

OREGON CITY ENTERPRISE

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BATTLE ROYAL IN CONGRESS

The measures which the president regards "necessary and expedient" and which the constitution charges him to recommend to the consideration of congress, are few in number this winter...

The program which the president insists upon having passed is in fulfillment of Republican predictions made when the Adamson law was forced through.

The president is now clearly of this opinion, also. He may have held to it from the beginning. If so, he never made his views known to the leaders of organized labor...

It should be a battle royal. There is little doubt as to the majority of public opinion about the matter. The people generally desire legislation which will avert the recurrence of any such events as those which characterized the railroad strikes of 1891 and which were threatened to be repeated last September.

JOB FOR MEN OF FIFTY

Several wealthy Chicago citizens have formed an association for the purpose of giving the man past middle age a square deal. They recognize that this is "the young man's day," but are not content to leave it so.

An effort will be made to check the practice of showing sober, intelligent, experienced men aside in favor of inexperienced youngsters. Not that they will be given their chance. But there is any antagonism to young men, the reformers are going to insist that a young man shall not get an old man's place merely because he's younger—that there shall be fairer competition, and something more than mere years shall count in the test.

The committee has established a bureau and issued a general appeal to Chicago business men. The members believe that they can obtain jobs for thousands of men from 45 to 65 who at present are out of work or who might make good in better positions than they now hold.

It is time that such a movement was started. The so-called Oiler theory, that a man isn't good for anything after he reaches forty, has done vast harm. It has resulted in cruel injustice to tens of thousands of individuals and has robbed society of the services

of great numbers of specialists dropped in their prime to make room for youthful inexperience or youthful bluff.

Man's age limit has been greatly extended. So has his possible working limit. It has taken the European war to show the true value of rugged age and ripe experience. Most of the military leaders who have won distinguished success have been over sixty. Several of them are more than seventy. There is hardly a general or a statesman prominent in the conflict who is under fifty.

True business efficiency alone would demand that we stop our foolish discrimination against the gray-haired man.

INHERITED TEMPER

That a tendency to bad temper runs in families is the contention of Mr. G. Davenport, writing in the Popular Science Monthly. He gives diagrams to prove that it may even be a "dominant" trait. In one family the violent temper ran through five generations, ending in a woman who is in an insane asylum from this cause.

Mr. Davenport extends some hope, however, to the afflicted inheritors. By close attention to health, getting enough sleep, taking prolonged soothing baths, and acquiring the habit of ignoring irritating situations, they may be able to help themselves a little. Where they seem too weak-minded to do this, he advises custodial care.

A strong case may be made out for inheritance. But educators are discovering that many of the habits and tendencies once thought inherited are in reality merely picked up by imitation. Children are almost incredibly imitative. Expressions, tones of voice, characteristic poses and moods are repeated by them as in a mirror. Temper is one of the traits most likely to be thus acquired, for two reasons. First there is the natural tendency to copy. If father rages and roars and throws things, the child will do like.

In an adult has—whether by heredity or environment or ill-health or lack of training in control—managed that inexcusable vice, a habit of violent temper, he need not pass it to his offspring. If he will adopt the old-fashioned rule of counting twenty before he speaks, one hundred before he acts, when the fit comes on, he will save himself remorse, and his children from his affliction.

Fresh air, proper food and sleep will help. The tempery child is probably getting too much sugar and too little out-door play. Or too little sleep and too much movies—which are hard on growing eyes and nerves. A tantrum does not call for whipping, but for swift undressing, warm bath, warm milk and nap in a darkened well-aired room. Besides this anger means disharmony. It breeds anger. It takes more self-control than any little child possesses to give the soft answer which turneth away wrath. If father rages, if mother becomes irritable and fretful, the child's passions will be roused. He will stamp his foot at father—and if whipped in anger, will but resolve to get even in the future. When nagged at by mother, he will sulk and whine.

REFORMING THE C. R.

Speaker Clark is quoted as saying that the Congressional Record ought to be abolished. Certainly it ought to, if it is going to remain the absurd still, by means of the much abused "leave to print," he adds page upon page of matter not one word of which was ever uttered in the senate or house. Then going a step further, the congressman takes advantage of

the "franking privilege" to send thousands of these false copies to his constituents.

and hypocritical publication that it has become in recent years. Designed for the admirable purpose of giving full and permanent publicity to all the proceedings of congress, by a literal record of everything said on the floor, it has degenerated into a mere publicity institution for the political benefit of the lawmakers.

