish. The Kaiser himself could not answer it. The Kaiser as highest official simply does what the bourgeoisie, "delegates of each German state," and what the German nation through the majority of its Reichstag may decide. The Kaiser has no more authority, in fact, he has less than the president of our republic. Why does the great majority of the English-American press constantly oppose this great and noble man? Is he directly or indirectly English money anything to do with it? It was Kaiser William who liberated sought the peace of Europe and who alone, through the power of the German nation, maintained it.

War has now broken out—a war that the nations of the world have long expected with fear and trembling, but it is not the Kaiser's fault; it is the fault of Russian oppression and Russian aggression. The German nation united with Austria-Hungary, was fully convinced through the Russian-Siberian misdeeds that peace could not be maintained for any length of time with a people among whom murder and injustice are rampant, and therefore the German people demanded of its leader that war be declared on this half-civilized, half-barbaric mob, especially because they knew—and Russia admitted—that Russia was mobilizing her forces along her boundaries of Germany and Austria-Hungary. England and France were also long prepared for war, and were ready to march into Germany through Belgium, Luxembourg and Holland. Now the enemies of Germany are highly offended because Germany took the initiative instead of waiting until the enemy had bound her hand and foot and they blame the Kaiser for the war. The Kaiser did all that he should have done, and in his power, in fact he did more than that—that Russia was mobilizing her forces along her boundaries of Germany and Austria-Hungary. England and France were also long prepared for war, and were ready to march into Germany through Belgium, Luxembourg and Holland. Now the enemies of Germany are highly offended because Germany took the initiative instead of waiting until the enemy had bound her hand and foot and they blame the Kaiser for the war.

Therefore, English-American press, cease your clamoring and your ridicule. The German people and the German Kaiser are like their Bismarck, they fear God, but nothing else in the world. If God is with them, who can stand against them? As an old friend, I would ask you to be careful in your remarks on reports and news. The greatest number of German-American citizens in this country desire to know the truth, but they do not want to be insulted or slandered by the German nation or of their Kaiser, and if any paper continues in this hateful spirit, you may be sure that they will cancel their subscription thereto. Yours very truly, GUSTAV SCHNORR.

The Fire Risk. OREGON CITY, Ore., Aug. 12, 1914. (To the Editor of the Enterprise)—I think it should be urged that until we have a good soaking rain there should

be no license granted to burn a slash, fire, nor anything else out of doors. We are in about as much danger as if we were living over a keg of powder, and one should carry matches. The setting of a fire or dropping of a match or cigarette should be considered a serious crime—almost a penitentiary offense. Men are lynched for no worse a crime than the setting of a fire crew. No one should risk the putting out of a fire. The thing to do is not to start one. Respectfully, E. F. RILEY.

FIELDER JONES A FED?

NORTHWEST LEAGUE PRESIDENT TO CONFER WITH GILMORE

PORTLAND, Ore., August 12.—Fielder Jones, president of the Northwest league, was called east hurriedly Saturday night, and direct information is that he is headed straight for St. Louis, where he is scheduled to meet J. H. Gilmore, president of the Federal League.

Jones had a wife from the outbreak early last week, asking him he would consider any kind of a proposition with the Federals, if it were an attractive one.

No direct information was given, but in a later message, Gilmore informed him that it was to be managed and become part owner of one of the clubs, and that if he would come east and talk it over he was certain that some sort of an agreement satisfactory to both parties concerned could be reached.

Another wire came Friday, naming the club in question and asking Jones to come at once to St. Louis. If he was in the least interested, as the Northwest western head had other business to attend to in the east, and affairs in the Class B circuit were going along smoothly, he decided to make the trip at this time, instead of waiting until later, as he had planned, and attend to the world's series contests.

When queried late Saturday afternoon Jones refused to give the name of the club in which he might be interested, but admitted that he was going to confer with Gilmore, and if the right kind of a proposition was put up to him, he might accept.

"I am not certain what will happen," Fielder remarked, "but if they can show me where it will be to my advantage to make the change, I might be willing to take it.

"Under any consideration, there would have to be one proviso should I join the Federals. This would be that there would be no raids made on the Northwest league—at least with the exception of one or two clubs.

