

OREGON CITY ENTERPRISE

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THE HIGH COST OF LIVING.

Reduction in the high cost of living, as promised in the democratic platform of 1912, is a "myth," declared representative Julius Kahn, of California, ranking minority member of the house military affairs committee.

"In 1912 the democratic party promised the people of the United States to reduce the high cost of living," said Mr. Kahn. "They fulminated against the protective tariff and blamed the latter for contributing to the increase of prices for food products of all kinds. This is the plank of that platform."

"The high cost of living is a serious problem in every American home. The republican party, in its platform, attempts to escape from the responsibility for present conditions by denying that they are due to a protective tariff. We take issue with them on this subject, and charge that excessive prices result in a large measure from the high tariff laws enacted and maintained by the republican party and from trusts and commercial conspiracies fostered and encouraged by such laws, and we assert that no substantial relief can be secured for the people without import duties on the necessities of life are materially reduced and these criminal conspiracies broken up."

"Like many another plank it seems to have been inserted in the platform in the nature of 'molasses to catch flies.'"

"Instead of reducing the price of living under this democratic administration the cost of food products has constantly increased. Uncle Sam himself feels the pinch. He is the greatest purchaser of commodities in the United States. He can buy cheaper than anybody else because he buys in such large quantities. In 1913, at the time the democrats took possession of the country and promised to reduce the cost of living he was paying 23 cents a day per ration for every enlisted man in the United States army. That was the cost of the army ration at that time. The ration itself has not been changed for about eight years. The same articles of food that were given the soldiers in 1909 are supplied to them today. Acting Quartermaster General H. G. Sharpe, who testified before the committee on military affairs last March, said that for the year 1917 the cost of each ration would be 30 cents. Its cost has increased steadily since 1913. Every year saw an increase until now the ration amounts to 39 cents per day. There are approximately 250,000 men in the regular army and the national guard at the present time. An increase of 7 cents per ration means that the taxpayers of Uncle Sam have to pay \$17,500 a day more than they would have had to pay in 1913 to feed Uncle Sam's soldiers. At that rate the increased cost to feed the army amounts each month to \$525,000, or \$6,300,000 per year more than when the republicans were in control. The taxpayers are called upon to meet this heavy increase. But it is not only the food for the army that has increased in cost. The cost of clothing, shoes and equipment generally has gone up in proportion."

"The records of the government disclose the fact that under the Underwood tariff bill, which is probably the lowest tariff this country has ever had, prices have advanced steadily and the end is not yet."

"The democratic party proclaimed in 1912 that the protective tariff was responsible for the high cost of living. It was a beautiful theory with which they fooled many of the voters of this country. The people are wiser today. Under democratic free trade prices have risen to the highest point in American history."

"Will the voters again be fooled by democratic sophistry in November?"

THEY DO NOT ANSWER.

Desperate in their efforts to secure republican votes—for republican votes, many of them, are necessary if the present administration is to continue in office—the democrats are endeavoring to paint a halo of glory about the head of Woodrow Wilson. He who dares to criticize the president is not loyal to the country, they declare; he who has the eyes to see and the gumption to explain the faults of the administration is a traitor to the nation, an Aaron Burr in the twentieth century.

Accustomed to these democratic methods of campaigning, The Courier has seized upon them in a story of the republican banquet. That paper cannot question the enthusiasm which featured the gathering, nor can it successfully reply to the soundness of the arguments advanced, so its story of the affair is a column and a half of personal abuse and denunciation. Governor Withycombe, Congressman Hawley and others are cheap, professional politicians and the banquet itself was a "crucel surprise and a wicked joke."

The Courier did not reply to the charge made by one speaker that President Wilson is responsible for the importation of arms and munitions of war into Mexico which were turned on American soldiers. The Courier has not answered the allegation that President Wilson broke platform pledges and party promises—oh, so many of them. But what is a promise to a democrat more than a thing used to trap voters and then to be broken?

The Courier does not mention the Vera Cruz incident. It does not print the fact that during the last three years more Americans were killed on Mexican soil with Mexican bullets than were Americans killed with Spanish bullets during the Spanish-American war. The Courier carefully overlooks the fact that a democratic president and a democratic congress, cowed before the threats of 400,000 unionists, enacted a law, the Adamson bill, which is a disgrace and a failure.