It is no longer possible to tell, by reference to the Record, what any senator or representative said on any occasion. He reads his remarks before they are printed, so that the value of the stenographic copy is lost. Worse. Surely no Record at all would be preferable to such a lying Record. Publicity of essential matters is insured, anyhow, by the fulness with which the press bureau covers congressional proceedings.

But a Congressional Record that told the truth would still be worth while. And the public still hopes against hope that congress will do something to restore that decadent publication to a semblance of veracity and dependability.

The first step in that direction would be to curtail the franking privilege, to prevent the unlimited mailing of political pamphlets at the nation's expense. Then there would be less inducement for congressional orators to adulterate the Record. And as a supplementary measure, the leave to print might be restricted to the statistical or routine matter omitted from spoken speeches merely to save time.

With these changes, the public would regain respect for the Congressional Record, even though perusal of its pages showed less eloquence and brilliant repartee than usual.

50 YEARS OF LIFE

The Enterprise has completed 50 years of eventful existence and today issues the largest paper in its history to celebrate the event. There are few newspapers in this Pacific northwest which can look back of 50 years of life, without an issue missed.

The Enterprise has seen Oregon City grow from a village to an industrial city whose importance is felt all along the Pacific coast. This paper was established about the time the first paper mill here was completed, a little brick building on the river bank, and through all the years, lead and fat, it has chronicled the development of the industry until today Oregon City ranks with the leading paper-producing cities of the nation.

But looking ahead, what do we see? The Hawley Pulp & Paper company is completing a \$1,000,000 addition to its already big plant and in this issue of the Enterprise there is the announcement of the Oregon City Manufacturing company, pioneer industry at the falls, that it will build an addition putting it first in production among all the mills west of the Mississippi river.

Yet there are many thousands of unemployed horsepower at the falls, and the Clackamas and the Sandy and the Molalla, all power streams of importance, are hardly touched.

The history of Oregon City lies in the future, even though our past be glorious. The next 50 years will see even more changes than the past. May it be the pleasure of The Enterprise to tell of our next half century's development.

A MAN'S WORTH.

The taxpayers at the recent budget meeting recommended that the legislature raise the salary of the county judge of Clackamas county, who now receives \$1200 a year. Although the county has the right to levy taxes amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars a year and to direct the expenditure of a large part of this money, the legislature works on the principle that the county is not capable of fixing the salaries of the men it employs.

H. S. Anderson, the present county judge, is worth several times his salary. He has made hard surface a reality instead of a dream in this county. He has cut down the general expenses of the county and has eliminated politics from the conduct of the county affairs. He is at the head of the county government, which collects annually over \$500,000 in taxes and directs the expenditure of much of that sum, yet he receives less than the proprietor of a good cigar stand or a butcher shop.

Such a salary attached to so important an office not only is an injustice to the person occupying the place, but also is an incentive to dishonesty. A capable man, and an honest one, with the experience necessary to handle the work of the office as it should be, is not attracted by such pay. Such salary and such a job is an invitation to depart from the ways of virtue in the conduct of county business.

The Enterprise believes that a majority of the property owners of Clackamas county would endorse an act by the legislature raising the salary of the county judge.

EMBARGOES

Nearly everybody seems willing to have the government relieve high prices by placing an embargo on exports—provided the embargo is placed on the goods produced by the other fellow.

The American Federation of Labor, for example, wants an embargo on foreign shipments of foodstuffs, which would benefit the union workman at the expense of the farmer. The bakers are likewise eager for an embargo on wheat, which would give them cheaper flour at the farmer's expense.

And the farmers, as represented by the national grange, demand an embargo on manufactured goods, which would benefit the farmers at the expense of the manufacturing industries. The only way to impose a just embargo would be to prohibit all exports whatsoever. And while that would

avoid unfair discrimination against any class of American citizens, it would arouse bitterness and hatred against us among the belligerent nations.

The result is that congress will probably play safe, avoiding trouble both at home and abroad. There are worse than high prices. And perhaps some other way can be found of coping with the prices.