BEAVERS DUB SENATORS

CHAMPS LAND 13 HITS OFF OF STROUD, STAR PITCHER

Portland, Ore., Aug. 12.—The Beavers took the second game of the home series today by a score of 6 to 3 and thoroughly demonstrated the superiority of the champs over the Senators. The winners pounded out 12 hits while the Senators were able to secure only 8. Both teams started the scoring in the first frame, Doane and Rodgers of the Beavers, crossed home for the Beavers and Moran for the Californians. In the third the Portlanders came in again for three more scores and sent Kores, Rodgers and Spears around the circuit. The Beavers made their sixth run in the sixth.

Big Salter Stroud, Wolverton's best winning pitcher, was trotted out by the Solon manager today in the usual effort to break the constant clamor of the Beavers. Stroud has been pitching wonderful ball for the past two months and is one of the hardest men in the league to beat.

Opposed to him was Evans, the Beavers' young southpaw. Evans too has pitched good ball of late. McCredie made a change today in his lineup inserting Spears, who has been going like a home fire, into the lineup and benching Lober, whose work, while effective at times, has been a trifle erratic. Spears went into second position in the batting order, Bobby Davis being moved into seventh place. Fisher and Rohrer were the catchers.

Lineup of today's game: Portland—Bancroft, ss; Spears, lf; Rodgers, 2b; Doane, rf; Kores, 1b; Ryan, cf; Davis, 3b; Fisher, c; Evans, p. Sacramento—Moran, lf; Young, 2b; Orr, ss; Tennant, 1b; Coy, cf; Shinn, rf; Cook, 3b; Rohrer, c; Stroud, p. Umpires—Guthrie and Hayes.

RECORD BROKEN

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Aug. 12.—With a world's record equaled and the track record broken, the Grand Circuit meeting has opened auspiciously at Recreation park. In the first heat of the Horsemans and Spirit of the Times Turf for 3-year-old pacers, Anna Fradford paced a mile in 2:05 1/4, which equals the record for 3-year-old fillies, made by Miss DeForest, at Lexington, Ky., in 1911.

NORTHWESTERN LEAGUE

Table with 2 columns: Team and Score. Vancouver 603, Seattle 593, Spokane 581, Victoria 417, Tacoma 427, Ballard 359.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

Table with 2 columns: Team and Score. At San Francisco: R. H. E. Oakland 0 7 1, San Francisco 5 11 2.

NORTHWESTERN LEAGUE

Table with 2 columns: Team and Score. At Seattle: R. H. E. Ballard 1 5 1, Seattle 2 19 1.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

Table with 2 columns: Team and Score. At Los Angeles: R. H. E. Venice 3, Los Angeles 8.

NORTHWESTERN LEAGUE

Table with 2 columns: Team and Score. At Spokane: R. H. E. Tacoma 3, Spokane 2.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

Table with 2 columns: Team and Score. At Victoria: R. H. E. Vancouver 2, Victoria 2.

DR. VAN BRANKLE HERO OF SESSION

(Continued from Page 1.)

cases contained in that report, that I was incompetent, inefficient of my duty and totally incapable of performing the duty of health officer. My hearing before the board was quite the farce that one might expect, for I was being tried by men who had already done their utmost to remove me. The outcome was that the evidence was so evidently manufactured and part of a frame-up that the board stated that after mature deliberation, it had decided to ignore the charges brought against me and would hold the position that I had never legally held the office. Upon which ground he again requested the county judge to make a new appointment. This he again refused to do."

MAY POSTPONE RACE

BIG YACHTING EVENT AFFECTED BY EUROPEAN WAR

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—In view of the grave conditions in Europe, the New York Yacht club does not intend to hold the race for the America's cup to be held this October. G. A. Cormack, secretary of the club, so cabled yesterday to H. L. Garrett, of the Royal Ulster Yacht club, through which Sir Thomas Lipton sent his challenge. Mr. Cormack's cable message read: "We regret that in view of the grave conditions due to the war we do not think it proper to race in October. We are willing to postpone the series until 1915, subject to further negotiations as to date. We request a cable reply as soon as possible."

This cablegram, in response to one received from Garrett on Sunday suggesting a postponement of the race until next year if war was still in progress a month after the September dates originally set, is the latest of a series of cable messages exchanged between the club here and in Belfast, Ireland, and between the New York Yacht club and Sir Thomas Lipton, leading up to what is expected to be an agreement to defer the international yachting event.

BIG RACES AT OAKLAND

OAKLAND, CAL., Aug. 12.—An eight-oared rowing regatta, in which the principal cities of the United States will be represented will be held in Oakland in 1915. Among the western cities who will enter crews are Boston, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Cleveland while all of the latter cities on the Pacific coast will be represented.