The Courier puts the soft pedal on the fact that Wilson has made some remarkable flops on such subjects as preparedness, woman suffrage and other issues. The Courier forgets the nation-wide depression between Wilson's inauguration and a few months after the war started across the Atlantic; forgets that during that period Oregon City paper mills were running five days a week because foreign, cheaply made paper could be shipped in here cheaper than American labor could make it.

If the Courier must talk, why don't it take up some of these matters? The charges of the republicans remain unsuccessfully answered. The faithful will lend more votes for their president by trying to befuddle the voters on these issues than through their present tactics. Mr. Average Voter must see something else besides that halo about Wilson's head before he will vote for him.

In the eyes of a democrat, the man who shows the crumbling decay of the administration, who shows that Wilson is not the man for the president's chair, is a traitor to the country. If that be so, then thank heaven, we're traitors.

HOW LONG, O LORD, HOW LONG?

The American Federation of Labor, like all other organizations of large membership in this country, is made up of men of all political parties. Its president, however, Samuel Gompers, is a naturalized citizen, of English origin and of very pronounced democratic proclivities and activities. During one year, he has been president of the Federation since 1882; and in that capacity he is reputed to draw a salary of \$7,500 a year—to which all members of the Federation, republican,

democratic, socialist or what-not, contribute.

Yet Mr. Gompers, in his capacity as president of the Federation—for he never differentiates between his personal and his official quality—claims the right to mount the democratic stump, to assail republican candidates for office and to demand that members of the Federation vote en masse for democratic candidates.

It is to the credit of the members of the Federation that the partisan efforts of their president have so slight an effect. But we wonder how long to anti-democratic members of the organization, whose number cannot be negligible, intend to permit their organization to be made a party football for the benefit of their president and for that of the political party which he finds it most expedient to support. Mr. Gompers is paid a salary large enough to warrant his full time being given to the American Federation of Labor and to its affairs. If he does not find his days full of these matters, then his salary should be reduced.

We have heard a good deal of late about the hyphenates—a class which is more easily named than described, we imagine; and earnest efforts have been made to destroy the hyphen in our political life. How long will the American Federation of Labor endorse the hyphen which connects their president with the democratic party? Will they destroy that hyphen or the one which connects Mr. Gompers to his snug salary of \$7,500 a year?

THE COUNTY FAIR.

Another county fair has come and gone. Again the townsman and the farmer have met on equal footing, reviewed the progress of the last year, talked of the prospects of the future and planned for the welfare of both.

The 1916 Clackamas county fair will be a peacemaker for the future. Rightfully it has been declared to be the best of a decade, thanks to good weather and good crops.

The county fair is an example of true democracy. Young and old, people of all districts, city and country, take a part in it. The horse racing provides an element of sport and enlivens the program, while the displays of hogs, chickens, cattle, vegetables and crops of all kinds offers food for reflection for the more sober inclined. Even the children take a part in the Clackamas county fair and submit samples of their handiwork for prizes.

Then, a county fair stimulates better effort, encourages better farming, awakens the townsman to the fact that, after all, he is dependent upon the soil for his living. Its influence is felt through the entire year, even though the session itself lasts only four days.

May the Clackamas County Fair association prosper, and the fairs of the future better from year to year as they have in the past.

MILES POINDEXTER, REPUBLICAN

The republican primaries in the state of Washington have resulted in the re-nomination of Senator Miles Poindexter, who is the only man ever carried on the roster of the senate as a progressive. He discarded that designation, however, after a brief period of wearing it; and he entered the republican primaries as a straight republican.

His success may be taken as further proof of the complete renunciation of republicanism, in which the past is as if it never had been. When Senator Poindexter became a candidate for re-nomination he did so as a republican; and nobody questioned his essential right to be in the party or to seek its honors. He contested with a regular of the strictest sect, but nobody sought to differentiate between the two. Both were republicans; both are republicans.

To be a republican this year means to support Hughes and Fairbanks and to believe in the declarations of the Chicago platform. Nobody has any right to exhibit any other credentials. His name will remain in the list of United States senators, and attached to it will be the designation, "republican."

"You're too pretty to be fined," said Justice Luyster of Glenrose, L. I. when Gall Kane, a pretty movie star, was in his court for speeding, according to press dispatches. "But the next homely woman that comes before me for the same offense will have to suffer." If that remark is rightly attributed to the justice, he has no business being connected with the American judicial system. Beauty does not lessen the offense, it would not repair a broken leg or give back a life in case of an accident due to speeding. "You're a dear," Miss Kane told the judge. Not only that, he's somewhat of an easy mark.