THE PUBLIC LAND

The heyday of the pioneer is long past, but there's still considerable pioneering going on. The "homesteader" hasn't vanished, by any means. Last year his tribe took up more than 10,000,000 acres of new public land. And there's still enough left to last several years at the same rate.

Secretary Lane says we have about 3500,000,000 acres of public land yet unoccupied. Some of it never will be good for anything. Most of it is in the "arid region," the sort of land we used to call "desert." But the secretary says the greater part of it can be irrigated, and water is all that's needed to make it as fruitful as any of the wonderful soil already reclaimed.

The typical pioneer of today is setting up his homestead on the government irrigation projects. He is taking 40 or 50 acres instead of the quarter section of old. And he finds that with a water supply under his control and with modern scientific, intensive methods of agriculture, he can often get more out of 40 acres than his grandfather got out of a whole section.

It is a common notion that "all the good land has been taken up." It requires only a little knowledge of government reclamation work to realize that lands even now regarded by old-fashioned farmers as utterly hopeless will yield a bountiful living to hundreds of thousands of Americans.

RURAL CREDIT EXPERIENCE

The Farmers' Rural Credit Loan & Savings association was formed in Evansville, Indiana, two years ago; it had a capital of a million dollars; some of the most prominent financiers of the community were its directors. It has now gone into a receiver's hands, the petition for his appointment alleging that the association had not been a success and that large sums had been spent for salaries. The latter charge will doubtless apply with equal force to the new rural credits scheme which is to be launched under the auspices of the federal government, but which, luckily, will have the national treasury at its back. It is certain that this Indiana experience will not assist in securing public subscriptions for the national rural credit associations which are to be set up and that the stock will have to be taken by the government. It is axiomatic that government management is the most extravagant and costly that can be devised—and if a private enterprise cannot make a success of loaning money at rates under those prevailing generally, how can the government be expected to do so—unless the whole country is to be taxed to make up the losses?

ADVICE TO JAPS

Viscount Kaneko, writing in a Japanese magazine, gives his countrymen some good advice with regard to their behavior in the United States. The reason that we regard Japanese immigrants as inferior to Europeans, he says, is that the former do not adopt American customs and manners and strive to harmonize themselves with their white neighbors. He wants them to stop living a life apart, and to stop irritating American farmers and traders by underselling them. They should conform in every possible way to the expectations of their adopted country. He doesn't want to see them adopting a half-way, hyphenated policy. If they come here, their ultimate object should be full and honest American citizenship.

Japanese associations should be formed in this country, he says, to enforce these ideals on the immigrants.

"If they persist in their ways, they should be transported back to Japan. With true assimilation, the Japanese immigrants could reasonably look forward to the right of citizenship and the right to vote. In short, they will be treated by the white men as their equals."

It's excellent advice and the more closely the American Japs follow it the pleasanter they will find life in this country.

TOO EARLY TO PREDICT

Talk about the Republican candidate in 1920 is interesting, it helps fill up the newspapers, and it serves to divert attention for the time being from the high cost of living. But it can attain no really useful purpose. The Republican candidate for four years hence is most unlikely to be any of the men to whom their friends are now pointing the finger of destiny. He is much more likely to be some "mute inglorious Milton," of whom few, if any, are thinking, but who will impress himself upon his party and upon the country some time between now and the winter of 1920 by some highly significant, maybe spectacular, piece of public service; or who will fill the public mind by the sheer continuous force of his principles, consistency adopted and forcefully advocated.

Don't Let Skin Troubles Spread.

Trivial blemishes are sometimes the first warning of serious skin diseases. Neglected skin troubles grow. Dr. Hobson's Eczema Ointment promptly stops the progress of eczema, heals stubborn cases of pimples, acne, blotchy, red and scaly skin. The antiseptic qualities of Dr. Hobson's Eczema Ointment kill the germ and prevent the spread of the trouble. For cold sores or chapped hands, Dr. Hobson's Eczema Ointment offers prompt relief. At your druggist, 50c. (Adv.)

24 ARE TAKING STATE TEACHERS' EXAMINATIONS

FIVE CATHOLIC SISTERS FROM PARKPLACE HOME ARE AMONG NUMBER.