Heart to Heart Talks

By CHARLES N. LURIE

IF YOU CAN'T SHOVE, HOLLER.

Perhaps you think that in attending to your own affairs you have all you can do. "I'm doing my work," you say; "let the rest of the world do the same, and we will all get along. Anyway, I'm too busy, and it's hard enough to get a living nowadays without bothering one's head about other folks. Let every tub stand on its own bottom." That would be a good enough argument—

If every one were fitted by nature to take care of himself. But unfortunately, in every state of society which has ever been discovered or invented or evolved, there are folks who need helping hands. By disease or accident or otherwise they are made unfit to care for themselves, and it is very distinctly "up to" the rest of us to help them. It is an obligation laid upon the strong by our common nature.

If you can't shove, holler. The idea is suggested by a recent happening a London police court. A witness said: "One day I had some shrimps to sell and I asked the plaintiff to help me. He said, 'I can't push the barrow because my arm is bad, but if you like I'll come along with you and help.'" Counsel asked, "Why was that?" The witness replied, "Well, it's like this, sir. A man can often shout when he can't shove."

While the shrimp seller was busy pushing the barrow he hadn't breath enough to expend in shouting his wares. So he took the other fellow along to "holler."

Same way with many social workers. They're too busy caring for their poor and our poor and God's poor to make a noise about what they are doing. Some of the rest of us can help, if we will, by "hollering" for them and letting the world know what they are doing.

Of course— If all the world were busy shoving along in the good causes there would be no need of shouting. But so long as many of us can't push we might try to see what we could do in the line of shouting.

If it didn't accomplish anything else it would hearten the man at the barrow handles to know that we sympathize with him and would like to help actively if our circumstances permitted.

Experience would fall as a teacher in a correspondence school.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surface.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness caused by Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars.

J. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by Druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

REAL ESTATE

Real estate transfers filed with the county recorder Thursday are as follows:

Wallace Long to David E. Long, 30 acres in sections 15, 16, 21, 22, 23, 24, township 3 south, range 1 east of Willamette meridian; \$750. Charles Kaddery et ux. to Lola G. Hooper, northwest 1/4, southwest 1/4, section 7, township 3 south, range 1 east of Willamette meridian; \$10. George H. Gregory et ux. to Molalla Bank association, lot 11, block 1, Gregory's First addition, to Molalla; \$10. Nonemia Evans et al. to Portland-Oregon City R. R. Co., tract of land in sections 10 and 15, township 2 south, range 2 east of Willamette meridian; \$105. E. H. Hoyer et ux. to Portland-Oregon City R. R. Co., tract of land in Clackamas county for right-of-way; \$80. Wallace R. Telford et ux. to City of Canby, northeast 1/4, block 1, Dedman's addition to Canby; \$1. Pearl M. Hoyt et al. to W. A. Wood, lots 8 and 3, block 2, "The Shaver Place"; \$400. Pearl M. Hoyt et al. to W. A. Wood, lot 5, block 2, "The Shaver Place"; \$250. Ruby L. Frazier et ux. to Stephen Crover, tract of land in the P. Welch county for a right-of-way; \$200. W. L. Lunt et ux. to Frank Hogg et ux., 2.56 acres in the Wm. Holman national land claim in township 3 south, range 2 east of Willamette meridian; \$10. Lula G. Hooper to George Roseman, one-fourth interest in the northwest 1/4, southwest 1/4, section 9, township 1 south, range 7 east of Willamette meridian; \$1. Real estate transfers filed with the county recorder Friday are as follows: John Horn to P. R. McDaniel, 11 acres in the Joseph Kollig donation land claim in townships 1 and 2, south, range 1 east of Willamette meridian; \$10. Mattie Coolidge et ux. to Newton McCoy and H. B. Nicholara, lot 8, block 10, Ross addition to Bellwood; \$1000. Alfred Olsen et ux. to W. E. Hermon, 1.79 acres in the Robert Allen donation land claim in township 6 south, range 1 east of Willamette meridian; \$3500. William Hammond et ux. to Bernice O. Stevens, lot 5, block 69, Gladstone; \$1. Mary J. Dickens to Nettie Smith, tract 15, Outlook; \$1. W. H. Edwards et ux. to James P. O'Neil, tract of land in Milwaukie Heights; \$10. Real estate transfers filed with the county recorder Saturday are as follows: James F. Parker et ux. to Ida M. Miller et vir., lots 7, 8, 9, block 1, Stanley; \$400. Margaret Lewroy to J. C. Westergard, lots 1, 2, 3, block 10, Oregon Iron & Steel Co.'s First addition to Oswego; \$10. John W. Thornton et ux. to Cordelia Bartlett, 1 acre in section 23, township 3 south, range 1 west of Willamette meridian; \$10. F. W. Youmans to J. H. Johnson, 16.92 acres in the Samuel L. Campbell donation land claim in township 1 north, range 2 east of Willamette meridian; \$1. Oliver L. Barrett et ux. to Walter R. Hoebe, 4.08 acres in Clackamas county; \$10. Thos. R. A. Sellwood et ux. to Milton H. Hoff, block 3, Quincy addition to Milwaukie; \$1000. M. C. Wells to W. E. Wells, 40 feet of lot 9, block 30, Oregon Iron & Steel Co.'s First addition to Oswego; \$10. Oregon Iron and Steel Co. to C. E. Calvert, lot 2, block 1, Lake View Villas; \$10. I. L. Pease et ux. to Victor Emrick, 20 acres in the southwest 1/4, south, range 4, section 26, township 3 south, range 4 east of Willamette meridian; \$2200. Real estate transfers filed with the county recorder Monday are as follows: Henry A. Dedman to Wallace R. Telford et ux., lot 3, block 4, Dedman's addition to Canby; \$1. Frank R. Rhodes et ux. to C. D. Turner et ux., southeast 1/4, section 22, township 2 south, range 6 east of Willamette meridian; \$1. James P. Shaw et ux. to Nellie Stewart, tract of land in lot 10, block 51, Milwaukie Heights; \$10. Real estate transfers filed with the county recorder Tuesday are as follows: Roman Rypogynski et ux. to W. E. Birdsall, 44.40 acres in sections 29, 30, 31 and 32, township 3 south, range 2 east of Willamette meridian; \$1. Leon E. Jones to Frances D. Abber, 10 acres in section 36, township 3 south, range 4 east of Willamette meridian; \$10. W. H. Stone to H. F. Gibson, tract of land in section 23, township 2 south, range 3 east of Willamette meridian; \$75. D. LeRoy Darus et ux. to Harney Gibson, 13.59 acres in section 15, township 2 south, range 3 east of Willamette meridian; \$400. Richard Wright to Orin H. Wright et ux., tract of land in section 15, township 2 south, range 3 east of Willamette meridian; \$10. Orrin H. Wright et ux. to Richard A. Wright, tract of land in section 20, township 4 south, range 2 east of Willamette meridian; \$10. Real estate transfers filed with the county recorder Wednesday are as follows: S. P. Rolph et ux. to Joseph Boon, 64.71 acres in sections 25, 30, 31 and 32, township 3 south, range 5 east of Willamette meridian; \$7000. James M. Nicholson et ux. to Esther J. Nicholson, 20 acres in section 33, township 6 south, range 2 east of Willamette meridian; \$1000. W. J. Telford and John P. Telford to August Lunge et ux., tract 1, Lawton Heights; \$1. Frank E. Spaulk to Emily J. Spaulk, lots 5 and 6, block 12, Canby. Tom Bluden et ux. to B. E. Bluden et ux., the east 1/2, block 22 and east 1/2 lot 11, block 134, Lake View Villas; \$525. G. G. McClure et ux. to Edgar H. Smith et ux., lots 6, 7, 8 and 9, block 5, Falls View addition to Oregon City; and 40 acres in the northwest 1/4, southwest 1/4, section 13, township 5 south, range 2 east of Willamette meridian; \$10.

CLACKAMAS ABSTRACT & TRUST COMPANY.

Land Titles Examined. Abstracts of Title Made. Office over Bank of Oregon City.

Complicating a neighbor.

The Woodburn Independent says: "Mollala must be getting to be some pumpkin. That thriving town has arranged for a municipal water works system. No longer will it be, in giving the location of a farm in that section, 'so many miles from Oregon City,' but from Mollala."

Send Your New Address For Our 1915 Calendar. On account of the constant changes being made in the mail routes, we find every year that a large number of our calendars have been mis-directed and are returned undelivered. To make our 1915 mailing list more complete and be sure that our friends receive their calendars, we want those of our customers whose addresses have been changed since last year, to notify us of their correct addresses. The Bank of Oregon City OLDEST BANK IN CLACKAMAS COUNTY