Professor Fisher, of Yale, has prepared a list of reasons why Wilson should be re-elected. They are not as numerous as those which Prof. Wilson could draw for himself, we dare say—but the conclusion which Fisher brings up from the bottom of the pool is certainly entertaining. He says that Wilson should be re-elected because he has made so many mistakes during his present term that he has run out of mistakes and will go errorless during the next four years. We doubt if such reasoning will appeal to the country. The people will prefer to think that a man who has filled one presidential term to repletion with mistakes probably has the habit fastened on him.

"Ladies' dresses one-third off," says an advertisement in the Eastern Clackamas News. Horrors! Sheriff, do your duty.

THRONGS ATTEND FINAL SESSION COUNTY FAIR

(Continued from Page 1.)

first on field corn, open contest; second on club work corn growing in the Dimick project work, this being for half acre farms in which the best 24 ears of Yellow Dent corn was raised. Rudy Harms, of Mackburg, was awarded first prize; Gerald Harmer, of Lone Rider, second; Arden Harmer, third.

Trips to the Oregon State fair, with four days' visit, and with all expenses paid, were awarded to Harold Casto, of Carus, for gardening and scoring the most points; Melvin Mills, Dryland district, corn project work; Anne Mullenhoff, of Damascus, for baby pig feeding; Evelyn Bolander, Beaver Creek, pig feeding. Miss Bolander had some of the finest pigs that are found in the state, says Mr. Calavan.

Livestock Department Winners.
The livestock judging closed at a late hour Wednesday night, and among those winning blue ribbons were the Dimick Stock farm at Hubbard; Dimick & Gregory, of Greenwood Farm, Oregon City, Route 1; A. D. Gribble, of Aurora; D. C. Harms, of Mackburg; James Smith, Mackburg; Geo. Deltek, of Willamette; W. F. Harris & Son, Beaver Creek; G. C. Clark, Canby; A. I. and J. Hughes, John T. Whalley & Son, Aurora; Gust Jaeger, Wilsonville, and John Noblitt, Molalla.

A. D. Gribble had eight head of Jerseys, winning seven first prizes and two seconds. He also was awarded the grand champion on the cow "Golden Pettie," and among the prizes was a first on produce of dam, and first on get-of-sire, first on yearling bull, unnamed, this winner being purchased at the fair grounds by J. W. Eby, Jr., of Aurora.

The youngest animal entered for a premium was a Jersey calf one week old, a pet of the livestock barn. Mr. Gribble also entered other stock besides the Jerseys, among these being some of his horses and goats. He was awarded first on produce of dam, first on get-of-sire, first on standard bred 2-year old filly, first on yearling filly, and in the sheep and goat department won seven firsts and three seconds on the goats. Mr. Gribble is one of the exhibitors who always stands by the fair and brings his stock for exhibition purposes.

Dimick Hogs Win.
Many blue and red ribbons were won by the stock farms of Grant B. Dimick, and his O. I. C. Poland China and Berkshires were greatly admired. There was always a throng around this booth. These farms were also awarded three firsts and one second on registered sheep, and a first on Cotswolds, this being the first year these farms have exhibited sheep.

In the Guernsey class the best bull, 2 years old or over, was "Katonah's Sequel's Masher," owned by A. I. and J. Hughes, of Oregon City, Route No. 2; second prize was awarded to "Gordon's Trick Van," owned by Charles H. Rider, best bull, 1 year and under—first, "Billy Sunday of Springsrest," owned by John T. Whalley, second, "Calypso Sonles Jewell," owned by John T. Whalley, best cow, 2 years and over, "Model's Jolly Lass," first, owned by A. I. and J. Hughes; "Lady Fannie Le Grande Maison," second, best heifer, 1 year and under—first, "Red Wing's Governor's La Belle," first, owned by A. I. and J. Hughes; "Red Wing Sequel's Walka," second, best heifer under 1 year—"Red Wing Sequel's Lightfoot," first—"Red Wing Model's Corona," second. Get of sire, first on get of "Kitchen's Governor of Corona." Produce of cow—first on produce of cow, "Jennie Van," first, grand champion bull was "Katonah's Sequel's Masher," and grand champion cow, "Model's Jolly Lass."