Twenty-four candidates for teachers' certificates are taking state examinations in the Masonic building under the supervision of County School Superintendent Calavan. The number is considered unusually small, owing largely to the fact that many are taking the tests in Portland. Those who have registered up to Wednesday night are:

Mrs. Nannie Thomas, Molalla; Myrtle Albright, Marquam; Mrs. C. E. Goetz, Portland; Daisy Rush, Portland; Ralph Hardy, Molalla; John I. Roberts, Molalla; Guendolyn Evans, Canby; Myrtle Burgess, Canby; Frances Lanier, Canby; Cora Larsen, Canby; Marcia Hein, Canby; Beatrice M. Kirkup, Portland; Emma A. Schultz, Portland; Loney Yoder, Hubbard; Sister Annonata, Parkplace; Sister Mary Jerome, Parkplace; Sister Mary Angela, Parkplace; Sister Mary Flora, Parkplace; Augusta E. Romig, Willamette; Marie Holmes, Parkplace; Lexy M. Graham, Aurora; Bertha Dahlberg, city; Elizabeth Wirt, Willamette.

STATE TEACHERS MEET IN PORTLAND DEC. 27-29

The most important educational meeting ever held in the state of Oregon will be the State Teachers' association at Portland, December 27, 28 and 29. Two of the most eminent educators in the United States have been secured for this meeting. They are: President Henry Suzzallo, of the University of Washington, formerly of Columbia University, New York, and President Carroll G. Pearce, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, of the state normal school.

The business of the association will be transacted by a representative council, composed of delegates representing every teachers' organization in the state. The entire first day will be given up to the work of this council. Besides the regular business which will come before the association there will be the reports of three permanent committees which have been at work during the past year. The first report will be on a retirement fund for teachers. This committee has been at work during the past year under the direction of the chairman, President William T. Foster, of Reed college. The report will be submitted by Superintendent J. A. Churchill, superintendent of public instruction. The second report will be on a code of ethics for teachers which will be presented by the chairman, President J. H. Ackerman, of Monmouth. The third will be on the retardation problem which will be presented by C. W. Boetticher, city superintendent of the schools of Albany.

On Thursday morning and Friday afternoon there will be general assemblies of all teachers. Only speakers from abroad will appear on this part of the program.

ESTACADA CO-OPERATIVE CHEESE FACTORY PLANNED

ESTACADA, Ore., Dec. 20.—Estacada will have a co-operative cheese factory, each of two score or more farmers and business men within a radius of 25 miles taking one share each in the enterprise. This decision was reached at a meeting this week when 54 farmers and merchants of Estacada gathered to discuss the proposed plan. There are 825 milk cows in this vicinity all of which are owned by those interested in making a cheese factory a successful project. Another meeting will be held Monday to make final arrangements for permanent organization.

MRS. WILLIAM HOWLETT, OF ESTACADA, BURIED

ESTACADA, Ore., Dec. 20.—Estacada today laid to final rest one of the most prominent of her pioneers when Mrs. William J. Howlett was buried in the cemetery at Eagles Creek. She was 76 years old and was one of the early travelers from the east who arrived in Oregon territory in 1852.

Miss Sagina F. Markwood was born in Athens county, Ohio, in 1840, and was married to W. J. Howlett in 1854. The couple moved to a farm near Eagles Creek, and the home had been made there since. The grange had charge of the funeral, the Rev. Mr. Aue officiating. Mrs. Howlett was a member of the Advent Christian church.

DAVID CAPLAN IS FOUND GUILTY OF MANSLAUGHTER

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 15.—David Caplan was found guilty of manslaughter today at his second trial for completely in the Los Angeles Times exposed October 1, 1916, when 29 men were killed. The penalty for manslaughter is from one to 10 years. Caplan will appear in court next Monday to receive his sentence. At that time, his lawyers announced, a motion would be filed for a new trial. The jury was out five hours.

PLANS ARE LAID TO DRAFT A NEW CITY FIRE CODE

COMMITTEE OF COUNCILMEN AND CITIZENS IS NAMED BY MAYOR HACKETT.

SPECIAL ELECTION NECESSARY TO BUY FIRE TRUCK, SAYS SCHUEBEL

New Foster Jitney Franchise Presented and Passed on First Reading—Council Considers Employing C. Schuebel in 1917.