The results of the racing card for the closing day were as follows:
First race, trotting—First, Gylchit; second, the between Cavalier and Zombromt. Time, 2:54.
Second race, pacing—First, Hall Smart; second, Chiquito; third, Kinney Wave. Time, 2:19.
Third race, running half mile: First, Rogue River; second, Sterling; third, Voloski. Time, 1:50.

COUNTY FAIR EXHIBITS ARE TAKEN TO SALEM

By Friday noon nearly every head of stock had been removed from the fair grounds at Canby, most of which was taken to the State fair at Salem. The Southern Pacific provided large cars free of charge. The carnival company packed its belongings and left for Salem, after doing one of the best businesses this season. The poultry, some of which belonged to Walter Young, Mrs. George F. Story and F. F. Fisher, was shipped to Salem, as well as ducks owned by Dimick & Crawford, of Hubbard, these all being prize winners at the Clackamas county fair.

The premium lists are being arranged by the secretary and his assistants for publication, and will be published in The Enterprise. The textile, domestic science and dairy department awards follow:
The following are the awards in the textile department:
Colored embroidery—Piano scarf, Mrs. C. Goudreau, 1st; piano scarf (hardanger), Mrs. C. Schmid, 2nd; center piece on brown linen, Mrs. C. Goudreau, 1st; dresser set, Mrs. Lena Kaiser, 1st.
Tatting—Collar, Mrs. Augusta Joehneke, 1st; Mrs. Joe Bonn, 2nd; handkerchief, Miss Hilda Kaiser, 1st; Miss Olive Whipple, 2nd; best trimmed article, Miss Olive Whipple, 1st; Miss Fayette Johnson, 2nd. Best display, Mrs. Augusta Joehneke, 1st; Mrs. E. R. Eads, 2nd.
White embroidery—Table runner, Mrs. Bertha Hurst, 1st; Mrs. E.

Schmid, 2nd. Display cross stitch, Mrs. E. T. Beverlin, 1st. Colored embroidery, baby dress, Mrs. Alice Quinn, 1st and 2nd. Embroidery tray, Mrs. T. A. Rosenkrans, 1st. Lunch cloth (eyelid), Mrs. J. A. Askew, 1st; Mrs. Joe Bonn, 2nd. Lunch cloth (hardanger), Mrs. Matilda Gorde, 1st; Mrs. A. L. Kieve, 2nd. Lunch cloth (Prench), Mrs. N. Masterbrook, 1st. Centerpiece (Punchola), Mrs. John Lowellien, 1st. Center piece (white embroidery), Mrs. N. Maatenbrook, 1st; Mrs. C. Enner, 2nd. Sideboard scarf, Mrs. J. A. Askew, 1st; Nona Austin, 2nd. Embroidered pillow slips, Mrs. J. A. Askew, 1st; Mrs. Joe Bonn, 2nd. Set bed linen, Mrs. J. A. Askew, 1st. Pair embroidered towels, Mrs. J. A. Askew, 1st. Set embroidered doilies, Mrs. A. L. Kieve, 1st. Corset cover front, Mrs. J. A. Askew, 1st. Gown (white embroidered) Mrs. J. A. Askew, 1st. Baby dress (white embroidered), Mrs. F. B. Pratt, 1st; Mrs. John Lowellien, 2nd. Display embroidery, Mrs. J. A. Askew, 1st and 2nd.

Crochet work—Bed set, crochet trim, Mrs. A. W. Cooke, 1st; Mrs. Charles Enger, 2nd. Luncheon set, (crochet), Miss Helen G. Pull, 1st. Corset cover (crochet), Mrs. Joe Bonn, 1st; Mrs. M. Waldron, 2nd. Hand purse, Mrs. E. R. Earle, 1st. Dresser scarf, Mrs. Evelyn Full, 2nd. Table runner, Mrs. Chas. Enger, 1st; Mrs. C. Goudreau, 2nd. Bed spread, Mrs. W. T. Toll, 1st; Mrs. Charles Enger, 2nd. Pillow slips, Hilda Kaiser, 1st; Mrs. Bertha Hurst, 2nd. Collar, Mrs. Maude Hoopes, 1st; Mrs. C. Goudreau, 2nd. Toilet work, Miss Inga Moore, 1st. Center piece, Mrs. M. Hoopes, 1st; Mrs. Charles Enger, 2nd. Bag, Mrs. C. N. Waite, 1st. Display of three pieces, Mrs. M. Waldron, 1st; Miss A. Bachman, 2nd. Child's hood, Mrs. H. Kraft, 1st. Gown, Mrs. John Scott, 1st; Mrs. Charles Enger, 2nd. Bag (macramé), Mrs. Moore Hall, 1st. Hug-me-tight, Mrs. H. Kraft, 1st. Sofa pillows (embroidery), Mrs. W. H. Hooker, 1st; Mrs. Joe Bonn, 2nd. Sofa pillow (sup. work), Mrs. E. T. Beverlin, 1st; Mrs. H. Hurst, 2nd. Fancy apron, Alice Sinnott, 1st and 2nd.

Quilt—Worsted patch work, Mrs. A. Schoenborn, 1st; Miss Lena Kaiser, 2nd. Cotton patch work, Mrs. Julia Zeigler, 1st. Best quilted, Mrs. Julia Zeigler, 1st; Mrs. F. Rosenkrans, 2nd. Best silk quilt, Mrs. Joe Bonn, 1st; Mrs. J. W. Kesselring, 2nd.

Work by Those Over 60 Years.
Pin cushion, Mrs. John Lowellien, 1st. Centerpiece, Mrs. John Lowellien, 1st; Pillow slips, Mrs. John Lowellien, 1st. Cotton quilt, Mrs. Dougherty, 1st; Mrs. Sarah Ritters, 2nd. Worst quilt, Mrs. R. S. Coe, 1st. Hand quilted, Mrs. Dougherty, 1st. Crochet quilt, Mrs. D. M. McArthur, 1st. Child's sacque, Mrs. D. M. McArthur, 1st. Rug, Mrs. Karen Jacobsen, 1st. Antique quilt (special), Mrs. Moore Hall.

Domestic Science Awards.
Best fruit cake, Mrs. C. Marrs, 1st. Best coffee cake, Mrs. J. C. Kaupisch, 1st. Best ginger bread, Mrs. Claudia Baty, 1st. Best bread, potato yeast, Mrs. J. C. Kaupisch, 1st; Mrs. J. S. McArthur, 2nd. Best loaf Graham bread, Mrs. L. S. McArthur, 1st. Best baking powder biscuit, Mrs. Bertha Hurst, 1st. Best soda biscuit, Mrs. Bertha Hurst, 1st. Best layer cake, Mrs. Claudia Baty, 1st. Best cookies (four kinds), Mrs. L. S. McArthur, 1st. Honey, two pound comb, W. P. Lee, 1st. J. C. Kaupisch, 2nd. Honey extract, one quart, J. C. Kaupisch, 1st. Paul Jaeger, 2nd. Best bees or product, W. P. Lee, 1st; Best canned fruit exhibit, Mrs. Claudia Baty, 1st. Bee wax, two pounds, Mrs. K. Harms, 1st. Paul Jaeger, 2nd. Assorted jellies and jams, Mrs. Bertha Hurst. Four varieties canned vegetables, Mrs. Claudia Baty, 1st; Mrs. J. C. Kaupisch, 2nd. Assorted preserves, six varieties, Mrs. Claudia Baty, 1st. Best individual exhibit canned fruit, Mrs. J. C. Kaupisch, 1st; Mrs. Claudia Baty, 2nd. Four pounds candy, Mrs. Bertha Hurst, 1st. Mustard pickles, Mrs. J. C. Kaupisch, 1st; Mrs. Claudia Baty, 2nd. Sweet pickles, Mrs. Claudia Baty, 1st; Mrs. Bertha Hurst, 2nd. Four jars meat or fish, Mrs. Claudia Baty, 1st; Mrs. J. C. Kaupisch, 2nd. Sauer kraut, Mrs. Bertha Hurst, 1st; Mrs. Claudia Baty, 2nd. Catsup, Mrs. J. C. Kaupisch, 1st; Mrs. Claudia Baty, 2nd. Grape juice, Mrs. J. L. Waldron, 1st. Cider vinegar, A. M. Vinyard, 1st; Mrs. K. Harms, 2nd.

The best general exhibit by school in juvenile department: Clairmont, 129 articles, 1st cash, \$7.50; Oak Grove, 163 articles, second, \$5; Redland, 75 articles, third, \$2.50.