The way was opened by the council Thursday night whereby the fire department will be re-organized and a special election called to authorize the purchase of an automobile fire truck. Mayor Hackett named a committee composed of Councilmen Templeton and Metzner, Fire Chief Bradley, A. A. Price, I. Hucovich and M. D. Latourette to draft a new fire code and investigate the procedure necessary.

The Live Wires committee, which was present in a body, reported that the Hawley Pulp & Paper company would give \$1000 toward the purchase of the truck, that the woolen mills would donate \$500, that the Hawley company would buy the site of the Cataract fire house for \$1500 and that, in addition, the committee would guarantee to raise \$500 by subscription among taxpayers and business men.

City Attorney Schuebel explained that a special election was necessary to put through the deal, as the budget made no appropriation for the purchase of a fire truck. No opposition to the purchase of the machine or the re-organization of the department developed at the meeting.

Jitney Franchise Passed.

The council at the last meeting passed a franchise ordinance at first reading giving W. M. Foster, of Portland, the right to run jitneys between Oregon City and Portland. A new ordinance was introduced Thursday night with changes recommended by City Attorney Schuebel and it passed on first reading. The franchise has a life of one year and provides that Foster shall give a two-hour service for the first 90 days of the franchise and hourly service for the rest of the time; that the schedule must be posted on the cars; that all drivers shall pass a physical examination and be able to speak English; that Foster shall pay a quarterly license fee of \$30 into the city treasury; that Foster shall post a \$5000 bond for each car he operates and that the bond shall be approved by the council; that passengers shall not be allowed to smoke; that no liquors can be carried in the cars; that the fare shall not be more than 25 cents; that no car shall stand for more than five minutes at a time at the corner of Seventh and Main streets and that the council has the right to suspend and driver for a period of 90 days.

The franchise ordinance will come up for second reading and final passage at a regular meeting of the council January 3.

Moore Get Permit.

D. F. Skene, representing the Moore lodge, secured a special permit from the council to construct a frame building at Main and Eleventh streets, which is in the fire limits. The council voted almost to a man to allow the lodge this privilege.

Mayor Hackett read a notice from County Clerk Iva Harrington informing the city that the Oliver damage action had been set for January 3. George Story, city prosecutor or city attorney-elect, whichever it may be, will take office on the first of the year and there was a feeling that he probably would not be ready to take the case into the court on such short notice. The council went into executive session to consider the matter and several members expressed their wish that City Attorney Schuebel be retained to represent the city, as he had secured a non-suit when it was tried last spring. Councilmen Albright and VanAuken and Councilman-elect Friedrich were named a committee to interview Mr. Schuebel and find from him how much he would charge to represent the city in the Oliver, the sewer district No. 10 and the water rights cases, and how much he would want if retained by the city by the month during 1917.

A special meeting of the city council within the next few days will probably be held to settle this matter.

Measure For Measure.

"My husband gives me a bushel of kisses every morning." "My husband gives me a peck."

THREE SUITS FIELD IN CIRCUIT COURT

A suit was filed in the circuit court Tuesday by Homer A. Kruse against Ruthanna Knuckey, Susan Dahlgren, Carl Dahlgren, Charles Emmett Smith and May Smith to collect a \$1125 note signed by Knuckey, Hammond & Hammond and appear for the plaintiff.

Mrs. Marion Johnson filed a suit against her daughter-in-law, Della Johnson, administratrix of the estate of Francis Marion, over the ownership of the southeast corner of lot 18 of Clackamas Park.

A third action filed in the circuit court Tuesday was brought by G. M. Causey and Hael Causey, doing business as the Pacific Soda Works, against W. E. Mumpower for \$84.45, alleged to be due for merchandise. Will Mulvey is attorney for the plaintiffs.

BADGER DAIRY CATTLE MAKE EXCELLENT RECORD

CHESTER WHITE SWINE OWNED BY BADGER FARM PRIZE WINNERS AT SHOW.

R. L. Badger is one of the well-known stockmen and dairymen of Clackamas county. His dairy farm is located at Beaver Creek, three miles from Oregon City. He is one of the most enthusiastic and successful dairymen in Clackamas county, breeding registered Jerseys.