Dairy Awards.

Best creamery butter—Corvallis Creamery Co., 1st.
Best dairy butter—Mrs. J. C. Kaupisch, 1st; Ben Hopwood, 2nd.
Best American cheese—Canby Co-operative Cheese & Produce Co., 1st.

BIG STEAMSHIP LINES ON COAST IN COMBINE

SEATTLE, Sept. 27.—Merger of the Pacific Coast Steamship company and the Pacific Alaska Navigation company into a new steamship company to be known as the Pacific Steamship company was announced here tonight.

The merger, affecting 18 large passenger and freight steamships of the Pacific Coast Steamship company and nine of the Pacific Alaska Navigation company, will go into effect November 1. The merger was ratified today by the boards of directors of the Pacific Coast company and the Pacific Alaska Navigation company, the latter in Tacoma.

The financial details of the merger were not given out in the announcement here, but the vessels involved are said to be valued at more than \$12,000,000.

Benjamin M. J. Scanton of Brooks-Scanlon Lumber company here predicts that the five years following the close of the European war will be the best the Oregon lumber business has ever known.

GAS COMPANY PRESENTS ITS SIDE OF FRANCHISE MATTER

The company is subject to all the rules and regulations of the public service commission. The franchise asked for is not an exclusive franchise, and the present mains in the streets and roads do not in any way interfere with the travel on the roads. I believe the people residing on the roads have the right to have the road bring them telephone, electric lights, water and gas and that it is the duty of the county commissioners to grant permission to any company desiring to serve the public, of course fully safeguarding the interest of the county in the roads.

With reference to the law passed by the 1915 legislature conferring the right of eminent domain upon gas companies:

The State of Oregon had conferred the right of eminent domain upon every public service corporation in the State of Oregon but by mistake had omitted gas companies, and this error was corrected by the 1915 legislature giving the gas company the identical rights of eminent domain as were then held and are now held by telephone, water, irrigation, drainage and other companies.

Section 6328 of LOL confers the right of eminent domain upon railroad, irrigation and electric light and power companies.

Section 6841 gives these companies the right to appropriate a portion of the county road if unable to agree.

An official of the Portland Gas & Coke company, in reply to recent stories in The Enterprise, has made public the following statement:

The articles that appeared in your paper of the 9th, 12th and 14th, misstate the facts. The Gas company is not asking for a blanket franchise covering all the roads in Clackamas county. It now has several franchises from the county, the principal one located on all the present and future roads in that portion of the county between Oregon City and Portland between the river and one mile east of the Portland Railway, Light & Power company's interurban line, excluding the portions within the incorporated towns. The present petition takes in but little more territory than that already covered.

The franchise asks for only a period of 25 years whereas your article conveyed the idea that it is a perpetual franchise.

Your articles seem to indicate that the company is asking for the permission without any restrictions, whereas in the application the company has set up all the restrictions and safeguards that have ever been demanded of any gas company from any county of our municipality. There is an indemnity clause indemnifying the county against all liability and the company agrees to restore the road to as good condition as when opened and to maintain the same for a period of one year, with the county court upon the extent terms and conditions of a franchise.

This is a part of a law passed in 1862. Section 6215 LOL grants the right to telegraph, telephone and electric light and power companies to erect poles in any of the public roads of the state of Oregon outside of incorporated cities, and the county court has the authority to designate the location on the road. This is a grant of a perpetual franchise to telegraph.

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LAND AND LOAN BILL TERMED SOCIALISTIC BY CHRIS SCHUEBEL

OREGON CITY ATTORNEY DISCUSSES MANY INITIATIVE BILLS AT BEAVER CREEK.

Most of the male voters of the Beaver Creek precinct, with only two women suffragists courageous enough to brave the rigid atmosphere of an unusually early winter night, formed an interested audience at a meeting addressed by C. Schuebel at the meeting hall there Saturday night. The meeting was the second in a series of 40 to be held under the auspices of the county committee of 199.

Mr. Schuebel attacked vigorously and with pointed argument the proposed brewers' amendment to the state constitution, analyzing it in detail and showing scores of "jokers," which he labeled as the work of the liquor interests of the state, "the most untruthful and crooked group of citizens in Oregon." Mr. Schuebel's address made it apparent that the greatest violations of law and decency were possible if the amendment were passed and showed how the law would be beyond power of control either by state, county or city governments. The bill would permit the manufacture and sale of intoxicants to minors and would make every store, pharmacy or doctor's office a dispensary of liquor.

The speaker discussed the people's land and loan bill, the tax limitation bill, the single item veto and the rural credits measure. The former he branded as the most vicious socialistic machinery that had been tampered since the passage of the Initiative act.

"The bill is a long step backward rather than forward in civilization. It was prepared by following the lines of a system of government in vogue in Peru hundreds of years ago; its sponsors would take us back to those days rather than advance us. It is a great deal for nothing and is full of attractive catch phrases to attract the gullible voter who will not take the time to study its evils."

The tax limitation bill and the state rural credits proposal were supported by Mr. Schuebel. Blaming the taxpayers for the heavy increase in state, county and municipal taxes and denying that public officials were responsible,

telephone and electric light and power companies and is a part of the laws of 1862.

Section 6247 gives the power of eminent domain to telephone, telegraph and electric light and power companies and provides that if the companies are unable to agree with the county court on the location of the poles and fixtures in the county road that the companies may appropriate so much of the road "as may be necessary and convenient in the location and construction of said poles or line of wire."

Section 6367 LOL gives the power of eminent domain to mining, quarrying and lumber companies. A lumber company can condemn ways for skid roads, trainways, chutes and flumes in manner and form as is enjoyed by railway companies.

In Section 2940 LOL, the state of Oregon is granted a right of way over all state lands for irrigation, manufacturing and mining purposes.

Logging roads are given the power of eminent domain by the 1915 legislature, page 578.

The Port of Portland has the right of eminent domain by Section 6082 LOL.

Cities have the right of eminent domain to secure water supply, Section 6374 and 3292 LOL.

Cities have the right to appropriate property for parks and playgrounds, 1913 laws page 598.

The state has the right to appropriate property by Section 6372.

Your article in issue of September 12th indicates that the 1915 legislature did something unlawful or against the interests of the people. In Section 247 of Lewis on Eminent Domain, 3rd edition "the condemnation of property for supplying a city or town or the inhabitants thereof with gas is so manifest for a public use that it has seldom been questioned and never denied."

The gas company is entitled to the same right of eminent domain as is the telephone and electric light and power business. Your article of September 12th, to my mind, is unjust and misleading and passes an unnecessary slur upon the 1915 legislature and unjustly accuses the gas company.

If the people in the proposed district to be served by the gas company do not desire the gas company certainly will not place any mains in the roads in such district and if the county court does not desire the roads to be used for the purpose of supplying gas to the people in such district the gas company will not lay any mains.

Your article of September 12th states that the legislature has turned the roads over to gas companies. It has also turned the same roads over to telephone, electric light and power and water companies. As a matter of fact the modern use of a road embraces more than just travel. The people residing on that road have a right to demand that the road be used for all of these purposes so that it will make living in the country more attractive than it has been in the past. Many of our leaders are preaching the doctrine that we should go back to the farm. I believe the farmer should have all the modern conveniences and if the gas company can be induced to extend its mains into the farming regions I think it should be commended for its action and should be praised instead of blamed.

BOY HURT BY DYNAMITE SUES FOR BIG DAMAGES

EGNOS KUZMINSKI SEEKS \$2025 FOR INJURIES RECEIVED IN ACCIDENT.

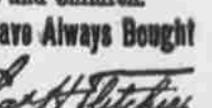
Egnos Kuzminski, aged 5 years, through his guardian ad litem, Egnos Kuzminski, filed a suit in the Clackamas county circuit court Saturday against Charles F. Libby for \$2025 for personal injuries received when the boy was hurt by exploding dynamite caps. C. Schuebel and L. Stipp filed the complaint for Mr. Kuzminski.

The plaintiff charges that Libby was in the habit of storing dynamite caps in an unused building on Oak street, although he knew that the boys of the neighborhood were in the habit of playing about the structure. Little Egnos found one of the dynamite caps in the old building. The cap exploded in the boy's hand and tore off the first phalanx of his first finger on his right hand. The accident occurred September 6, 1916.

The plaintiff asks for \$2000 for personal injuries and \$25 for doctor bills.

Sutherland—Mill to handle 150 tons of ore daily, with payroll of \$1,500 monthly, to be installed at once on cinabar properties east of here.

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