Mr. Badger has some of the best Jerseys in the county and the herd from the Badger farm has just completed a year's test of registered merit work, when one heifer, eighteen months old on test scored 417 pounds of butter, while another twenty months old scored 411 pounds, and a cow three years old, produced 522 pounds butter. Mr. Badger is a member of the Clackamas County Cow Test association. At the head of the dairy herd is "Brunilda the Knight."

Mr. Badger has followed the dairying business most of his life. For some time he engaged in this industry in Iowa, and later taking up his residence at Weiser, Idaho, followed the same. He has resided in Clackamas county for the past eight years, residing in the Beaver Creek section since that time. Not only was he satisfied with the dairying industry alone, but has entered into the swine industry as well, and has selected the Chester Whites as the breed. Since entering that industry he has been very successful, and at the Clackamas County Livestock show of 1916, he was awarded all prizes in this class, including the champion and grand champion as well, and at the Oregon state fair of 1916 he was awarded second on "Red Rock Council," first and junior champion on "Woodrow of Badger Farm," first on breeder's young herd; first on get-of-sire; second on produce of sow; special award of a life membership in Chester White breeders' association, of Rochester, Indiana. At the International Livestock show held in Portland 1916, he was awarded first and junior champion on "Woodrow of Badger Farm," second on "Red Rock Council," first on get-of-sire, second on produce of sow and first on breeder's young herd.

"Willamette Valley King," is now at the head of the Chester White herd, his sire bringing the highest price of any sire in the state of Iowa.

The Badger farm is nicely located with easy access to Oregon City, it being near the railway line of the Willamette Valley Southern, and on a well improved road. The buildings are all modern, and his cosy home is one of the most hospitable. The barn is 62x64 feet, and will accommodate 35 head of cattle. The barn and other buildings for the livestock are kept in the best of sanitary condition.

POSTMASTER COOKE TALKS

J. J. Cooke, postmaster, has, by request, been giving talks before the pupils of the Oregon City schools, including the Eastham, Barclay and high school, on matters pertaining to the mailing of letters, parcels and the work of the postoffice department.

Grant Mumpower, well known farmer of Stone, was in this city on business Wednesday.

PLANT TO BE BIGGEST OF KIND IN ENTIRE WEST

(Continued from Page 1.)

wares which have been a specialty in the mills for many years, have won the grand prize at practically all the big expositions in the country in the last quarter of a century. The Oregon City Indian blankets are a standard all over the United States.

The factory is one of the few woolen mills of the country where every process from the receipt of the wool, is completed under one roof. In addition to the Indian wares, the mills make almost every known article of woolen wear, including mackinaws, robes, pants, blankets, etc. These articles are made in the garment factory, itself a complete industry in the big mills.

WELL KNOWN PORTLAND WOMAN SPEAKS

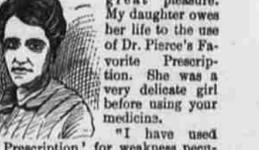
IT'S THE SAME IN ALL OREGON.

Portland, Oregon.—"I send this statement with great pleasure. My daughter owes her life to the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. She was a very delicate girl before using your medicine."

"I have used the 'Prescription' for weakness peculiar to women and found it perfectly wonderful. I have used Dr. Pierce's medicines for over thirty-five years."

"My husband has used the 'Cough Syrup' and thinks it is great."—Mrs. L. A. FOSTER, 1502 E. 8th St., W.

When a girl becomes a woman, when a woman passes through the changes of middle life, are the three periods of life when health and strength are most needed to withstand the pain and distress often caused by severe organic disturbances. At these critical times women are best fortified by the use of Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription, an old remedy of proved worth that keeps the entire female system perfectly regulated and in excellent condition. Mothers, if your daughters are weak, lack ambition, are troubled with headaches, lassitude, and are pale and sickly, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is just what they need to surely bring the bloom of health to their cheeks and make them strong and healthy. For all diseases peculiar to women, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a powerful restorative. During the last 50 years it has banished from the lives of tens of thousands of women the pain, worry, misery and distress caused by irregularities and diseases of a feminine character.



Christmas Is Here Again

Christmas for our country, with its peace and prosperity, should bring great joy to all. We extend to you the Season's Greetings and wish for you a full measure of the Holiday Festivities.

THE BANK OF OREGON CITY OLDEST BANK IN CLACKAMAS COUNTY